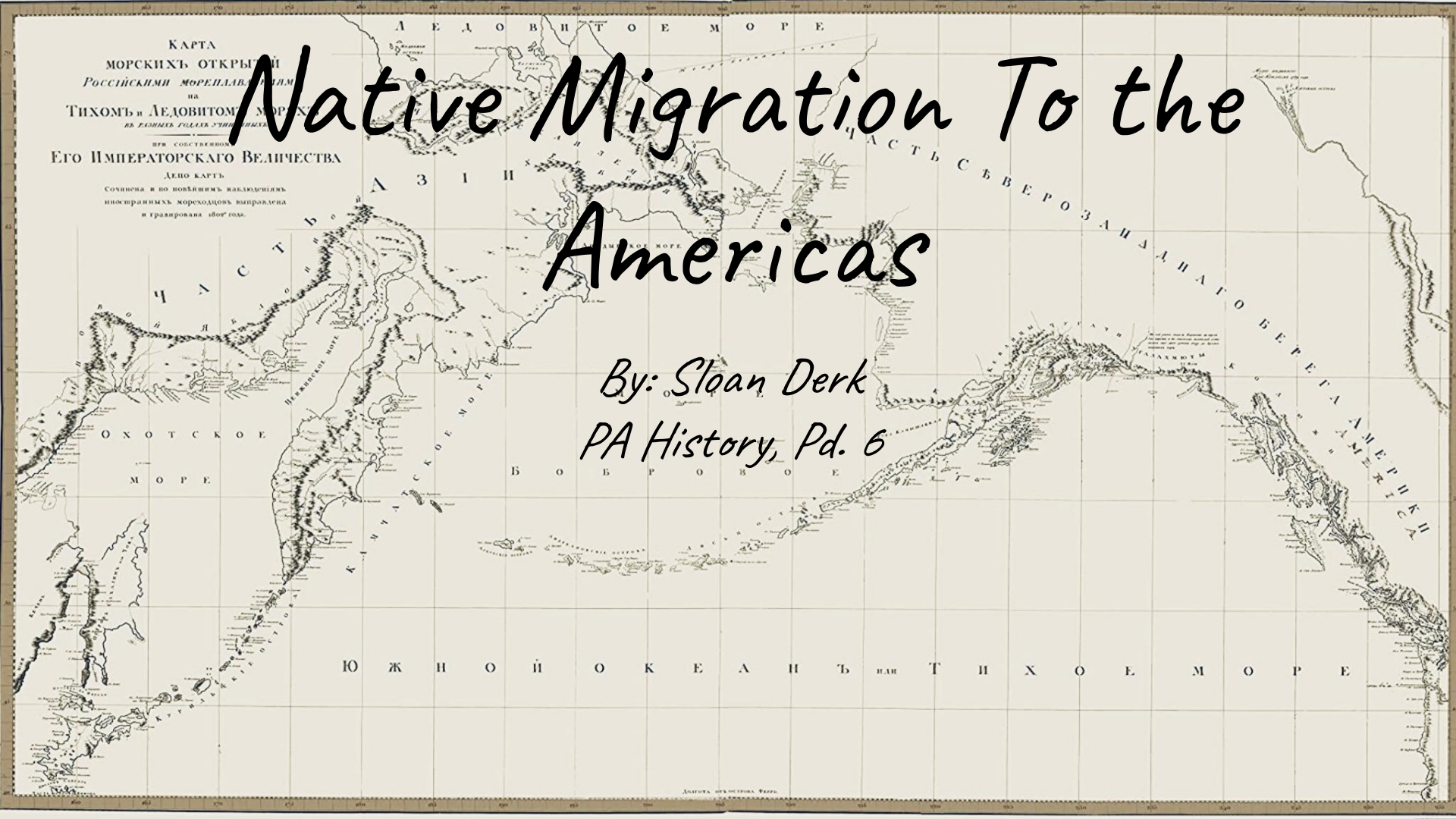


КАРТА
МОРСКИХЪ ОТКРЫТІЙ
РОССІЙСКИМИ МОРЕПЛАВЦАМИ
НА
ТИХОМЪ И ЛЕДОВИТОМЪ МОРЯХЪ
ВЪ БОЛЬШІЕ ГОДАХЪ 1791-1800
ПО СООБЩЕНІЮ
ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА
ДЕЛО КАРТЪ
СОСТАВИЛЪ И ПО ПОЛНѢНІЮ НАХОДИЛИСЯ
ИНОСТРАННЫМЪ МОРЕХОДЦАМЪ ВЫПРАВЛЕНА
И ТРАВИРОВАНА 1800 ГОДА.

Native Migration To the Americas

By: Sloan Derk
PA History, Pd. 6





Migration

"Movement from one place to another"



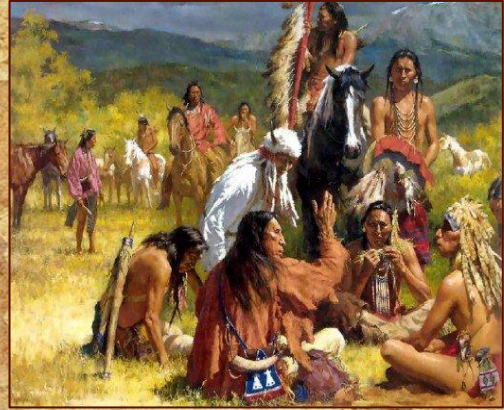
- The most basic and common reason for migration is simply to leave the area you are in to one which is much more preferable.
- One might move to a warmer climate from a cold one because your crops aren't growing and it is getting increasingly difficult to survive
- You might migrate from your country to another because they have better healthcare or a more preferable government

Migration Cont.

