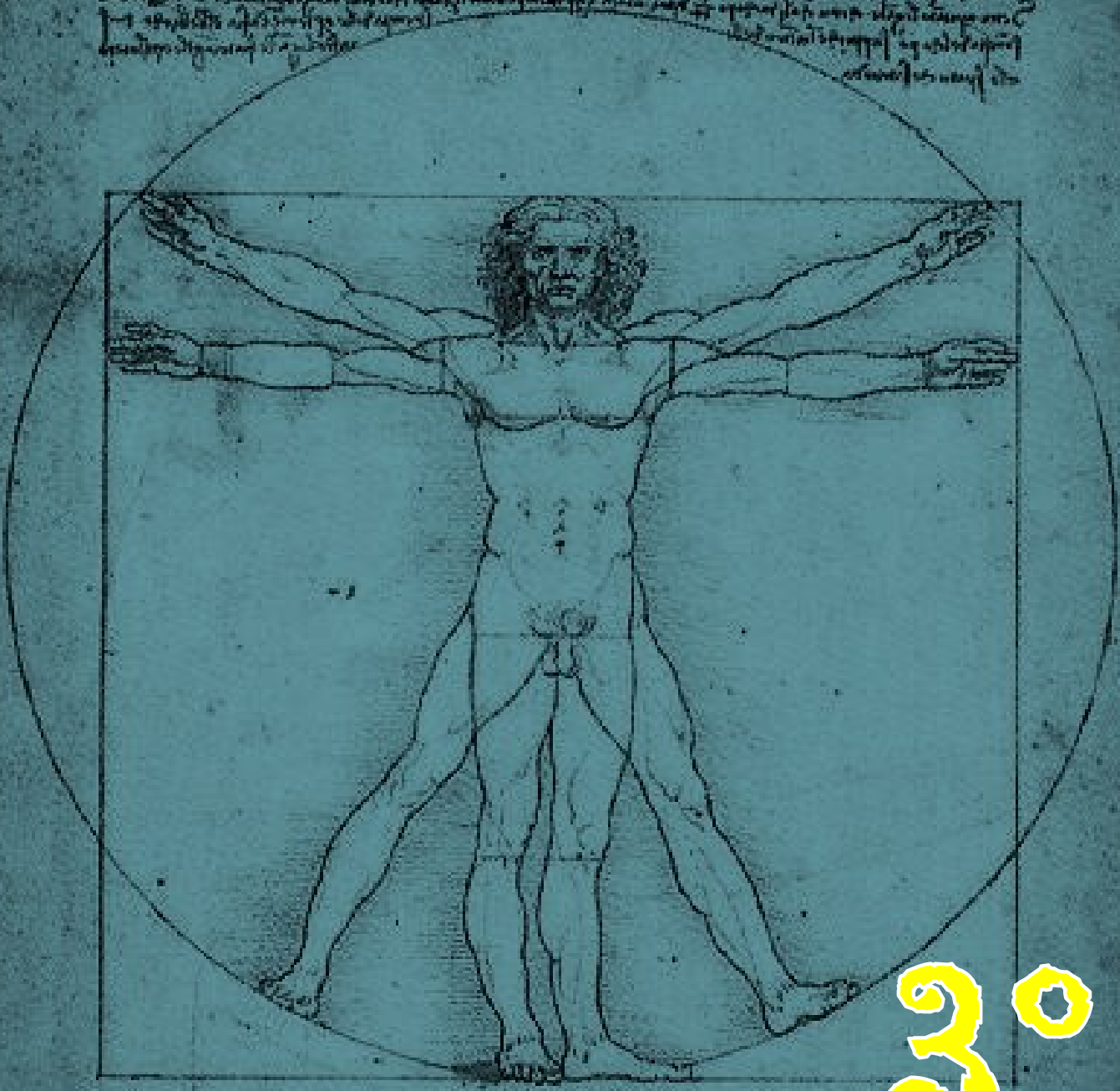


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30

Social Sciences

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Content

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Know the contents

The Gimnasio Virtual San Francisco Javier, presented through textbooks for primary education and the sequence program of social science content, enriched with several videos and additional topics.

