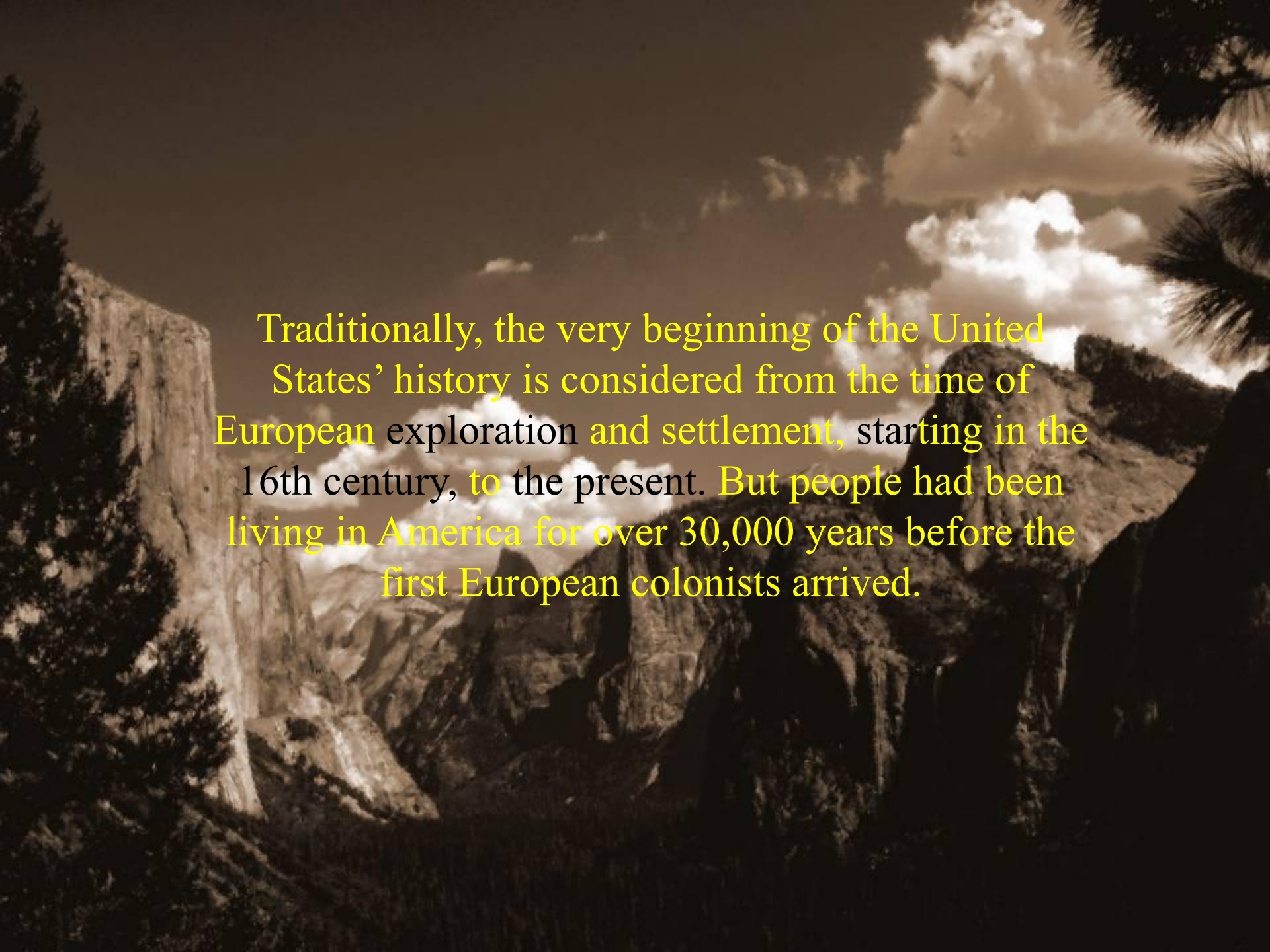
