

<p style="text-align: center;">Early Societies of Mesoamerica</p> <p>-- First Largest Wave of Migration from Siberia to Alaska c. 13,000 B.C.E by watercraft, sailing or drifting with the currents from NE Asia down the west coast of N. America</p> <p>-- Reached the southernmost part of South America by 9500 B.C.E</p> <p>-- Lived by hunting and gathering</p> <p>-- Became difficult to survive by foraging (c. 8000 B.C.E)</p> <p>-- Large animals were on the verge of extinction by 7500 B.C.E due to them not being able to adapt to warming climate and overhunting</p> <p>-- Some humans relied on fish... others turned to agriculture.</p> <p>-- Created first complex societies</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Early Societies of South America</p> <p>-- Hunter-gatherers made their way across Central America into South America c. 12,000 B.C.E</p> <p>-- Migrants in the northern and central Andes mountains hunted deer, llama, alpaca, and other large animals.</p> <p>-- Highlands and coastal regions benefited from cool and moist climate which provided squashes, gourds, and wild potatoes</p> <p>-- Became increasingly warm and dry caused natural food supplies to become scarce (c. 8000 B.C.E)</p> <p>-- Began experimenting with agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encouraged population growth, establishment of villages and cities, the building of states, and elaboration of organized cultural traditions. <p>-- The central Andean region created complex societies after 1000 B.C.E</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Early Societies of Oceania</p> <p>-- Entered Australia and New Guinea ~50,000 years before now (or earlier)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rafts, canoes w/ sails ➤ Didn't have to cross large bodies of water due to low sea levels in this era ➤ Earliest inhabitants migrated to the Bismarcks, the Solomons, and other small island groups near New Guinea over land due to low sea levels <p>-- People from southeast Asia traded in northern coast of New Guinea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Some settled, others went established communities in the island groups of the western Pacific Ocean <p>-- By first millennium C.E, they established communities in all habitable islands of the Pacific Ocean.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">The Olmecs</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Early Agriculture in Mesopotamia:</p> <p>-8000-7000 BCE the people of Mesoamerica (the region from the central portion of modern Mexico to Honduras and El Salvador) had begun to experiment with the civilization of crops; squashes, manioc, beans,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Early Andean Society and the Chavin Cult</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Early Agriculture of South America:</p> <p>-Early Andean cultivation began about 2500 to 2000 BCE.</p> <p>-They cultivated peanuts, beans, sweet potatoes, and cotton.</p> <p>By 1800 BCE, the Andean region had begun to fashion distinctive styles of pottery and to build</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Early Societies of Oceania</p> <p>-Human migrations to the Americas and Oceania took place after humans established the eastern part of the world, but before the dawn of agriculture.</p> <p>-These migrations took place during ice ages when glaciers locked up the world's water supply, and</p>

chili peppers, avocados, and gourds).

-By 4000 Bce they soon discovered the agriculture potential of **maize**, which soon became the staple food of the region.

- They later added tomatoes to those cultivated crops.

-after 3000 BCE agriculture villages soon appeared and by 2000 BCE agriculture had spread throughout most of Mesoamerica.

- Early Mesoamerican peoples did not keep as many animals in their counterparts in the eastern hemisphere, but had a rich diet in cultivated foods.

-Their domesticated animals included, turkeys and small barkless dogs, both of which they consumed as food.

-Less animal protein was available to them than to their counterparts in the eastern hemisphere. In addition large animals of the western hemisphere were not susceptible to domestication so Mesoamericans were unable to harness those energies.

Ceremonial Centers:

-Toward the end of the second millennium BCE, the tempo of Mesoamerica life quickened as elaborate ceremonial centers with monumental pyramids, temples, and palace arose alongside the agricultural villages.

-Permanent residents of the ceremonial centers included members of the ruling elite,

temples.

-Around 1000 BCE, a religion called the Chavin cult became enormously popular (900-800 BCE). There is no information about it, nor does even its name survive.

-It is named after the modern town Chavin de Huantar.

Many large temples and elaborate works of art were accompanied the cult.

-Devotees produced intricate stone carvings representing their deities with the features of humans and wild animals such as jaguars, hawks, eagles, and snakes.

-During the Chavin cult era, Andean society became more complex. Weavers devised ways of producing elaborate textiles, and artisans manufactured large, light strong fishnets from cotton string.

-Craftsman experimented with minerals, and discovered gold, silver, and copper metallurgy.

-The Chavin cult did not contribute to the establishment of public order or states.

