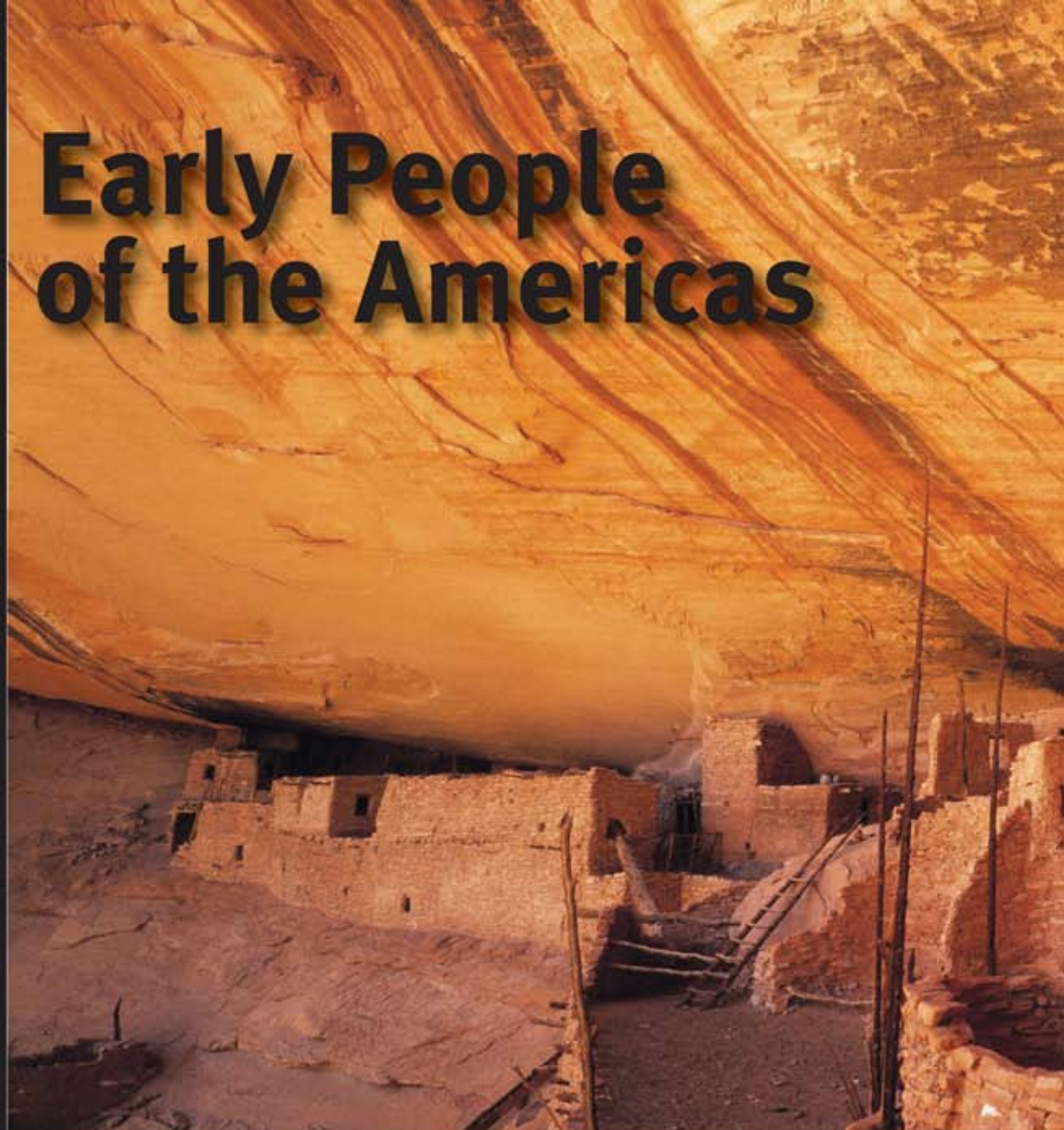


“Every archaeologist knows in his heart why he digs. He digs [so] that the dead may live again, that what is past may not be forever lost . . . that the past may color the present and give heart to the future.”