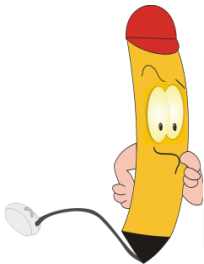
With this text handling you acquire attitudes, skills, abilities and ideas that allow you to expand your worldview.

Your content are grouped into four sessions containing topics and subtopics of several pages. Each topic begins with a title, a series of questions, whose purpose is to arouse your interest in the contents, you can use the questions at the end of a topic to find your learning.

Find images related to the concepts and themes, videos, diagrams, concept maps with didactic sense.

The virtualitos will help you travel through this adventure of knowledge.

Let us search...



When you find this you will know that there are many unanswered questions, which you can use at the end of a topic to find what you have learned.



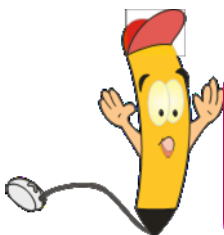
When you find this you will have to perform the activities for each topic or subtopic.



Art is part of your activities, giving a personal touch when you go to color.
Now you are the artist!



Virtualito invites you to learn more about the topic, research new things. It is interesting to know!



You know?

Find fun facts that invite you to learn about other related topics.





Unit 4

The first settlers

The first settlers who came to our continent were nomads from Asia, about 30,000 years ago, went for a place in North America, called the Bering Strait.

Later, with the discovery of agriculture, sedentary, and trade practice, formed chiefdoms.



Nomadic groups. Archaeological finds have shown that 30,000 years ago came to America the first groups of hunter - gatherers. Took shelter in caves or open shelters built in animal skins, leaves and wood.

Of the animals used: the meat for food, hides for cover and bones and horns to make weapons and utensils.

They were given the name of nomads, because, in search of the hunt animals and fruits to collect, moving from one place to another.

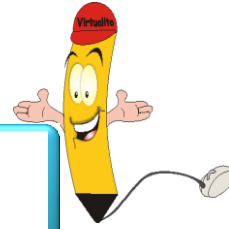
Sedentary groups. Later, due to the extinction of large mammals, the nomads were forced to cultivate the land and, therefore, had to remain in fixed locations to care for their crops. Thanks to the discovery of agriculture, became sedentary and formed the first villages.

The work, then, was divided: women are dedicated to caring for crops and pottery making. For their part, the men hunted, fished and prepared the land for cultivation.



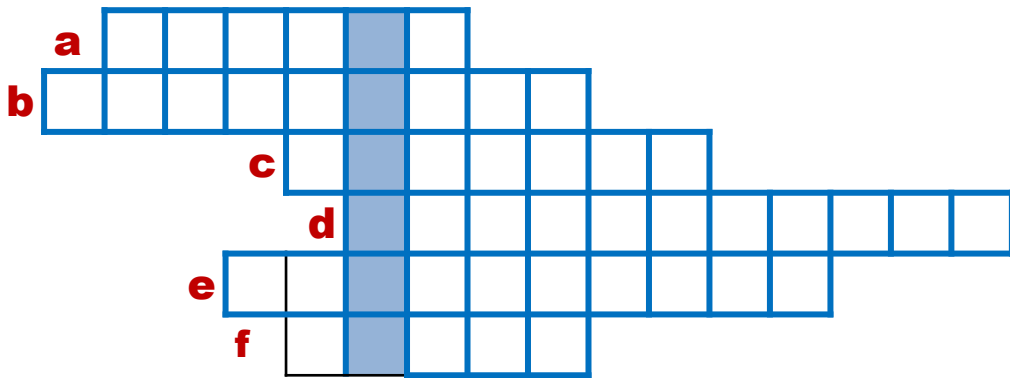


Unit 4



Activity

1. Complete the word program. At the end you will find the hidden word.



- Name Strait where it is believed the first inhabitants came to Colombia.
- About thirty thousand years ago bequeathed groups of them.
- In this continent arrived Asian groups for thousands of years
- Discovery which resulted to form sedentary groups.
- Group of people living in one place.
- One of the activities of the nomads.