-Andean states emerged when conquerors unified the individual valleys and organized them into societies.

-Andean states used violence to establish and keep order.

Andean societies did not use writing.

Early Cities:

they crossed the temporary land bridges that linked the continents.

-One bridge linked Siberia with Alaska.

-Another joined Australia with New Guinea.

-Low sea levels exposed the land that connected Sumatra, Java, and other Indonesian islands.

-After the ice age, the water levels rose again, and once again America and Asia were separated by the Bering Strait.

-Around 3000 BCE, coastal people of southeast asia built large sailing canoes, and established human life on the islands of the pacific ocean.

Early Societies in Australia and New Guinea

-The earliest inhabitants of Australia and new guinea live by hunting and gathering their own food

-after separating with the human societies in Australia, New Guinea, however, turned to Agriculture.

-beginning in 3000 BCE crops such as yams and taro and the keeping of pigs and chickens spread throughout the island.

Early Hunting and Gathering Societies in Australia:

-the Australian people lived in small communities that suffered seasonal migration in search of food they also did hunting and gathering.

-their diet consisted of plant

priests and a few artisans and craftsmen who tended to the needs of ruling and priestly classes.

-Large numbers of people gathered in the ceremonial centers on special occasions to observe rituals or on market days to exchange goods, but most people then returned to their homes in neighboring villages and hamlets.

Olmeccs: The “Rubber People”:

-Agricultural villages and ceremonial centers arose in several regions of Mesoamerica. The earliest known and most studied appeared in the Gulf of Mexico which emerged as the nerve center for Olmec society.

-Historians and archeologists have systematically studied Olmec society only since the 1940s and still many questions remain unanswered, even their own name. The term *Olmec* (meaning “rubber people”) did not come from ancient people themselves but derived from the rubber trees that flourish the region they inhabited.

-It is certain that Olmec cultural traditions influenced all complex societies of Mesoamerica until the arrival of European peoples in the sixteenth century CE.

-In 1200 BCE the first Olmec ceremonial center arose in modern town San Lorenzo, and it served as their capital

foods such as fruits, berries, roots, nuts, seeds, shoots, and green leaves.

-They can sue know if you were than 141 species of plants. For example they included about 20 species of greens and 45 kinds of seeds and nuts in their diet. They also used 124 plants as Medicines, ointments, and drugs.

Austronesian Peoples

-These south east Asian people spoke many languages such as the malayan, Indonesian, Filipino, Polynesian and other oceanic languages as well as the Malagasy language of Madagascar, and the tongues spoken by the indigenous peoples of Taiwan and southern China. -these people learned how to find distant lands by paying close attention to their winds.

Early Agriculture in New Guinea

-when these people settled in New Guinea, they introduced yams, taro, pigs, and chickens to the island to cultivate crops and keep animals.

-The agriculture there brought population growth and specialization of labor; permanent settlements, pottery, and Crafted tools appeared throughout the island after that.

for four hundred years.

Olmec Society:

- Authentorian in nature.
- The most distinctive artistic creations of the Olmecs were **colossal human heads**--possibly likenesses of rulers--sculpted from basalt rock.
- Apart from the colossal heads, the olmec capitals featured many other large stone sculptures and monumental buildings that required the services of laborers by the hundreds and thousands.

Trade in Jade and Obsidian:

- Olmec influence extends to much of central and southern regions of Modern Mexico and beyond that point to modern Guatemala and El Salvador.
- They spread by military force.
- Later Mesoamerican peoples adopted all all these olmec traditions as well as their cultivation of maize and their construction of ceremonial with temple pyramids.

Heirs of the Olmecs:

The Maya

- During 100 BCE when the disappearance of the Olmec's occurred, several societies arose in Mesopotamia. As the population grew, so did the large markets and laboring. During that time, within the cities themselves, priests developed written languages

and had astronomical knowledge.

The Maya

-Now occupied by southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and El Salvador, were the Maya. Kaminaljuyu, a village and capital of the Olmec, had some twelve thousand to fifteen thousand laborers to build its temples and products that were sent out. The Maya society soon developed a new but larger city, Teotihuacan, which also knocked out Kaminaljuyu when their influence to the society was no longer there. For agricultural purposes, the Maya built terraces designed to trap silt by the rivers to increase the productivity of their lands. They also harvested maize and cultivated cotton. Also as a good use for money, the Maya also raised cacao, which they whisked powdered cacao into water to create as a beverage, and the product was so of value they often used it as money.

