

<p>2. What motivated Columbus to sail to the New World?</p> <p>3. How were the natives impacted by Spanish Colonization? How were the Spanish impacted?</p>	Empty grid for student answers
<p>Chinese Claim Chapter 2: <i>Did China Discover America?</i> (Zheng He)</p> <p>Consider: - physical artifacts - witnesses and records</p> <p>What doubts or questions exist about the evidence for this claim?</p>	<p><u>Evidence: (...that the Chinese discovered the New World)</u></p> Empty grid for evidence <p><u>Counter-evidence: (...that weakens the claim of the Chinese)</u></p> Empty grid for counter-evidence

<p>Paleo-Indian Claim</p> <p>Chapter 5: <i>Who Really Discovered America?</i> (Clovis People)</p>	<p><u>Evidence:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clovis spearheads (p.71) - carbon-dated bones enabled archeologists to estimate age of spearheads (p.71) - “discovery proved that humans were living in North America alongside mammoths, giant sloths, saber-toothed tigers, and other Ice Age creatures that are now extinct.” (p.71) - stone tools left behind at campsites (p.73) - Beringia land bridge (pp. 73-74) <p><u>Counter-evidence:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monte Verde, Chile site 1000 years older (land bridge didn’t exist yet) (p.75) - other prehistoric sites at Meadowcroft, Virginia and South Carolina (p.76) - DNA points to Siberian peoples (p.76) - “Many researchers now believe that prehistoric migrants from Asia may have followed a sea route along the Pacific coast” (p.77) - Europeans/Solutreans (similarities to Clovis spearhead but no evidence of boats) (p.79) - DNA evidence suggests European link (p.80) - South Carolina and Brazil sites even older (p.81)
--	---