2. In what things were like lifestyle of nomadic and sedentary groups? How were things different? Explain.

Nomads	Sedentary





Indian society

As you saw, the great sedentary learned to cultivate different products. This allowed them to enjoy better living conditions, as well as engage in other activities, such as making clay vessels and tissue, among others. Since cultivation was the most important, because of its rapid reproduction and to store a long time, thereby assuring food group.



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=52yQFQMr RI>

The villages and chiefs. The corn crop led to the emergence of managers, who were responsible for storing and distributing this product according to the needs of the inhabitants. Having a lot of stored food allowed the villagers were grouped around market centers. In this way, Indian society grew and resulted in a more complex type of organization that was named chiefdom.



The importance of corn. Arose because of the ease it provided the crop and food availability that allowed people from feeding better, grow, be organized and able to trade with other groups.

For this reason, the cacicazgos were characterized by:

- The population growth.
- The appearance of administrators.
- The emergence of the chiefs and headmen
- The division of society by social groups.

These groups were farmers, soldiers, officials and priests.





Unit 4

Residents of our territory

It is known that thousands of years ago lived in the territory of modern Colombia numerous indigenous groups belonging to two families: the Chibcha and the Caribbean.

In general farmers and sedentary groups belonging to the Chibcha. By contrast the Caribbean were hunters and nomads, used to defend the territory where they hunted and gathered wild.

Chicha family belonged to several indigenous groups, but stood by its development and organization, the group Muisca cundiboyacense located in the highlands and the Tairona group.

In other areas of America stood some peoples who came to form large empires. This is the case of the Incas in Peru and the Aztecs in Mexico.





Unit 4

Muisca

Muisca group consisted of numerous small communities that inhabited much of the territory of Cundinamarca and Boyacá.

Geographic location. The Muisca inhabited the highlands of the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia, where the climate is cool and healthy. There are the most fertile areas. As the savannah of Bogota and valleys of Ubaté and Chiquinquirá.

Housing and muisca dress. The Muisca made their adobe house. That is, of reeds tied together and covered with straw pug.

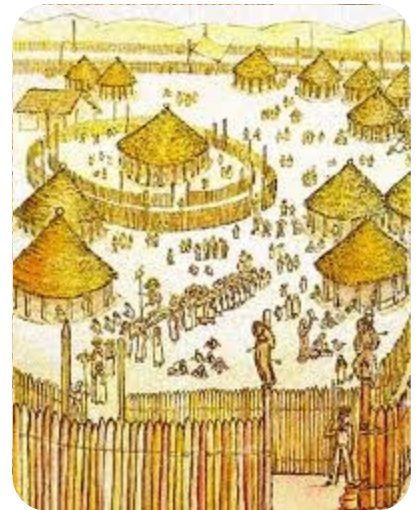
The roofs were covered with the straw. The houses were circular. Some of them had fences around them.

The houses of the caciques were bigger than others. They had wooden benches, adorned them with blankets, mats, gold objects, colored beads and pottery.

In the center was the three-stone fire, to hold múcuras where food is cooked.

The men wore square blanket and painted his face with red and black inks. Elaborated necklaces, bracelets, and a kind of hat made from animal skin.

Women wore a blanket way and a smaller skirt on the shoulders fastened with a bone pin, gold or silver.



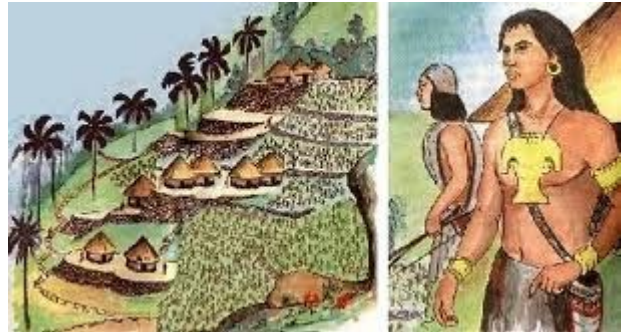


Unit 4

Social Organization. The Muisca were divided into two groups or federations of villages, each under the control of a paramount chief. A federation was based in Bacatá Bogota today, and his boss was called Zipa. The other federation was based in Hunsa, today Tunja, and his boss was called zaque.

