



UNIVERSITY  
*of* MOBILE

*Higher Education for a Higher Purpose*



**Wayne E. Sirmon**

**HI 103 – World History**

# History 103

## World History to 1500

September 23

**Lafayette in Mobile (Oakleigh) – Bonus!**

September 26

On-Line Quiz Chapter 7

September 28

Article 2 Review due  
Study Guide for Exams 2

October 5

**Exam 2 (Ch. 5-7)**

October 6-8

Fall Break

October 7

**Lecture at USS AL by author of “Speed”,  
the biography of test pilot Bob Gilliland – first man to fly the SR-71**

October 13

On-line Quiz Chapters 8 & 9

October 17

On-line Quiz Chapter 10

October 22

**Project Serve**

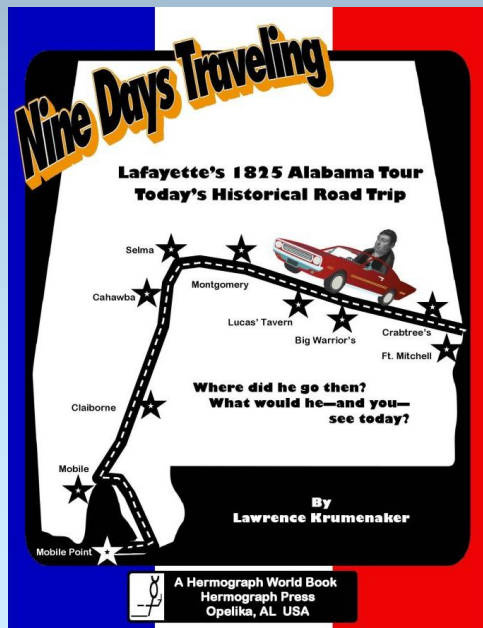


# Lafayette in Mobile: Where Did He Go— Where Did He Not?

September 23, 2021     5:30 pm  
Historic Oakleigh House



*A Book Talk and  
Illustrated Presentation  
Dr. Larry Krumenaker*



A Hermograph World Book  
Hermograph Press  
Opelika, AL USA



# Chapter 6 – The Americas



MAP 11.1 Mesoamerica, c. 250–900

# Maya City-State Network





## Chapter 6 – *The Americas*

# Maya City-State Network

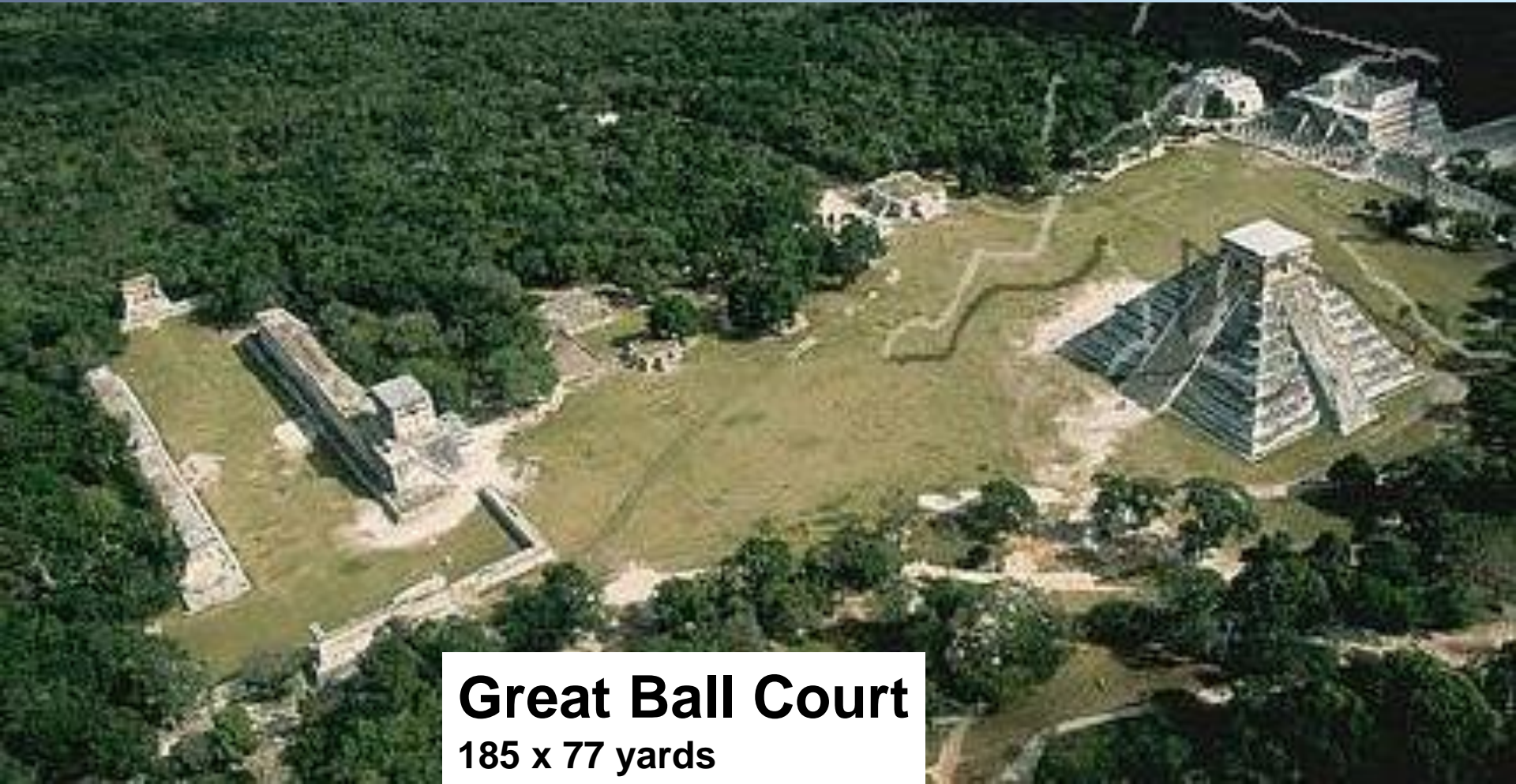


## Chichén Itzá

98 ft. high - nine square terraces, each 8.4 ft. high, with a 20 ft. high temple upon the summit



# Maya City-State Network



**Great Ball Court**  
185 x 77 yards



# Chapter 6 – *The Americas*

## Maya City-State Network

### The Mayans Significant Dates

Beginnings      Start of Classical Period (CP)      Growth      Drought Period      End of CP      Repercussions of Drought

**2000 BCE**

Ceremonial centers were built in modern-day Guatemala and the Yucatan. This marks the very beginnings of the Maya civilization.

**250 CE**

Time period of the Mayans largest achievements in culture. Mathematics as well as astronomy were adopted and refined by intellectuals, a writing system was created, architecture was at its most advanced and technology supported complex cities and fertile crops.

**600 CE**

Mayan population reached five million or more. This caused resources to be outstripped. Deforestation and erosion of the land ensued, and made the land less fertile.

**840 CE**

The area experienced a long term drought, which jump started the downfall of the Maya Civilization. The drought accompanying the erosion of the soil caused crop failure.

**900 CE**

End of the classical phase of the Maya Civilization. From this point on, the society never returned to its full glory.

**909 CE**

The last date inscribed by Mayans. This year marks the end of the Maya. Due to extended drought periods over the past century as well as famine, epidemics and internal warfare, population steeply declined until the end of the civilization.