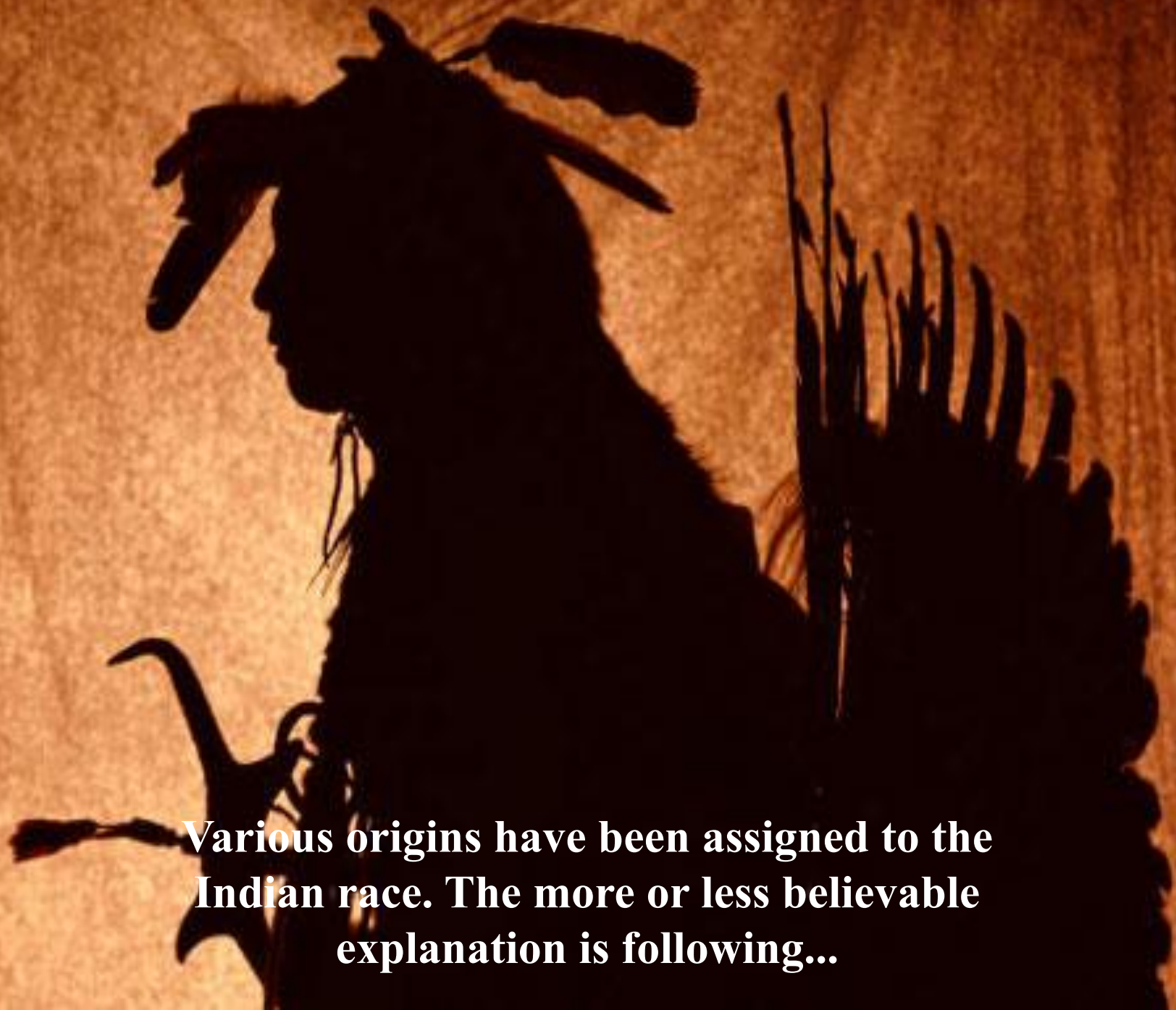