The levels of this social organization were:

- The chiefs
- The sheikhs
- The gouaches
- The cries,
- The people
- Slaves



The head or chief of the community was in charge of celebrating the festivals of the gods. It is also responsible for keeping weapons and leftover food and directing the warriors.

The chiefs and priests did not work in agriculture or in other trades. The plot of the cacique was cultivated among all indigenous community.

The chiefs also distinguished because they wore special ornaments. Some communities muisca were more powerful than others.

Smaller communities were the most powerful alliances. Thus were formed two groups of communities or confederations. One of these groups was Zipa chief ally, who lived in Bacatá now called Funza. The other group was Zaque ally, who lived in Hunza, which was the name Tunja then.





Unit 4

Economy. The permanent agricultural activity muisca allowed them to improve farming techniques. They understood the importance of the change of the moon and **rain cycles** to achieve better yields. Its main agricultural products were corn and potatoes. Also highlighted in the development of gold objects, art is known by the name of **Goldsmith**.

Religious beliefs. The Muisca believed there was a god created everything that exists, to him they called Chiminigagua. They also believed in other gods like the sun, which they called Xué and moon they called Chia. The chiefs and sheikhs and priests offered special feasts and ceremonies honoring gods models.



These ceremonies were held in the great temples, such as Bacatá and the sun temple where Sogamoso is now, on top of some hills, and in some gaps.

During these celebrations, the Muisca offered to the gods pottery, gold figures and ornaments. The Muisca believed that once the gods had punished flooding the Sabana de Bogotá. Bochica, who was a wise old man opened a gap between the rocks to leave the water in there. Thus arose Tequendama Falls. The Muisca Bochica regarded as a god because he also taught them to cultivate the land and to weave.

The Muisca Bachué believed that the goddess was the mother of them all. They thought she was out of a lagoon, had married, had had many children and had returned to the lagoon.



Tequendama waterfall





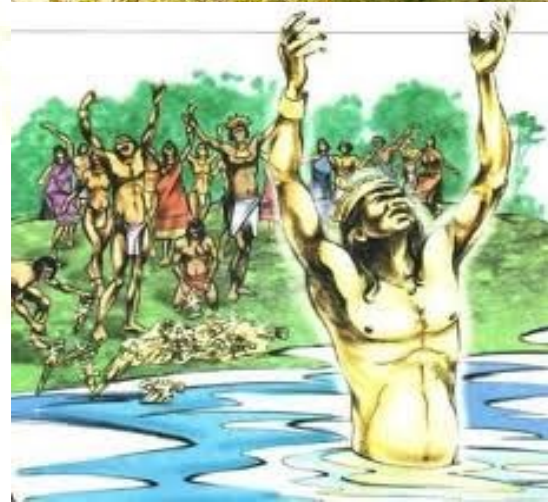
The Legend of El Dorado

The Guatavita lagoon, natural scenery and sacred event its surface looked calm and crystal clear like a giant emerald, set among beautiful hills. The slopes, with dense ferns, golden buttons Chisacá showed, chusques twisted like triumphal arches, sietecueros and fragrant berries. The digital, like a beautiful cluster of bells, purple-tinged landscape, dandelion, which fragile bubble, the wind tossed their tiny parachutes to perpetuate the miracle of its preservation and abutilones red and yellow colors concert amounted to natural beauty, the tiny, iridescent hummingbird, your permanent guest.

Great excitement prevailed in Bacatá Zipa housing, the entire population would attend the unique event in jubilant procession to the sacred lake wearing shiny gold jewelry, emeralds, artistically exquisite pottery and woven blankets, to offer to Chibchacum, their supreme god, the goddess of the waters, Badini and his new sovereign.