## Chapter 6 – *The Americas*

# Maya City-State Network

Growth	Drought Period	End of CP	Repercussions of Drought
<b>600 CE</b>	<b>840 CE</b>	<b>900 CE</b>	<b>909 CE</b>
Mayan population reached five million or more. This caused resources to be outstripped. Deforestation and erosion of the land ensued, and made the land less fertile.	The area experienced a long term drought, which jump started the downfall of the Maya Civilization. The drought accompanying the erosion of the soil caused crop failure.	End of the classical phase of the Maya Civilization. From this point on, the society never returned to its full glory.	The last date inscribed by Mayans. This year marks the end of the Maya. Due to extended drought periods over the past century as well as famine, epidemics and internal warfare, population steeply declined until the end of the civilization.

# Chapter 6 – *The Americas*

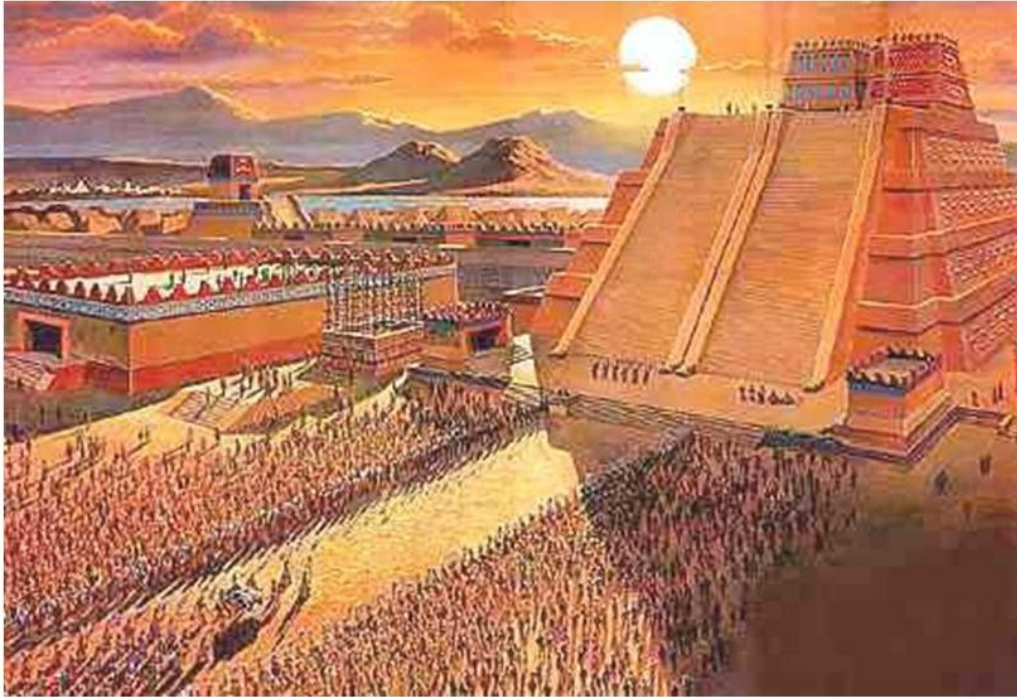
## Maya City-State Network





# Chapter 6 – *The Americas*

## The Aztec Empire



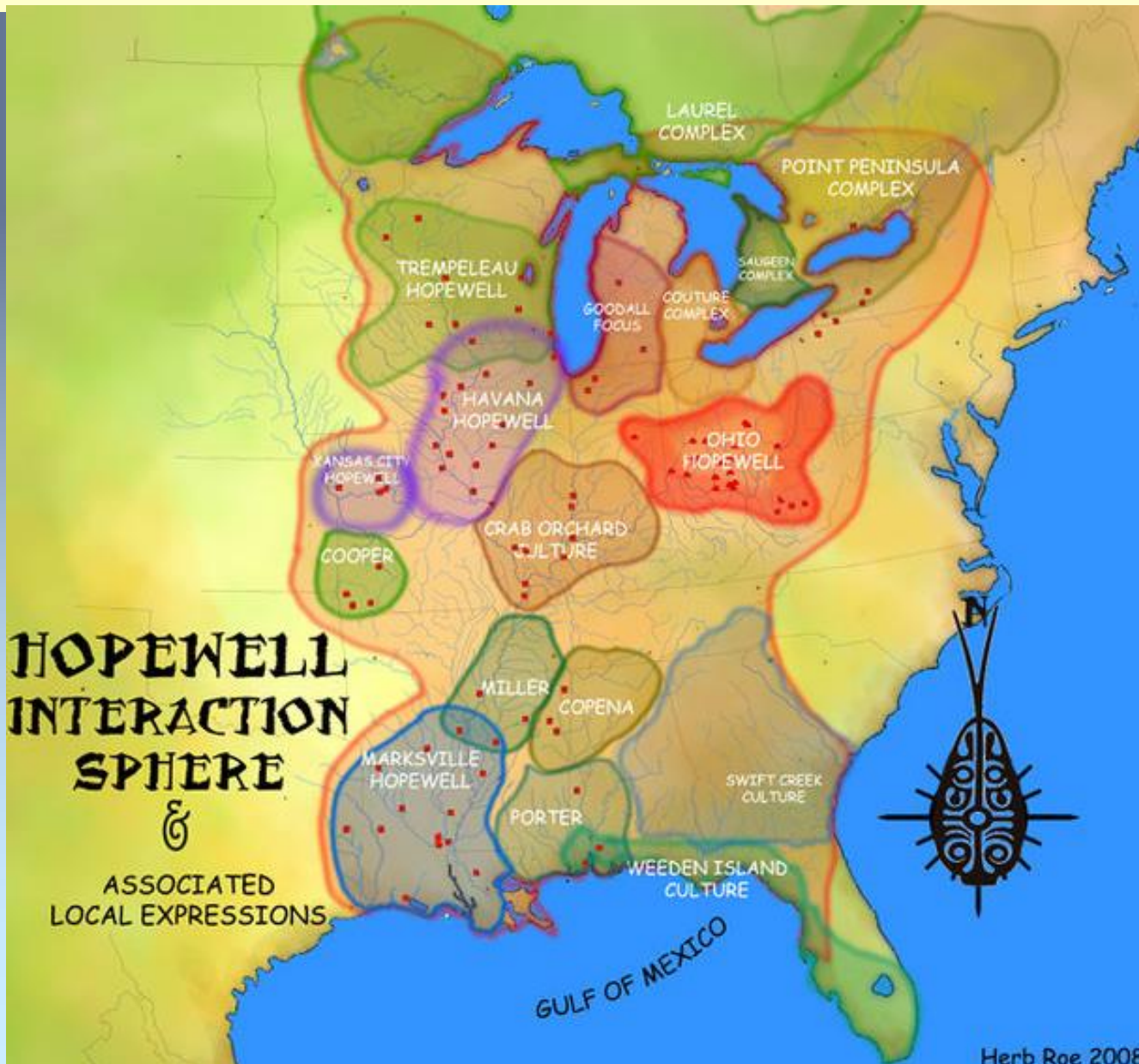
1428–1521

We will talk about in the spring.





