**How to Outline a Textbook Chapter**

**Chapter 1: Colliding Worlds 1491-1600**

1. Native American Experience
	1. Diverse societies
		1. Great civilizations (Mesoamerica and Andes)
		2. Hunters and gatherers
		3. Semisedentary societies
	2. First Americans
		1. Three waves of migration from Asia across land bridge (13,000-3,000 B.C.)
		2. Three hundred generations of isolation
		3. Migration southward from Arctic
		4. Domestication of crops by some groups around 6000 B.C.
			1. Maize (corn) in Mesoamerica
			2. Potato in Peru
			3. Agricultural surpluses led to population growth and complex societies
	3. American Empires
		1. Aztec Empire (upper Mexico)
			1. Capital at Tenochtitlan
			2. High population of 250,000 in 1500
			3. Significant trade across empire
			4. Subjugated most of central Mexico
		2. Inca Empire (Andes Mountains)
			1. Capital at Cuzco
			2. Population over 60,000
			3. Powerful bureaucratic empire subordinated other kingdoms
	4. Chiefdoms and Confedacies
		1. Mississippi Valley
			1. Cahokia center of Mississippian culture
			2. Moundbuilders
			3. Agriculture encouraged complex civilization
			4. Declined after 1350 due to warfare and environmental changes
		2. Eastern Woodlands
			1. Influenced by Mississippian
			2. Women farmed and men hunted, fished, and fought
			3. Managed fields with fire
			4. Many types of political organization
			5. Iroquois Confederacy (Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas)
				1. Hudson River Valley and Lake Erie
				2. Political confederacy led by councils of sachems
				3. Martriarchal
				4. Among most powerful Native American groups in Northeast
		3. Great Lakes
			1. Important clan identities
			2. Long distance trade
		4. Great Plains and Rockies
			1. Hunter-gatherers
			2. Introduction of horse by Spanish led to more success in hunting and warfare
		5. Arid Southwest
			1. Irrigation farming (Anasazi)
			2. Pueblo culture in permanent settlements
		6. Pacific Coast
			1. Diverse hunter-gatherers
			2. Stratified societies supported by fishing
			3. Strong warrior tradition
	5. Patterns of Trade
		1. Expansive networks improved diets and economies
		2. Hunters traded with farmers
		3. Rare goods (copper, mica, jasper, obsidian) traveled longer distances
		4. Powerful leaders controlled and redistributed wealth
	6. Sacred Power
		1. Most Native Americans were animists
		2. Men and women had different spiritual practices
			1. Women-generative functions and fertility
			2. Men-hunting and warfare