The women had prepared ahead hearty meal of golden ears and wine ferment extracted from corn with which celebrated all the major events of his life. Everything would be transported in vessels of different shapes and sizes, made with patience and care by potters Ráquira, Tinjacá, and Tocancipá and also woven palm baskets.

Finally, the big day arrived. The young heir with his entourage, composed of priests, warriors and nobility, led the procession. Serene and majestic, her body showed strong harmonious proportions for war, his tan skin had a certain pallor, result of rigorous fast she had undertaken to purify your body and soul and so the gods implore justice, goodness and wisdom to govern his people.





Unit 4

Marched to the rhythmic drums of the fotutos and snails. Slowly, he went away from the hills and fencing of Zipas, to approximate the Guatavita splendid. There, with joyous songs, the crowd gathered to witness the magnificent spectacle.

The local priest, clad in sober garb and multicolored feathers, silenced the population with an energetic movement of his outstretched arms. Brown skin and lean meats for long fasts, the priest was feared and revered by the people, was the mediator between men and gods, who performed the prayers and offerings and who cure the ills of the body with their prayers and support magical plant.

The future Zipa was stripped of his clothes and his body smeared with turpentine, goo, for him to notice the gold powder that daubed it constantly.

Not a sound was heard, it was just the solemnity of the moment, you only hear the croaking of frogs, animals sacred to them, chirping birds and deer running fast.

Unanointed seemed a golden statue: his splendid body carefully covered with the noble metal, bouncing reflections to be touched by the rays of the sun. When he had finished coating, came up with the main court on a raft oval, made entirely in gold by goldsmiths Guatavita.

The raft slid gently into the center of the lagoon. That's when, after invoking the goddess of waters and protective gods, the heir plunged into the depths, spent a few seconds in which only saw water circles where it had sunk, all the people gasped , time seemed to stop, finally emerged triumphant and solemn the new monarch, the ritual bath consecrated him as chief.

Shouts of joy and songs accompanied his appearance and one by one, the subjects threw their offerings to the lagoon: gold figures, bracelets, crowns, necklaces, pins, push ups, hollow vessels with human forms, full of emeralds, pitchers and jugs mud. The chief, in turn, along with his entourage, made abundant offerings of the same materials, but in larger quantities.

The raft returned to shore amid the general clamor. They now had a new chief, who should govern according to the standards of the legendary wise legislator Nemequene predecessor and, based on love and skill at work and handicrafts, in the courage and honor during the war, in honesty, justice and discipline.





Unit 4



They began racing games and competitions, the winner was rewarded with beautiful blankets. They sang and danced for three days, which were devoted to the celebration. The sounds of drums and whistles echoed in the mountains and hundreds of Indians were keeping quiet in rhythmic dances, or frantic and crazy.

After a day of celebrations, beverage and food plentiful, the people returned to their daily activities: farmers to continue watching and tending their crops, the artisans of gold, to the work of goldsmiths, potters, to the making pots and vases, after searching the special veins suitable mud, others to the exploitation of salt mines and emeralds, and most trade, as this was their main activity. Women to childcare, to reap the harvest, to cook, to spin and weave.

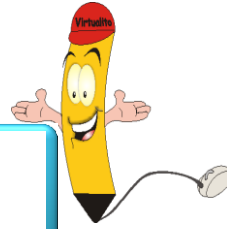
Thus, in this order and the days elapse placidity, until war, disease or old age, deprived of their monarch and out again needed Dorado ceremony to anoint a new chief. This should continue to govern with prudence and wisdom to the village green and fertile country, surrounded by lush vegetation and crystal clear streams.

Taken from: www.todacolombia.com › [Folklore](#) › [Mitos y Leyendas](#)





Activity



1. Match the words with their corresponding meaning.

Chieftains

Sheikhs

Guechas

Criers

Priests

Heads

Communicator
s

Warriors

2. Write the Legend of El Dorado in your own words. Draw the way you imagine this ceremony.





Unit 4

Taironas



Geographic location. The Tairona lived in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta region located on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, their descendants still live there. The fact that the Sierra Nevada begins in the sea and reach a great height, makes this region are given in all climates: from the most ardent, in the lower part, to the cold, in the highest part .