# Chapter 6 – The Americas

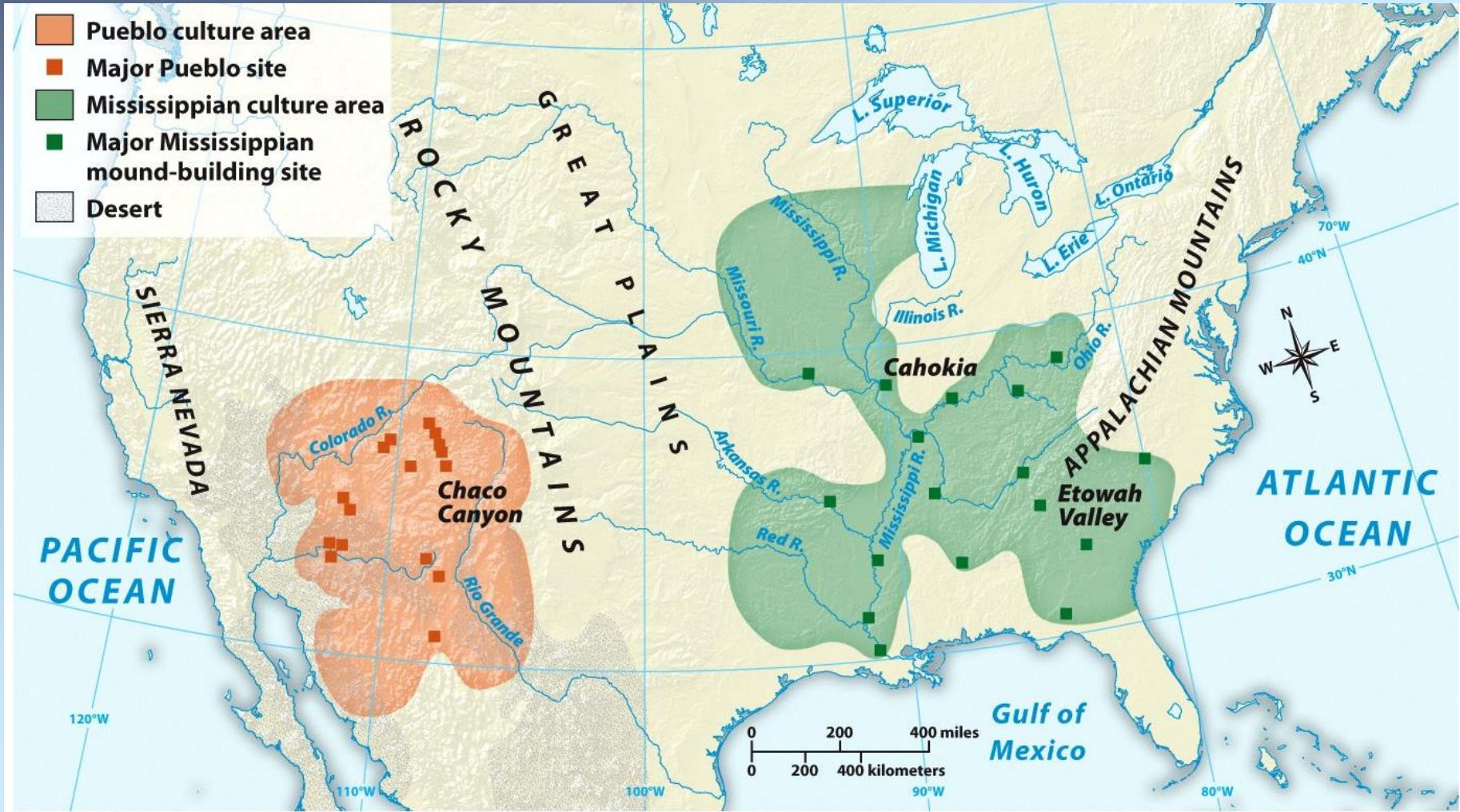


**HOPEWELL  
INTERACTION  
