**The Nystrom Story: Summaries**

1. p16: Over tens of thousands of years, people from Asia migrated to the Americas, populating the land and, in some cases, forming great civilizations such as the Aztec, Maya, and Inca empires.
2. p 17: From 300 – 1500s, West African empires like Ghana and Songhai traded gold, leather, and slaves for luxury goods with Europe and Asia through Mediterranean ports.
3. p 18-19: From 1350 – 1500s, Europeans explored the world during the Renaissance, when their knowledge of art, science, and geography also flourished.
4. p 20-21: After the Ottoman Empire took control of the overland trade routes in the 1400s, the Indies (China, India, and Indonesia) traded cotton, gold, silk, spices, perfume etc. with Portuguese and Spanish explorers who arrived by sea.
5. p 22-23: In the 1500s and 1600s, the English, Dutch, and French tried to find a water route to the Indies, but found themselves exploring the east coast of North America, while the Spanish and Portuguese searched for gold and started colonies further south.
6. p 24-25: Native Americans, Africans, and Europeans came together in the Americas starting in 1492, but this was not in peace; Europeans claimed Native American land, enslaved many Native Americans, and brought African people with them as slaves.
7. p 26-27: The cultures of Africa, the Americas, and Europe changed when they traded foods, plants, livestock, and diseases across the Atlantic; some prospered; many suffered.
8. p 28-29: Europeans explored the Americas from the early 1500s onward, claiming great amounts of land for themselves and causing violent conflict with the Native Americans.