THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

7th Grade Social Studies with Mrs. Wethington
OBJECTIVES

• Understand American Indian cultures and European colonization of North America.

• Understand how Canada and the U.S. gained Independence from Britain.

• Prepare for Unit 3 Quiz.
NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE REGIONS

Investigate
MIGRATION TO THE AMERICAS

• Thousands of years ago people came by land and sea.

• Lower sea levels exposed the Bering Land Bridge connecting Asia to North America where Alaska is today. People crossed into Americas in search of food.

• Early settlers came from Asia by boat and paddled or sailed south of the ice sheets along the Pacific coast.
NORTHERN CULTURES

Arctic Cultures

- Lived in harsh environment
- Winters were long and dark. Summer days were long but season was short.
- Used kayaks and boats to hunt seals, walruses, and whales.
  - Supplied meat, clothing, & tools
  - Oil was a source of heat and light
- Types of homes varied
  - Igloos are domed houses made of blocks of snow
  - Homes built partly underground covered with soil, grass, and tree branches

Subarctic Cultures

- Covered much of Canada and Alaska
- Winters were cold and summers short
- Region had large forests but food was scarce
- Lived in small groups
- Hunted moose, elk, beaver, and waterfowl & collected berries and plants
- Homes dug into ground for wind protection
- Wore fur clothing and used snowshoes and toboggans to move goods
HOW DID NORTHERN CULTURES ADAPT TO THEIR ENVIRONMENTS?

Answer in Poll Pod.
The Northern Cultures placed high importance on an individual’s competence but also the need to rely on others and to place the well-being of the group ahead of personal gain.

They preserved meat by drying and pounding it together with fat and berries to make pemmican. They also preserved salmon by smoking.

Root and rabbit skins were woven into ropes and watertight baskets.

Groups moved locations as seasons changed; winter in the mountains and autumn & spring on the shorelines of lakes and bays.
WESTERN CULTURES

Northwest Coast
- Lived along the rainy coast of the Pacific
- Relied heavily on salmon and shellfish
- Forests provided game, plant foods, and large trees for canoes
- Paddled canoes into the ocean to hunt salmon, seals, sea otters, and whales
- Settled in permanent communities
- Built totems near their homes to signify important events and people

California Cultures
- Relied on gathering and processing acorns and plant foods as well as hunted and fished
- Good food sources encouraged permanent settlements
- Lived in small, round huts made of wood and reeds
- Those living near water stayed in villages
- Those living inland migrated with the seasons
WESTERN CULTURES

Plateau & Great Basin

- **Plateau** region was dry & mountainous
- Hunted and gathered wild foods
- Migrated following bison herds after getting horses (Nez Perce)
- **Great Basin** is dry area between the Rocky Mountains & the Sierra Nevada
- Lived in small groups and moved often to find food
- Lived in huts of branches and brush or shelters of animal skins

Southwest

- Region of arid and semiarid climates
- First people hunted and gathered but then farmed corn, beans, and squash
- Lived adobes of dried mud that could be several stories
- Pueblo Indians and Navajo
WESTERN CULTURES

Great Plains

- Region of vast grasslands across central North America
- Farmers who lived along rivers
- Lived in large, round earth lodges made from soil and grass and portable tepees
- Grew corn, beans, squash, sunflowers, and tobacco
- Hunted bison on foot and used every part of the animal for food, tools, clothing, shelter, etc.
- Spoke different languages but traded with sign language
HOW DID THE ENVIRONMENT AFFECT WHETHER WESTERN PEOPLES SETTLED IN PERMANENT VILLAGES?

Use your Microphone. (Mic rules apply)
The climate supported farming closer to waterways.

American Indians that were more focused on hunting game became more nomadic.

