Chapter 3 Lesson 1: The Earliest Texan
Immigrating to Texas

• Various theories that historians believed early people came to Texas:
  1. Sailed from the Eastern Hemisphere
  2. Traveled across the North Atlantic from Europe.
  3. Came over a land bridge called Beringia (present day Bering Strait) to follow the animals they hunted.

• Way of Life:
  1. Began as hunters → woolly mammoths, giant bison. Animals they typically hunted were large; any left over meat was cut and dried.
Early Way of Life (continued)

2. Trading ➔ Alibates Flint Quarries
This was a place where early Texans dug up flint. Flint was used to make points for arrows and spears. Archaeologists believe that early Texans traded flint with others living all throughout North America.

Directional shift of early Texans’ livelihood:

i) Agriculture- animals they hunted began to die out. Turned to planting and growing their food. Built villages around them to settle and tend close to their crops.

ii) Basket weaving- became an important skill to help store their crops and dried food. Pottery and baskets became an important skill in trading goods.
Chapter 3: Lesson 2
People of the Costal Plains
I. The Caddo
- descendants of the Mound Builders
- they were farmers; gathered from other villages and worked together to make sure there was enough food planted for the following year
- lived in large homes with multiple families.

- trading was practiced among the people. If they could not grow or make something, they would trade food or pottery with others
- They were organized into a confederacy (people who agreed to work together for a common goal)
II. The Karankawa
• Lived south of the Caddo people
• they were fishermen; caught fish and shellfish
• Traveled through the waterways using dugout canoes; made by scooping out a long log
• Lived in wood framed houses

• They were nomads (a person who does not have a permanent home; but moves from place to place)

• In the winter, each large village organized themselves which was lead by a chief (unlike the Caddo who had a confederacy)
• Died out during the mid-1800’s due to European diseases
NATIVE TEXAS
200+ years ago

- KIOWAS
- COMANCHE
- WICHITAS
- LIPAN APACHES
- JUMANOS
- TONKAWAS
- COAHUILTECANS
- KARANKAWAS
- ATAKAPANS
- CADDOES
- AUSTIN
- SAN ANTONIO

[Map showing the distribution of Native American tribes in Texas 200+ years ago]
I. The Jumano

- believed that the Pueblo people are descendants of the Anasazi.

1. Historians called the people Pueblo Jumano because they lived in villages

2. They were farmers like the Pueblo people.

3. Irrigated their crops due dry land and a lack of rain.

4. Were also traders - traded dried corn, squash, buffalo hides and other goods

5. Government: each Jumano village had its own leader.
II. The Comanche

- Comanches were nomads
- Hunted buffalo- provided most of their needs: food, clothes, shelter
- Lived in tepees made of buffalo hides.
- Also traders→ exchanged buffalo goods and horses with Caddo and Wichita people

* Be familiar with the Fact File Concho people on page 105
Chapter 3 Lesson 4
Civilizations of the Western Hemisphere

I. The Maya
II. The Aztecs
III. The Inca
I. The Maya

• Cities were called city-states— each city had its own form of government

• The Mayans were builders— and were skilled jewelers, pottery makers and made their own clothing

• Math— Among the first to use and understand the number zero

• Calendar— studied the stars and planets and created a calendar

• Downfall: City-states fought each other and, sever drought, and then conquered by the Spanish
II. The Aztecs

• They were also known as the *Mexica*—this is where the country Mexico, derives its name.

• At one point they were considered nomads, because like all other nomads, they were hunters.

  In 1325 they too, became builders and built the city Tenochtitlan. Which became the center of the Aztec empire.

• They were warriors—they began acquiring an empire, people they conquered would become their slaves.

→ **Tribute**—a requirement on the part of the people being ruled. A payment in goods to the ruler. *(What a great way for the rich to become richer!)*
III. The Incas

• Location: in the Andes Mountains of South America

• Created a unique way of recording population and land - knotting up string

• They were builders as well: Built stone cities such as Cuzco (capital)

• Down fall: a war in 1527 made them weakend and they never fully recovered when Spanish explorers arrived and dominated them.