The Tairona used the wealth of this land near the sea and provided with different climates. They also learned to adapt to the conditions of mountainous terrain.

Tairona towns were villages whose size and form of construction could be classified as a real city. There are still ruins of these cities, as some parts of them were built in stone.

The houses had stone foundations to prevent collapse, because they were built on the slopes of the mountains. Above the foundation stone built walls and wooden ceilings and palms. In addition, built pipes covered with large stone slabs.

In some of these cities, and almost always around the temple, there was a cobblestone plaza where ceremonies were held securely and markets were held. They built roads and stone steps linking the towns together.

They bridges over the rivers, and large walls to prevent slipping. An example of this is lost city.





Unit 4

Social Organization. The social organization of the Tairona is similar to that of the Muisca. Among their levels of social organization can be highlighted:

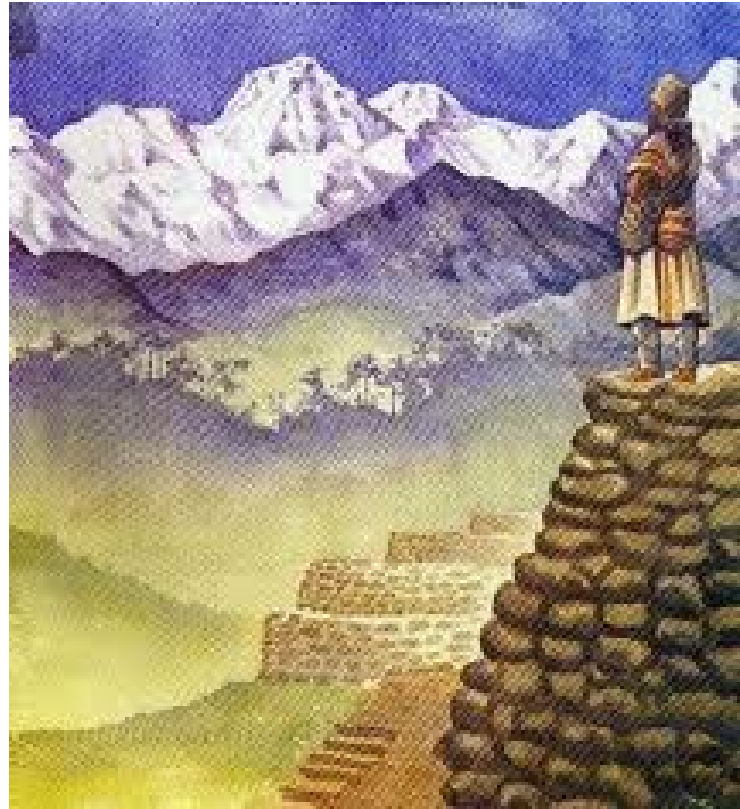
The chiefs, who were the chiefs or leaders of each village.

The naomas, who were the priests.

The manicatos, who were the warriors who had distinguished themselves by their ferocity in combat.

The village, which consists of the rest of the population.

Religious beliefs were a source of union between them. There was a great ceremonial center where Taironas gathered to make requests to their gods and to give thanks.



The Tairona buried their dead with some of their belongings, as they believed that there was life after death.

Economy. The Tairona economy was based on agriculture. Because of the sloping terrain of the Sierra, had to build numerous terraces to prevent sliding of the land. Although cultivated various products, the most important was corn.

The craft activity was expressed mainly in the production of fabrics and ceramics. Also practiced goldsmithing and stone carving.

The exchange of goods between the villages of the Sierra was very intense and was facilitated by the stone paths that communicate with each other.

Art and culture. The Tairona were prominent in the development of beautiful ceramics, stone tools and utensils. Also woven cotton blankets and backpacks. Also working the gold to make ornaments figures represented ceremonies and rituals and their relationship with the environment of nature and the supernatural, through images of animals and humans.





Activities



1. Complete text with keywords.

Sierra Nevada Road Glides Agriculture Terraces

- Taironas lived in the _____ of Santa Marta.
- Its economy was based on _____, but as the terrain of the Sierra was pending, had to build numerous _____ to prevent land.
- Stone _____ changes facilitated the exchange of products between the villages of the Sierra.

