

2020-02-21 - Lecture 15

10.3 Pre-Contact America :: Empires of the Sun

- 1) North American tribes and nations
 - **Hunters & Gatherers + Agriculturalists of the Eastern Woodlands** - tribes in east had non-permanent villages. Architecture: **wigwam** and **longhouse** semi-permanent
 - **Hunters & Gatherers of the Western Plains** - tribes in east had non-permanent villages. Architecture: **tipi** moved from place to place on a *travois*
 - **Hunters & Gatherers + Agriculturalists of the Southwest** - Anasazi tribes and others in mountainous high plains created permanent villages. Architecture: **pit houses** and **cliff dwellings** - now exist as ruins
 - Like the Mesoamericans: did not have the advent of the *wheel*
 - Like the Mesoamericans: did not have *metallurgy* (no metal-working tools found - obsidian ones)
 - Like the Mesoamericans: limited or no written language prior to 200CE
- 2) **Mississippian Cultures** pre-contact, **800-1400CE**. Disappeared about 1400.
 - **Serpent Mound** in southern Ohio built by the **Fort Ancient culture** (c 1000)
 - **Cahokia Mounds** and **Monk's Mound** in Illinois built by **Middle Mississippian culture** (c 1200)
- 3) **Anasazi** Indians - a subset of the **Pueblo**
 - **Chaco Canyon** in northwest portion of modern-day New Mexico
 - Capital City: **Pueblo Bonito** (800-1200CE) Then Abandoned.
 - Hunting, gathering, subsistence farming, trade, building with sandstone
 - The **Kiva**
 - 120 miles north of Chaco was the **Cliff Palaces of Mesa Verde**
 - Mesa Verde indians began building the pueblo structures about 650CE though 1200CE and possibly afterwards.
 - Also: Hunting, gathering, subsistence farming, trade, building with sandstone
- 4) **Tenochtitlan** - (te-NOCH-tit-lan) The ancient **Aztek** (or **Aztec**) capital city founded 1325CE
 - Tenochtitlan dominated nearby cities, due to its strategic location in **Lake Texcoco**
 - Founded there due to sighting of an eagle eating a serpent - a Mexican symbol still used today
 - From about **1500-1520** Aztec ruled by **Montezuma**
 - **Montezuma's Palace**
 - **Great Temple** (Coatepeti) (CO-ah-te-PET-ee) focus of a large and sophisticated city that included aqueducts, bridges, means of production, means of defense and other accommodations. Aztecs conducted brutal human sacrifices of living people and engaged in cannibalism of these enemies after the sacrifice
- 5) **Inca** :: Inca actually means son of the solar deity *Inti*
 - Incan culture looked back to: **Nazca Lines** in Peru
 - Incan culture looked back to: **Chavin de Huantar** in Peru
 - **Cuzco**, Peru the Incan capital city - shaped like a puma
 - Centralized town square called **Huacaypata Square** with ritualistic significance
 - Head of Cuzco was the important ritualistic, sacred place called **Sacsayhuaman Temple** of robust and refined masonry
 - **Cancha** block construction
 - **Sophisticated public works of the Inca**
 - **Machu Picchu** (Peru) an isolated mountain estate or citadel for the Incan emperor Pachacuti, possibly beginning about 1450. Machu Picchu possibly abandoned by 1550 and not "rediscovered" until the 20th century.
 - Very sophisticated terracing, structures, and other architectural and infrastructural works using dry laid stone
 - Possibly of sacred or ritualistic significance, to wit: **Hitching Post to the Sun**.