A satellite-style map of North America, showing the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The terrain is color-coded by elevation, with green for lowlands and brown/tan for higher elevations. The Great Lakes and Mississippi River are prominent features. The text "History Of The USA" is overlaid in white serif font in the center of the map.

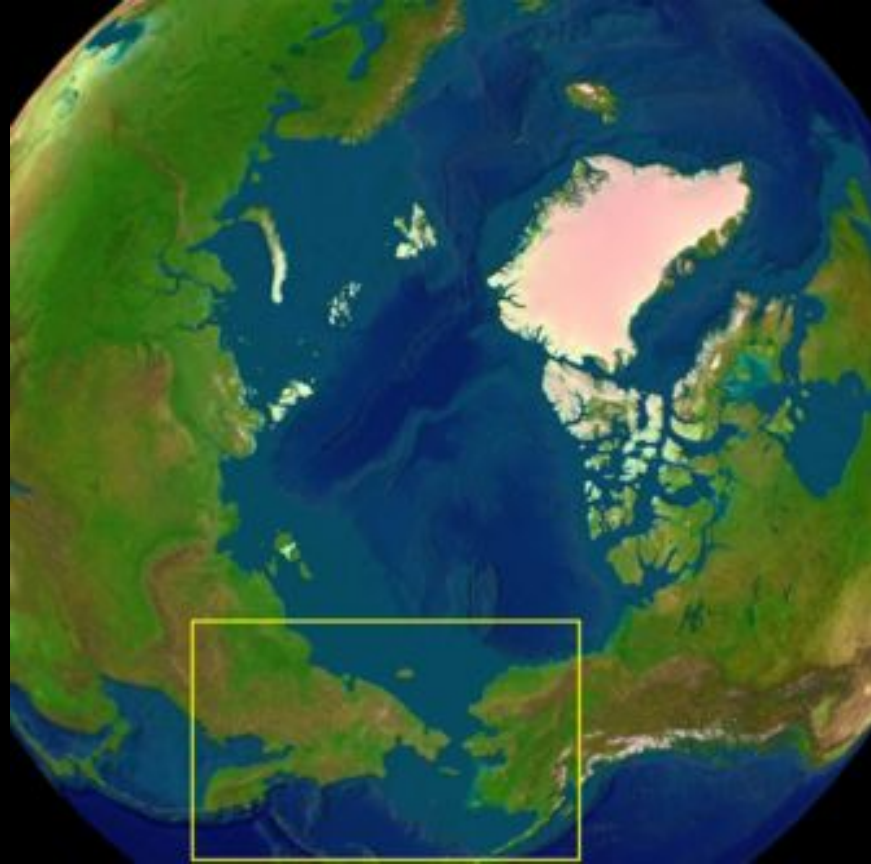
History
Of
The USA



Traditionally, the very beginning of the United States' history is considered from the time of European exploration and settlement, starting in the 16th century, to the present. But people had been living in America for over 30,000 years before the first European colonists arrived.



