**Chapter 6: Early Societies in the Americas and Oceania**

1. **Early societies of Mesoamerica**
   1. The Olmecs
      1. Migration to Mesoamerica
         1. Large wave of humans traveled from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around 13,000 B.C.E.
         2. By 9500 B.C.E., humans reached the southernmost part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. As hunting became difficult, agriculture began (7500 B.C.E.)
      2. Early agriculture: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the staple (5000 B.C.E.)
         1. Agricultural villages appeared after 3000 B.C.E.
         2. No large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Ceremonial centers by the end of the second millennium B.C.E.
      4. Olmecs lived near the Gulf of Mexico (1200 B.C.E.)
         1. The colossal human heads--possibly likenesses of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Rulers' power shown in construction of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Trade in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Decline of Olmecs: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. Influence of Olmec: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Heirs of the Olmecs: the Maya
      1. The Maya lived in the highlands of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Besides maize, they also cultivated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Maya warfare: warriors had prestige; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were slaves or victims
         3. Maya decline began in 800 C.E.; many Mayans deserted their cities
   3. Maya society and religion
      1. Maya society was hierarchical
         1. Kings, priests, and hereditary nobility at the top
         2. Merchants were from the ruling class
      2. The Maya calendar had both solar and ritual years interwoven
         1. Invention of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
         2. Calendar of 365.242 days (17 seconds off)
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calendar of 365 days
         4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calendar of 260 days
         5. Management of calendar lends authority to priesthood
      3. Religious thought
         1. Gods maintained agricultural cycles in exchange for honors and sacrifices
         2. Bloodletting rituals honored gods: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. The Maya ball game: sporting and religious significance
   4. Heirs of the Olmecs: Teotihuacan
      1. Teotihuacan society
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dominated society
      2. Decline of Teotihuacan from about 650 C.E.; was sacked and destroyed mid-eighth century
2. **Early societies of South America**
   1. Early Andean society and the Chavín cult
      1. Early migration to Peru and Bolivia region
         1. By 12,000 B.C.E. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peoples reached South America
         2. By 8000 B.C.E. they began to experiment with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Complex societies appeared in central Andean region after 1000 B.C.E.
         4. Andean societies were located in modern-day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Early agriculture in South America
         1. Main crops: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Fishing supplemented agricultural harvests
         3. By 1800 B.C.E. the people produced pottery, built temples and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **Early societies of Oceania**
   1. Early societies in Australia and New Guinea
      1. Human migrants arrived in Australia and New Guinea at least sixty thousand years ago
         1. By the mid-centuries of the first millennium C.E., human communities in all habitable islands of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Australia: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until the nineteenth and twentieth centuries C.E.
         3. New Guinea: Turned to agriculture about 3000 B.C.E.
         4. Outrigger canoes for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_