Tikal

-The Maya also built more than eight large centers, from about 300 to 900 CE, which evolved into many cities, one being Tikal. Boasting not just the population, but the temples, pyramids, and places, Tikal had a population of five hundred thousand. The smaller kingdoms similar to Tikal, Palenque and Chichen Itza,

also had names such as Curl Snout, Smoking Frog, and Stormy Sky. Most names were associated with the biggest predator of the Mesoamerican Forests, the Jaguar.

Maya Warfare

- Historians and archaeologists have deciphered thousands of inscriptions trying to understand Maya politics. These sources made it clear that the Maya kingdoms fought with one another. The warfare for the Maya didn't necessarily mean to kill, but to fight hand to hand on the battlefield. As trophies, the warriors would hold the captured people as captives for years, which most of them ended up as slaves or victims to the Mayan Gods. On important occasions captives suffered torture and had to attend their public ceremonies as a sacrifice.

Chichen Itza

- Instead of holding their captives as victims, the rulers of Chichen Itza decided to absorb captives and force them into their own society; which some captives refused and took their own life. Between the ninth and eleventh centuries CE Chichen Itza developed a larger society that brought a better political stability to the northern Yucatan.

Maya Decline

-While Chichen Itza

<p>continued to last, other Maya populations began to abandon their cities by about 800 CE. BY thinking of reasons for the decline, Historians believe that the result was because of the many invasions by foreigners, internal dissension and civil war, failures of the water system, destruction of forests, the spread of economical diseases, and or natural catastrophes and earthquakes.</p>		
<p>Maya Society and Religion - Maya Society was ruled by the kings and ruling families - The Hereditary owned most of the land and worked with the kings and the priest to organizing military and religious rituals - Maya society traded luxury goods like cacao beans and art - They generated social classes Calendar - Maya priests created the calendar - The Maya priest calculated the length of the solar year about 365.242 days in the year Writing - They wrote history, poetry, and myths - They kept genealogical (family trees), administrative, and astronomical records - Their work lasted a while on temples and monuments Myths</p>		<p>Early Agriculture in New Guinea The Peopling of the Pacific Island - The hunting and gathering who first lived in Australia and New Guinea - this was the era of sailing Austronesian Migration to Polynesian - They sailed in large ocean going canoes with twin hull - they travel until they found land of their own - might of had a few trades Austronesian Migrations to Micronesia and Madagascar - other people sailed in different direction - they were the first people to said to Madagascar The Lapita Peoples - Earliest Australian to sail in the Pacific Ocean that settle in the pacific island known as Lapita people's - Artifacts shown to be c. 1500 to 500 BCE</p>

<p>- The surviving works shined light in their religious and cultural traditions</p> <p>-Popol Vuh- a myth that taught that the gods created human out of corn and water are the flesh and blood of humans</p> <p>-The religious thought to reflected the fundamental of agriculture in the maya society</p> <p>- Agriculture cycle shows honor and sacrifice by humans</p> <p>Bloodletting Rituals</p> <p>- Bloodletting Rituals express honor to the gods</p> <p>-They would sacrifice victims and cut off the ends of their fingers to make the blood flow</p> <p>Ball Game</p> <p>-The ball game was made from the calendar and the sacrificial rituals</p> <p>- It's played with teams of two to four</p> <p>- Mostly men played but there were more</p> <p>- The was around 20 cm in dm and made of solid baked rubber</p> <p>- The Maya Ballgame was played as sport purposes, spectators laid</p>		<p>- they raised chicken and pigs and killed larger animals</p> <p>Chiefly Political Organization</p> <p>-Chief went down to the older son</p>
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Chronology
Americas

13000 B.C.E	Human migration to North America from Siberia
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8000-7000 B.C.E	Origins of agriculture in Mesoamerica
4000 B.C.E	Origins of maize cultivation in Mesoamerica
3000 B.C.E	Origins of agriculture in S. America
1200-100 B.C.E	Olmec society
1000-300 B.C.E	Chavin cult
200 B.C.E-750 C.E	Teotihuacan society
300-1100 C.E	Maya society
300-700 C.E	Mochica society

Oceania

60000 B.C.E	Human migration to Australia and New Guinea
3000 B.C.E	Origins of agriculture in New Guinea
3000 B.C.E	Austronesian migrations to New Guinea
1500-500 B.C.E	Lapita society
1500 B.C.E-700 C.E	Austronesian migrations to Pacific Islands