

Lesson #4 U.S. History Pre-History 1492

Native American:

Came to the New World in four waves of migrations by a land bridge that ended some 10,000 years ago. The oldest archeology evidence of settlement in the new world is about 27,000 years ago and the date is found from Alaska to the tip of South America. The evidence for four waves of migration is that there are four basic language patterns in the Americas that divide into several thousand languages.



Yet, looking at the blood types one can see there was a progression of movement from the north to the south. Blood type "O" is common throughout the Americas followed by Blood type "A" into Canada and northwest with a few pocket in in the U.S. territory. There is an absent of Blood type "B".

Blood Types of Native Americans before 1492

BLOOD TYPE "O"



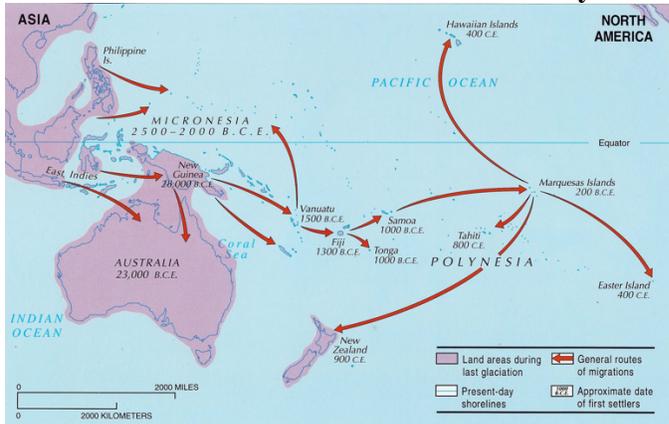
BLOOD TYPE "A"



BLOOD TYPE "B" (youngest)



There is also a theory for the settlement of the new world by ocean going exploration by early peoples. First, Pacific Islanders moved across the Pacific Ocean as far as Easter Island. Secondly, there are stories of Japanese and Chinese sailors off the west coast of North America. Finally, some have suggested that Africans seafarers reaching the Americas based on native art work. Or maybe all types of arrival are right!



Native AMERICANS before 1492

When did they arrive – Last Ice Age (Wisconsin Glacier) - Land Bridge Bering Sea land bridge ended with the last Ice Age (Wisconsin) around 10,000 years. Cutting off the flow of people from Asia to the New World. There were four waves of migration. There are four basic language groups in the New World and the blood types are a result of this migration.

Language Formed from four basic language groups that have:

- a. 200 sub-languages in North America + sign
- b. 350 sub-languages in Central America
- c. 1,400 sub-languages in South America

*Note language is made up of:

- 8% words
- 37% sounds
- 55% body

*Native Americans spoke in ACTION not TIME as did Europeans- for Native Americans their language needed to have action and movement.

Example:

Native American speak in action:

What did they eat

Or

How did they eat

Europeans speak in time

We will eat

Or

They are eating

Or

They ate

They were in the Stone Age development

Early cultures

1. Polytheistic - Shamans would interpret the spirits and all things alive had a spirit for good or bad – man was linked together
 - a. Earth was the Mother
 - b. Sun the Father
2. Hunter-gathers Trade was a means of ensuring goodwill (Gift Giving) was a give and take society.
 - a. Kinship
 - b. Bands - Small tribes
 - c. Basket making started around 200A.D.
3. Agriculturalist
 - a. Slash and burn - Semi-sedimentary
 - b. Corn documented its own history 25,000 years ago and domesticated around 5,000 B.C.
 - c. Potato (food of the humble) with 5 or 6 varieties –today there are some 1,000 varieties – European believed it caused leprosy – 1744 Fredrick the Great order it grown for the poor. The Irish had it as main diet 1-14 pound per day. Blight 1845
4. Leadership
 - a. Power is taken
 - b. Authority is given

Kennewick man:

Bones were found on Columbian River in Washington State – he was found to be 11,500 years old and looked like the Ainu the original inhabitants of Japan – they still can be found in northern Japan today and look more European than Asian. Native American did not like this discovery.