SPHERE**  
&  
ASSOCIATED  
LOCAL EXPRESSIONS



# Chapter 6 – The Americas

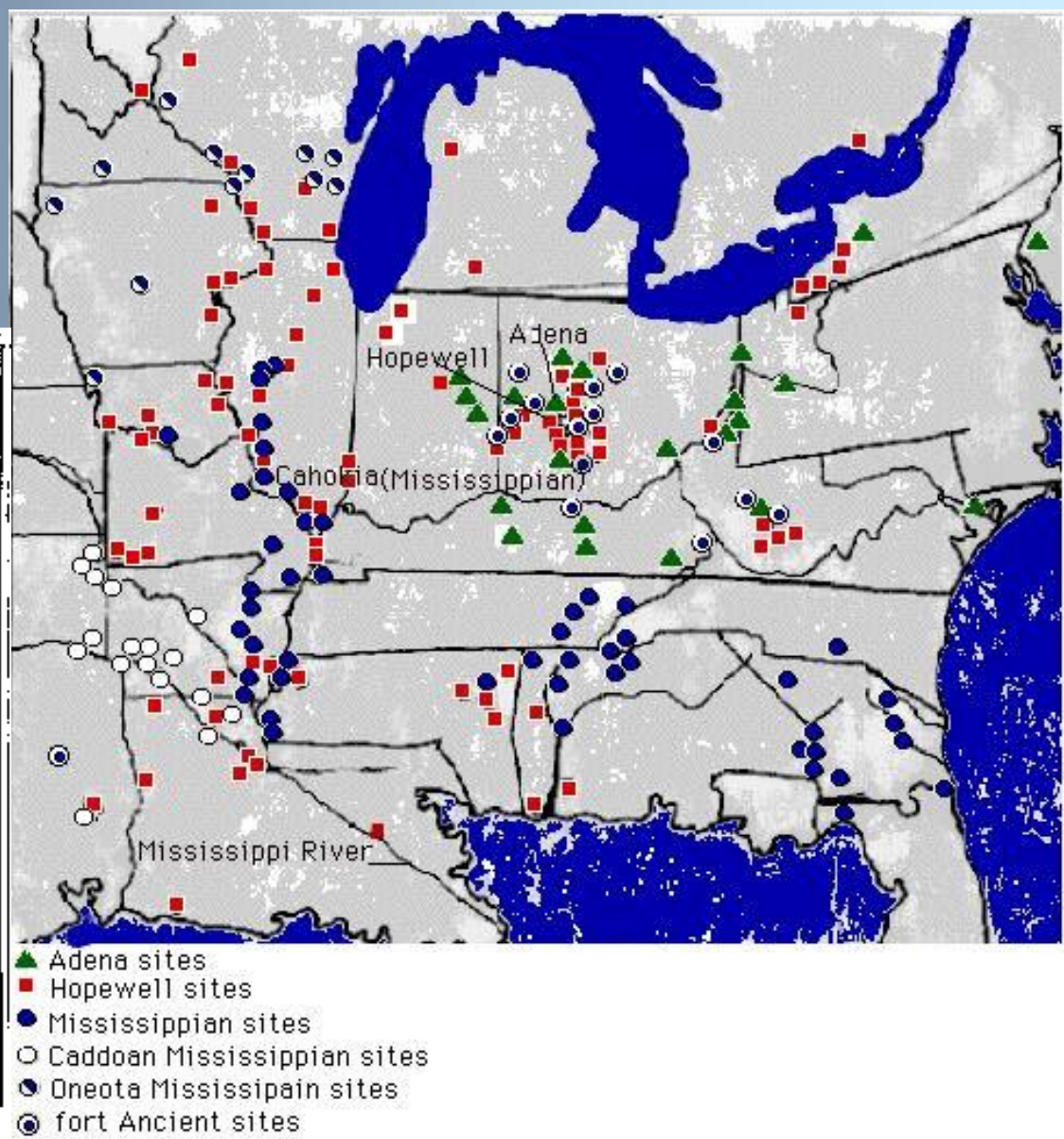