- An obvious and popular migration would be many Irish and European immigrants to America during the Great Depression
- Here many people seeking a better life had come in search for one in what was labeled as the “Land of Opportunity”
- Unfortunately, almost everyone found the same or worse conditions than they had in their own country

First Humans

- Probably the most popular theory on human evolution is that the first recorded example of human civilization was in Southern Africa around the 4th millennium BCE
- Many early versions of “Homo-erectus” were recorded in other areas or the world such as Spain, miscellaneous islands in Asia, as well as the mainland itself
- Early city-states began popping up, such as the City-State of Sumer, one of the oldest and first formed, unified civilization
- Here it is where trading, cultivation of crops, and many other advanced concepts took place



First Humans Cont.

- Sumer was just one of the first successful cities however, early tribes and "packs" of Homo-sapien and Homo-neanderthalis were able to migrate out of Africa
- Slowly, it is assumed that these groups naturally migrated up into the north (later northmen and Germanic tribes), off into Asia, as well as stay in Africa to form civilizations and communities
- There are even recorded accounts of maritime travel into Australia, as well as many other small islands, many to be found later as somewhat civilized tribes and people

Migration Theories

- The most common and popular theory for how the Americas were populated is of course the theory of the Bering land bridge.
- The land bridge is suspected to be nothing like a bridge, but more-so a long stretch of marshy, swamp-like land spanning from the eastern coast of Russia to the western coast of Alaska
- The popular thought is that tribes of hunters and families had followed large mammals used for food across the land bridge, and subsequently stayed and settled throughout the Americas



Migration Theories Cont.

- Fray Jose de Acosta, a spanish missionary in 1590, was the first man to have a written theory on the land bridge, As well as during the 18th century, the Russian czar of the time, Peter the Great, had ordered numerous expeditions and researchers to observe the eastern coast in search of more evidence of this theory
- Throughout history the common theory of how the land bridge is as follows: The bridge had existed before but due to global warming and the thawing and refereeing of glaciers, the bridge had been sunk or covered in water, slowly becoming another part of the ocean floor



Migration Theories Cont.

- Another, however extremely radical theory, is that humans hadn't traveled through the the bridge at all, but managed to boat across the Atlantic Ocean.
- This theory is questionable for multiple reasons, as humans were not technologically advanced around the period of suspected migration, as well as no records suggesting that humans were experienced sailors at this point either



Migration Theories Cont.

- Yet another proposed idea in the community of researchers on the population of the Americas, is that many many previously discussed theories are all “half-true”
- The theory proposes that not one large migration, but multiple migrations from numerous angles had spanned for thousands of years prior to the widespread popularity of the continents
- A large supporter of earlier migration theories is the monument at Monte Verde, Suspecting that humans had arrived much earlier than thought as well as traveled further south than thought



Migrated Groups

Inuit/ Eskimo

- Staple diet of fish products (whales, sea lions, fish)
- Largely in Canadian region of North America
- Clothes, tents/tipis made from caribou hides
- Largely Nomadic
- Permanent homes most commonly were Igloos
- Dog sleds, racket shoes, and canoes were popular forms of transport
- Believed in common spirits, (spirit of sea, sun, snow) and used spirit masks (were also inventors of some of the first Snow Goggles)



Migrated Groups

"American" Natives



- *Hundreds of extremely diverse groups*
- *Diets consisted of surrounding wildlife and vegetation*
- *Were lovers of nature and respected it*
- *Respectful of other tribes when not at war or arguing*
- *Many large groups such as the Iroquois and Cherokee formed large confederations of tribes*
- *Woodland natives were some of first to make contact with European settlers*
- *Western natives commonly associated with cowboys and Hollywood, as well as popular frontier stories*

Migrated Groups

South American Natives



- Once again, many different tribes and groups resided in South America
- Included, Mochica, Chimu, and Nazca
- Had similar spiritual beliefs, but some more “twisted” and some more “peaceful”
- Were skilled in agriculture, as well as mountain navigation
- Were also skilled in water reservation, as droughts did happen
- Also had advanced forms of government along with Northern Natives, although not always similar

Native American Influences

- *Native Americans, no matter their location, had made advancement that still carry on today*
- *The Eskimos in northern Canada were the first to invent snow goggles and made some of the most advanced protective gear against the cold for their time*
- *Central Americans were excellent farmers and cultivators, as well as had efficient government systems that we utilize in our very own constitution*
- *South Americans created paths and trails throughout continent, as formed ways to harvest and produce crops in such difficult terrain*



Closing Words

America, Canada, and all of South America has roots deeply set that are connected with the natives. They are what truly formed the places we had today, and influenced so many aspects of our life. They were the original law creators, and influenced the laws that we hold today. The migrated searching for a better life, and instead created some of the most historical and amazing creations, monuments, and cities we know.

I chose this topic because I found it interesting to talk about the natives and what they did to create the world we know today. How they got here was the first page in a long story of war and triumph.