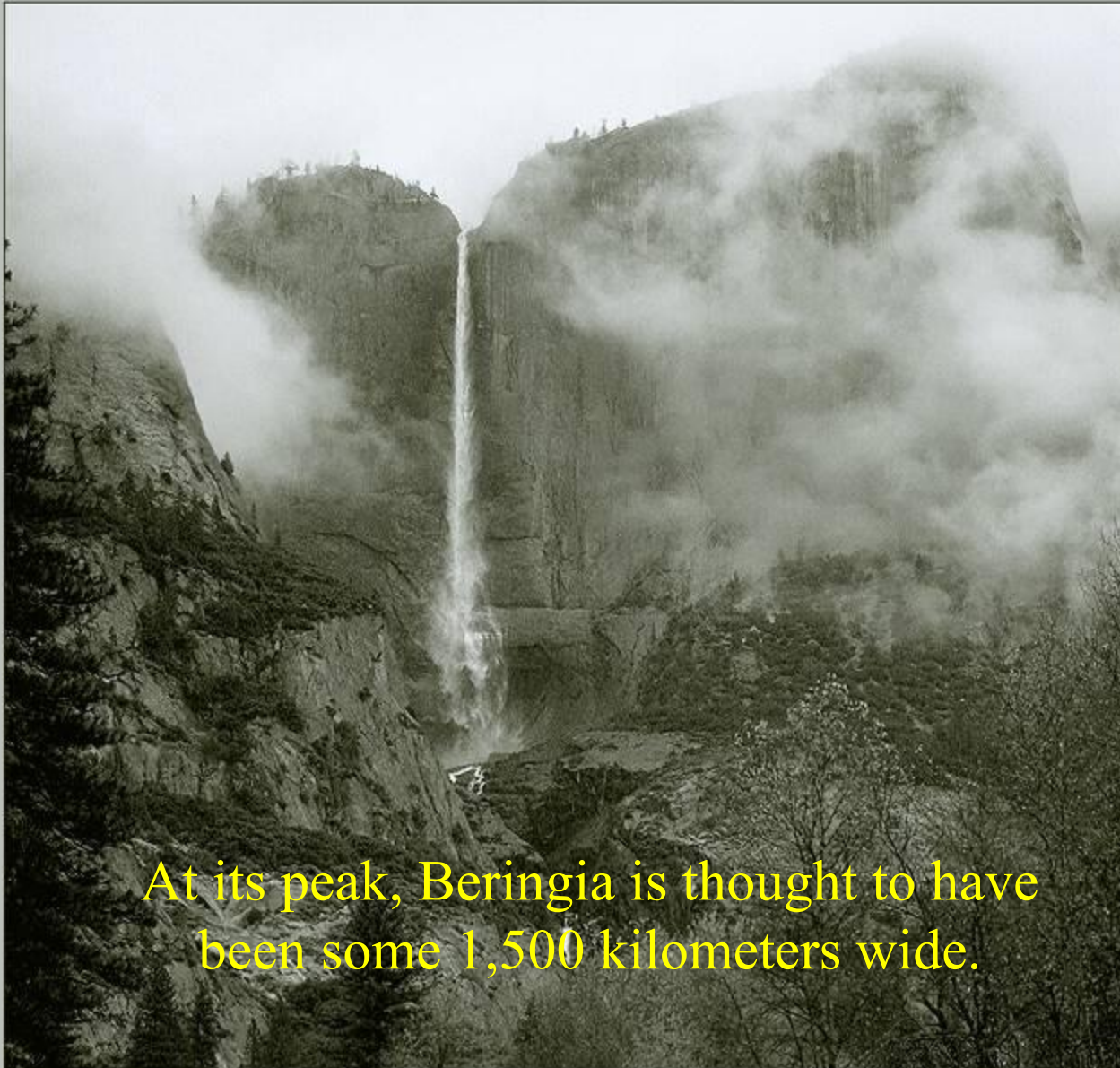
Various origins have been assigned to the Indian race. The more or less believable explanation is following...



As a result, the Bering Sea was hundreds of meters below its current level, and a land bridge, known as Beringia, emerged between Asia and North America.

At the height of the Ice Age, between 34,000 and 30,000 B.C., much of the world's water was contained in vast continental ice sheets.





At its peak, Beringia is thought to have been some 1,500 kilometers wide.



A moist and treeless tundra, it was covered with grasses and plant life, attracting the large animals that early humans hunted for their survival.

**They would
have been
following
game, as their
ancestors had
for thousands
of years, along
the Siberian
coast and then
across the land
bridge.**



When Columbus landed on the island of San Salvador in 1492 he was welcomed by a brown-skinned people whose physical appearance confirmed him in his opinion that he had at last reached India, and whom, therefore, he called Indios.





The most marked physical characteristics of the Indian race type are brown skin...

...dark brown eyes...



...prominent cheek bones...



...straight black hair...



...scantiness of beard.





The eye is not held so open as in the Caucasian and seems better adapted to distance than to close work.



The nose is usually straight and well shaped, and in some tribes strongly aquiline.



They had a highly stratified society with chiefs, nobles, commoners, and slaves.



Public display and disposal of wealth were basic features of the society.

Their art work, for which they are famed, also included the making of ceremonial items, such as rattles and masks; weaving; and basketry.





**Thickly wooded,
with a temperate
climate and
heavy rainfall,
the area had long
supported a
large Native
American
population.**

Exploration and Colonization



by Christopher Columbus and The First
Pilgrims



In 1492, on behalf of the King and Queen of Spain, Christopher Columbus was trying to find a way from Europe to the Far East. This is the map he used.



Surprisingly, he didn't get to China. Instead, he found some islands in the Atlantic Ocean near North America.



Columbus thought he was near the Indies, so he called people Indians. By accident, this sailor from Spain discovered a new world.

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