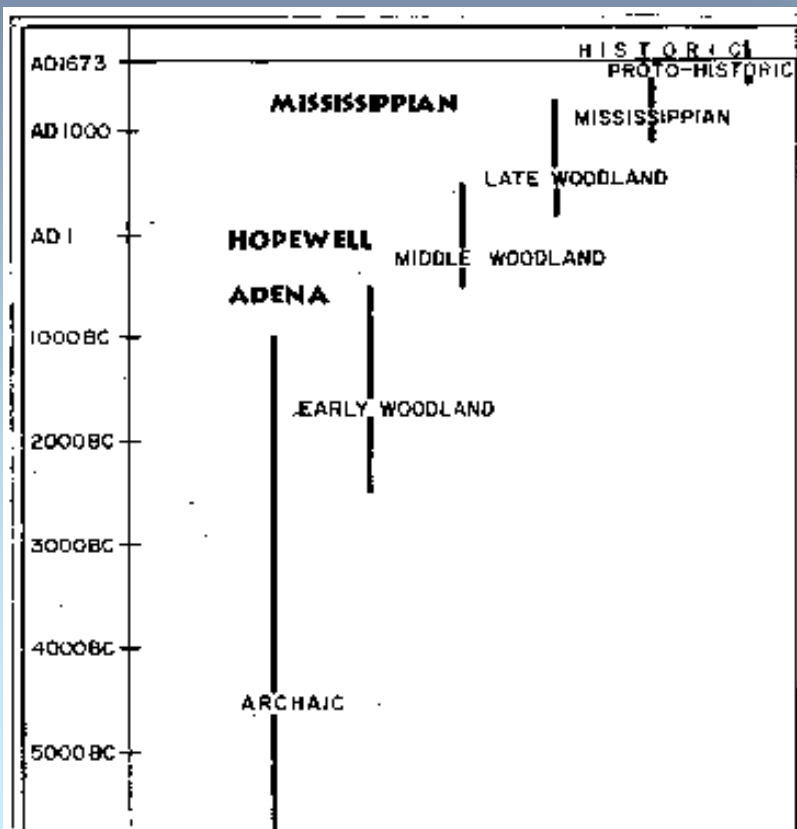
## Agrarian Societies in North America