Plains Indians lived in a combination of nomadic and sedentary settings: they would plant crops and establish villages in the spring, hunt in the summer, harvest crops in the fall, and hunt in the winter.
EASTERN CULTURES

Northeastern Cultures

- Covered with forests
- Warm in summer and cold in winter
- Women cleared trees to farm beans, squash, and corn
- Men hunted woodland animals like deer and wild turkey and fished from canoes
- Lived in longhouses or wigwams bent from tree trunks and covered with bark or reed mats

Southeastern Cultures

- Milder winters with longer growing seasons
- Farmed corn, beans, squash, tobacco, and sunflowers
- Lived in houses made from wood or small branches covered in clay or mud
- Lived in large villages and small settlements
- Worshipped the sun
Ancestral Puebloans used water wisely in the dry climate. They dug ditches to carry water from streams to fields where they grew food.

Long droughts made farming difficult so they left their villages and moved closer to rivers and water sources.

Their descendants are the Pueblo people that live in present-day New Mexico and Arizona.
Mississippians lived in large communities and worshiped many gods and goddesses as well as placed great importance on the sun, moon, and stars.

Corn was the most important crop and could be farmed without irrigation because of the wet climate.

They built mounds that rose as high as 100 feet for religious purposes. Temples and priest-leaders’ homes sat on the mounds. Priest-leaders ruled the people.

Mississippian culture died out when violence broke out between groups over droughts that made it difficult to grow crops.
Iroquois women owned all the household property and were in charge of planting and harvesting. Women held political power and men moved into their wife’s family after marriage.

Clans chose leaders, or hoyaneh, who could be removed by the women if he did not do well.

The Iroquois League is made up of 5 Iroquois nations; the Mohawk, Seneca Onondada, Oneida, and Cayuga. This was created in the 1500’s to avoid war with one another. They met once a year to make decisions and even hold elections.
European Colonization

In 1492, Christopher Columbus landed in the West Indies. He claimed the Americas for Spain. Later during the 1500s, Spain conquered what is now Mexico. New Spain, as it was called, expanded into the north and built the first European settlement (St. Augustine) in what is now Florida in 1565.
WHAT HAPPENED TO AMERICAN INDIANS?

- The Spanish forced them to live on missions and convert to Christianity.
- They were made to do hard work without rest and contracted new diseases.
- 9 out of 10 American Indians died from these diseases.
New France

- French explorers came to North America looking for Northwest Passage
- Jacques Cartier claimed what is now eastern Canada for France (New France)
- Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec in 1608
- French were less threatening to Indians as they did not enslave them, took little land, and focused on trade.

New Netherland

- Dutch from the Netherlands sent explorers to North American but couldn’t protect their holdings
- Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River while looking for a water route to Asia
- New Amsterdam was built at the mouth of the Hudson River to protect fur trade.
- Dutch farming settlements spread up the Hudson River valley
ENGLISH COLONIES

First Settlements & Colonies

• Virginia and New England settlements developed in early 1600s along Atlantic coast.

• Jamestown in Virginia succeeds as first colony after two failed attempts in 1607.

• In 1620, settlers known as Pilgrims founded Plymouth colony in Massachusetts. They came to N. America to worship freely and reject England’s church.

• Pilgrims learned about farming from American Indians which helped in their survival.

• Wrote the Mayflower Compact agreeing to form a government and obey its laws. This became the founding principle of the United States.
EUROPEAN IMPACTS AND SLAVERY

 Impact on the American Indians
• Europeans introduced useful items such as new tools and crops
• Colonists clashed with Indians over land for farming
• Colonists responded with violence and weapons the Indians could not defend against

 Slavery in the Colonies
• Europeans enslaved Indians and Africans for heavy labor.
• The Triangular Trade was a route with three legs linking N. America, Africa, and the West Indies.
• Middle Passage was the sailing route between Africa and the Americas.
• 9-11 million Africans were enslaved and sent to Americas between 1500 and 1870.
ENGLAND GAINS POWER

Middle Colonies

• English conquered New Netherland from the Dutch and created Middle Colonies – New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

• England united with Scotland and formed Britain.

• English seized French territory along Canada’s Atlantic coast and sought more.

• French and Indian War broke out between Britain and France from 1754-1763. Britain won control of land east of the Mississippi.

Taxing the Colonies

• After the war, Britain wanted colonists to pay for the war’s expenses and to control all trade

• Britain banned settlement of land west of the Appalachian Mountains trying to win loyalty of American Indians.

• Colonists were angered by taxes and limiting freedoms.