2. Inquire about Tairona culture. Write what most caught your attention on what you studied Tairona.



Discovery

Spain before the discovery. In the fifteenth century, Spain was at war with the Arabs, who had invaded for eight centuries to impose **Islam**, religion and impose their political power.

Spain was divided into several kingdoms. To defeat the Arabs joined the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon by the marriage of **Isabella of Castile** and **Fernando Aragon**, whom the pope gave them the title of Catholic Kings, because they defended the Catholic religion.

So, together, the Spanish succeeded in expelling the Arabs in 1492.

Spain in search of trade routes. As consequences of the war against the Arabs, the Spanish economy was in bad shape, had many debts, and agriculture and trade were very scarce. Spain could not give sustenance and employment to population. This situation prompted her to seek a new route for trade with the Far East, as the one used normally, that of Constantinople, had been closed by the Turks.

Cristobal Colon, an expert Italian navigator kings proposed to search for that route. The kings supported him and was able to take the trip,

The Spanish in America. The October 12, 1492, Colon and his companions landed on Guanahani, an island in the Caribbean. To the inhabitants of this island Columbus called them Indians, because he believed he had reached India.

The Spanish brought weapons, horses, boats, armor and clothing that the natives had not seen, so I thought they were gods and were friendly and respectful. The Spanish were surprised face lifestyle of indigenous people and, moreover, the amount of gold ornaments carrying on their bodies.





The conquest of Colombia



The conquest of Colombia lasted about 50 years and is usually divided into four phases or stages.

First phase: new voyages of Colon. After Discovery, Cristobal Colon made three more voyages to the New World. This time, not only brought adventurers, but staff and embarkation selected lots of plants, seeds and animals for the purpose of creating settlements go to start and the conquest and colonization of new lands.

Second phase: the Atlantic coast. The first conqueror who reached the Atlantic coast was Rodrigo de Bastidas. Indigenous people were peacefully. Bastidas exchanged goods with them brought from Spain as mirrors and machetes, for pearls, gold and fabrics. He explored the coast and discovered the Magdalena River. In 1525, he founded Santa Marta after bastidas came Alfonso de Ojeda, who founded San Sebastián de Urabá.

Third stage: the Pacific coast. After Ojeda came Vasco Nunez de Balboa, from Santo Domingo, who after many difficulties, founded Santa María la Antigua Darien. He was friendly with the Indians, so these reported the existence of the South Sea. Then Balboa, led by **Panquiaco**, son of a chief, a few days later he discovered the Pacific Ocean.

Fourth phase: the interior. Once discovered the coasts, the conquistadors were encouraged to undertake the conquest of the interior. Indigenous people is been told about the riches that there were and how in religious ceremonies Indians covered their golden body and immersed in lakes and threw well, many gemstones. As a result of these expectations, three expeditions were organized:

One commanded by **Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada**, who left Santa Marta and concluded in the founding of Bogotá.

Another commanding, Sebastián de Bel alcázar, which departed from Quito, and led to the founding of Popayan and Cali.

A third expedition led by **Nicolas de Federman** and left the coast of Venezuela.





Unit 4

The new residents. Many of the Spanish who sailed to America left their families, with the promise to return or send for them. They also had to deal with situations that are not used, such as weather, disease, mosquitoes, rain, different food, the difficult to communicate with the natives. For their part, Africans brought by force and turned into slaves, took the brunt of American history. They lost all their rights, they were forbidden to practice their customs, were mistreated and persecuted.

The conquest and disease. When people move from one place to another carry also hit objects, their language, their customs and their beliefs. And it was precisely what happened after the first voyage of Columbus: I get many people from different status. These people, who call the conquerors brought their culture but also their diseases, which at that time were completely unknown to the natives. For this reason they had no natural defenses to protect against them. Because those who died were innumerable diseases such as the flu or smallpox, since your body offered no resistance. But the natives also suffered unknown illnesses by Spanish, many of whom died because of them.