MAP 11.3 North America, c. 500–1200  
Chapter 11. Crossroads and Cultures: A History of the World's Peoples, First Edition

# Chapter 6 – *The Americas*

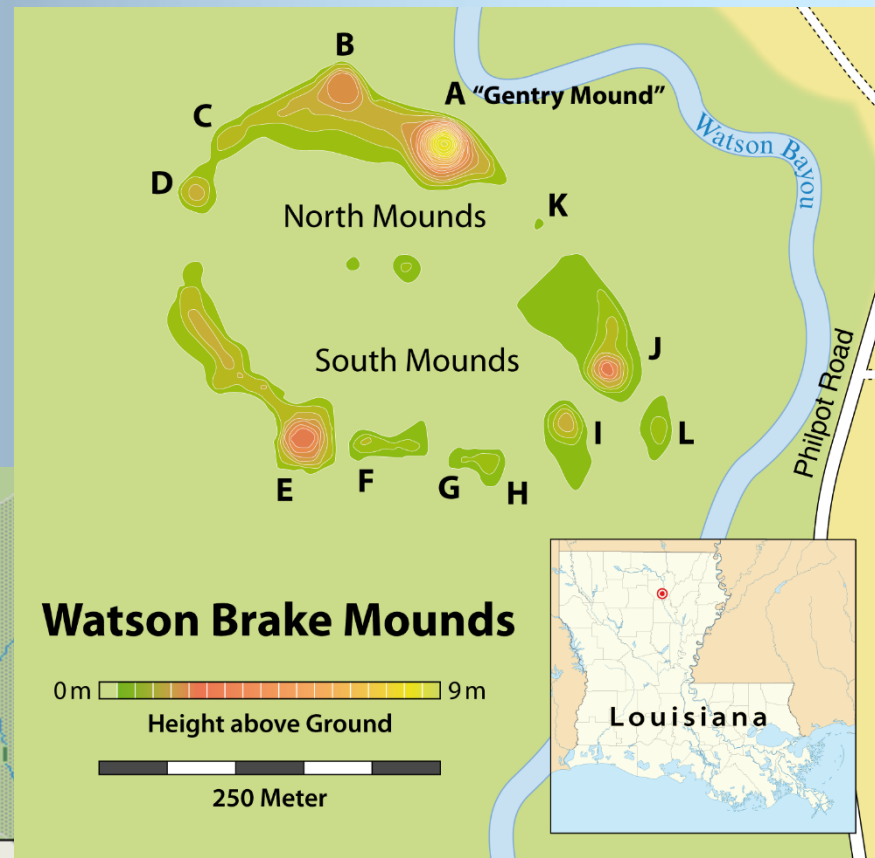
## Mound-Building Societies





# Chapter 6 – *The Americas*

Mound construction began at approximately 3500 BCE, and continued for approximately 500 years



# Chapter 6 – *The Americas*





# Chapter 6 – *The Americas*

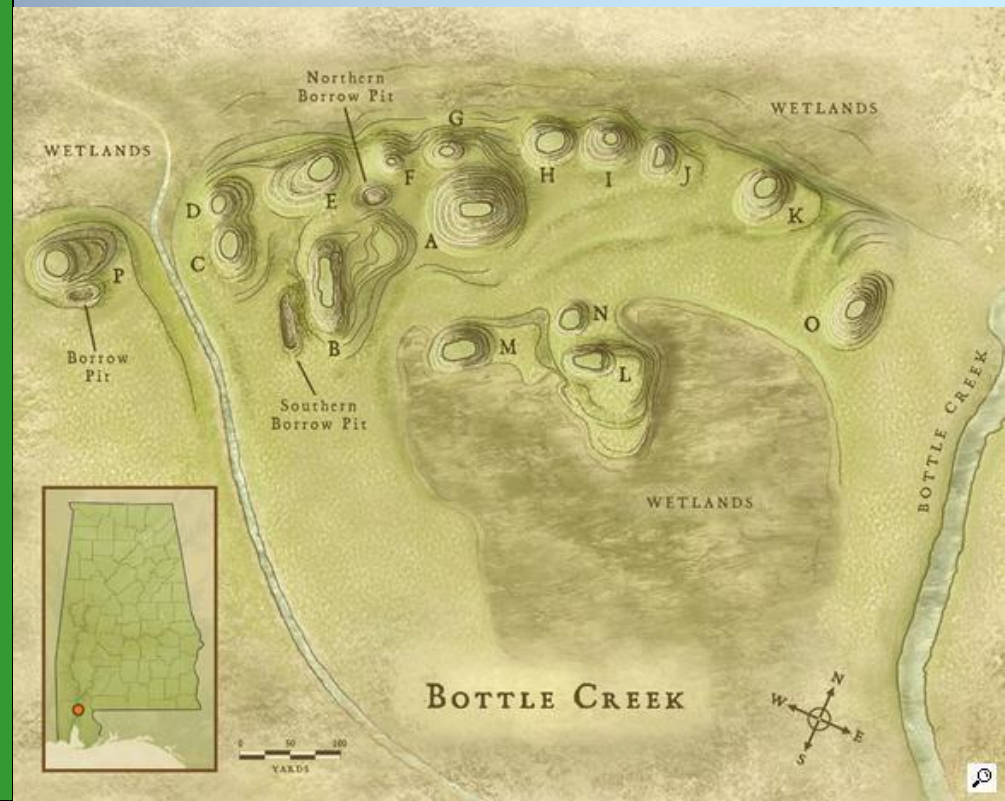
## SHELL MOUND PARK



DAUPHIN ISLAND, ALABAMA

*The Dauphin Island Shell Mounds*, now a park and bird refuge, date from the Mississippian Period (AD 1100 to 1550). They were visited for centuries by Indians who roasted oysters and fished in Little Dauphin Island Sound off the Gulf of Mexico.

**Bottle Creek Indian Mounds** is an archaeological site located on a low swampy island within the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta and includes 18 platform mounds, the tallest being roughly 45 feet high.



# Next Up... Chapter 7 - Islam