*—Geoffrey Bibby,
archaeologist*

The Ancestral Puebloans built these buildings in the side of a cliff. The people farmed the plateau above and the canyon below where they lived. How are these ancient buildings alike and different from modern buildings?

Early People of the Americas



Sequence of Events

10,000 B.C.

1400

1500

1600

Chapter 3 10,000 B.C.–A.D. 1500 Early People of the Americas

- Paleo-Indians arrive in Arizona.
- Archaic people start farming.
- Hohokam, Mogollon, Ancestral Puebloans, Patayan, Sinagua, and Salado live in Arizona.
- Maya and Aztec live in Central America, and Inca live in South America.

Chapter 4 500–1830 Old World Meets New World

- The Crusades and Age of Exploration happen during the Middle Ages in Europe.
- Spanish explorers, missionaries, soldiers, and settlers come to present-day Arizona.
- Conflicts between Indians and Spanish take place.
- Spanish establish colony of New Spain.
- American Revolution

Chapter 5 1800–1900 New People, New Borders

- Indians and Spanish continue to struggle to live together.
- Mexico wins independence from Spain during the Mexican War of Independence.
- Mountain men explore the West.
- Mexico and the United States fight the Mexican-American War. Mexico gives up land to the United States.

Chapter 6 1840–1890 Conflict of Cultures

- American Civil War
- Arizona Territory is created.
- U.S. government moves Indian groups to reservations.
- Mining, farming, and ranching, and new transportation methods, including the railroad, help the territory grow.

Chapter

3

Scientists have learned much about the early groups of Indians that lived in North and South America. The earliest people came to North America thousands and thousands of years ago. Several early groups lived in what is now called the American Southwest—the Hohokam, Mogollon, Ancestral Puebloans, Patayan, Sinagua, and Salado. The people were alike in some ways and different in other ways. The people learned ways to use the land to survive. The Maya and Aztec in Central America and the Inca in South America thrived during this time as well.



1700

1800

1900

2000

Chapter 7
1860–1930
From Territory to State

- Better transportation and communication create a boom in Arizona’s population.
- Arizona Territory becomes a state.
- Theodore Roosevelt Dam is built.
- A few battles of the Mexican Revolution spill over the border into Arizona.
- World War I and Bisbee Deportation

Chapter 8
1915–1945
The Great Depression and WWII

- Stock market crashes and begins the Great Depression.
- New Deal helps end the Great Depression.
- Japanese attack Pearl Harbor, and the United States enters World War II.
- Japanese Americans are moved to war relocation camps.
- Holocaust happens in Europe.
- Navajo Code Talkers help United States and the countries we support win the war.

Chapter 9
1945–Present
Growing Arizona

- Arizona experiences great growth after World War II.
- Korean War, Vietnam War, and Cold War
- Civil Rights, Chicano, American Indian, and Women’s Movements take place.
- Terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001

Footprints on the Earth

“How did we come to the mesas?” the young girl asked her mother.

The woman invited the girl to sit beside her on the big rock. She told her daughter the story that her mother had told her. Her mother had learned it from her mother. The story had been told for a long, long time.

“Our Hopi history begins long ago with our ancient relatives rising into this world. Once they arrived, they set out to discover the land. They wanted to find a place where they could live a good life. A good life meant to live in peace. They wanted a place with plenty of rain to grow their crops. They wanted to live in harmony with nature.

“But because there were so many people, no one could agree on which direction to go. So they agreed to split into groups, or clans, and travel the land. Each clan agreed to return to the mesas once they discovered their own special way of life. When all clans returned, they would share their secrets with each other and create the Hopi way of life.

“Today, you can see the path that each clan took by the ruins they left behind. For example, the ruins at Mesa Verde were the old home of the Badger clan. Wupatki was the home of the Water clan. All of these places are sacred to our people. We need to respect and protect them because they help tell our history. These ruins are the footprints that the people who came before us left on the earth.”

1. What did it mean to live a good life?
2. Why did the Hopi people split into groups?

The Hopi retold stories that had been passed down to them. What stories has your family passed down to you?



Timeline of Events