• Colonial resistance made Britain crack down harder.
FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR
INDEPENDENCE FOR THE UNITED STATES

- 1776, 13 American colonies demanded independence from Britain
- 1774, the Continental Congress organized to oppose trade and tax laws formed by Britain
- 1775, British troops and American colonists clashed in Massachusetts
- 1776, 13 colonies issued a Declaration of Independence, raised an army, and fought the Revolutionary War
- 1781, France helped the U.S. win independence with a big victory at the Battle of Yorktown
- After winning independence, delegates gathered in 1787 to write the Constitution
EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL CONFLICT

- Wars of 1800s pitted France against Britain and other European powers.
- France sold Louisiana Territory to the U.S. in 1803 to fund the war.
- Britain did not like the U.S. being friendly with France and the War of 1812 began.
- United States won and took advantage of Spain’s weakness to take control of Florida.
- Americans carved out new territories to the west.
- Britain gave up claim to Oregon and Washington and U.S. bought Alaska from Russia.
EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL CONFLICT

**Mexican-American War**

- 1835, settlers rebelled against Mexico in now Texas.
- 1845, U.S. annexed Texas and the Mexican-American War began.
- U.S. won and Mexico gave up area west of Texas that included California and most of the current Southwest. This was almost 1/3 of Mexican territory.

**Civil War**

- Conflict grew between North and South U.S. as territories became states.
- Southerners wanted to allow slavery and Northerners were opposed to it.
- 1861, several Southern states declared independence and formed the Confederacy.
- Civil War broke out between the Confederacy and the Union.
- Union won and Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery.
HARRIET TUBMAN (1820?~1913)

- She was born into slavery in Maryland.
- When she heard that she was about to be sold in 1849, she escaped and fled to Philadelphia, in the free state of Pennsylvania.
- Over the next 10 years, she returned to slave territory and led about 300 African Americans to freedom on the Underground Railroad.
- During the Civil War, she served as a spy for the Union in Confederate territory.
- After the Civil War, she provided a home for poor African American orphans and elderly people.
Key Dates in Canadian History, 1763–1931

1763
Britain gains control of Canada by defeating France in the French and Indian War.

1764
Britain passes the Quebec Act to win the loyalty of French Canadians.

1814
War of 1812 keeps Canada out of the United States.

1867
British North America Act unites four provinces in the Dominion of Canada with some self-government.

1840
Act of Union creates united government for what are now Ontario and Quebec.

1931
Statute of Westminster grants Canada independence from Britain.
A NEW WORLD POWER

Immigration

• Immigrants poured into U.S. in 1900s
• Most came from Ireland, Britain, and Germany between American Revolution and the Civil War
• Between 1800s and 1900s, many immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe

Influence

• U.S. became involved in world events in 1800s to expand economy
• 1898, U.S. won war with Spain. Cuba gained independence from Spain. Guam, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii came under American control
• 1917, U.S. enters WWI fighting alongside Britain and France to defeat Germany and its allies
GREAT DEPRESSION & WWII

Great Depression

- 1929, financial collapse led to Great Depression, the greatest economic decline in U.S. history
- Franklin D. Roosevelt created the New Deal which created jobs for unemployed, aid for farmers, and new rules for banks and businesses

WWII and beyond

- U.S., Canada, and European and Asian allies defeated Germany and Japan
- Industries had expanded to make goods needed for warfare
- After WWII, U.S. and Communist Soviet Union began global struggle for power known as the Cold War
- U.S. was known as a world superpower and economy boomed but many Americans did not benefit which led to the civil rights movement in 1950s and 60s
• When Britain entered WWI in 1914, Canada joined too.

• In 1931, Britain granted Canada legal independence but the British monarch remained Canada’s symbolic head of state.

• The Great Depression affected Canada like the U.S. with unemployment and hardship. New political parties formed to demand that the government do more to help the people.

• Economy grew rapidly during WWII and universal healthcare was established.

• Canada’s Constitution Act created a constitution with a bill of rights and ended the role of British parliament in Canada.
Share one interesting fact that you learned today in the Q & A Pod.

THEN you are dismissed.