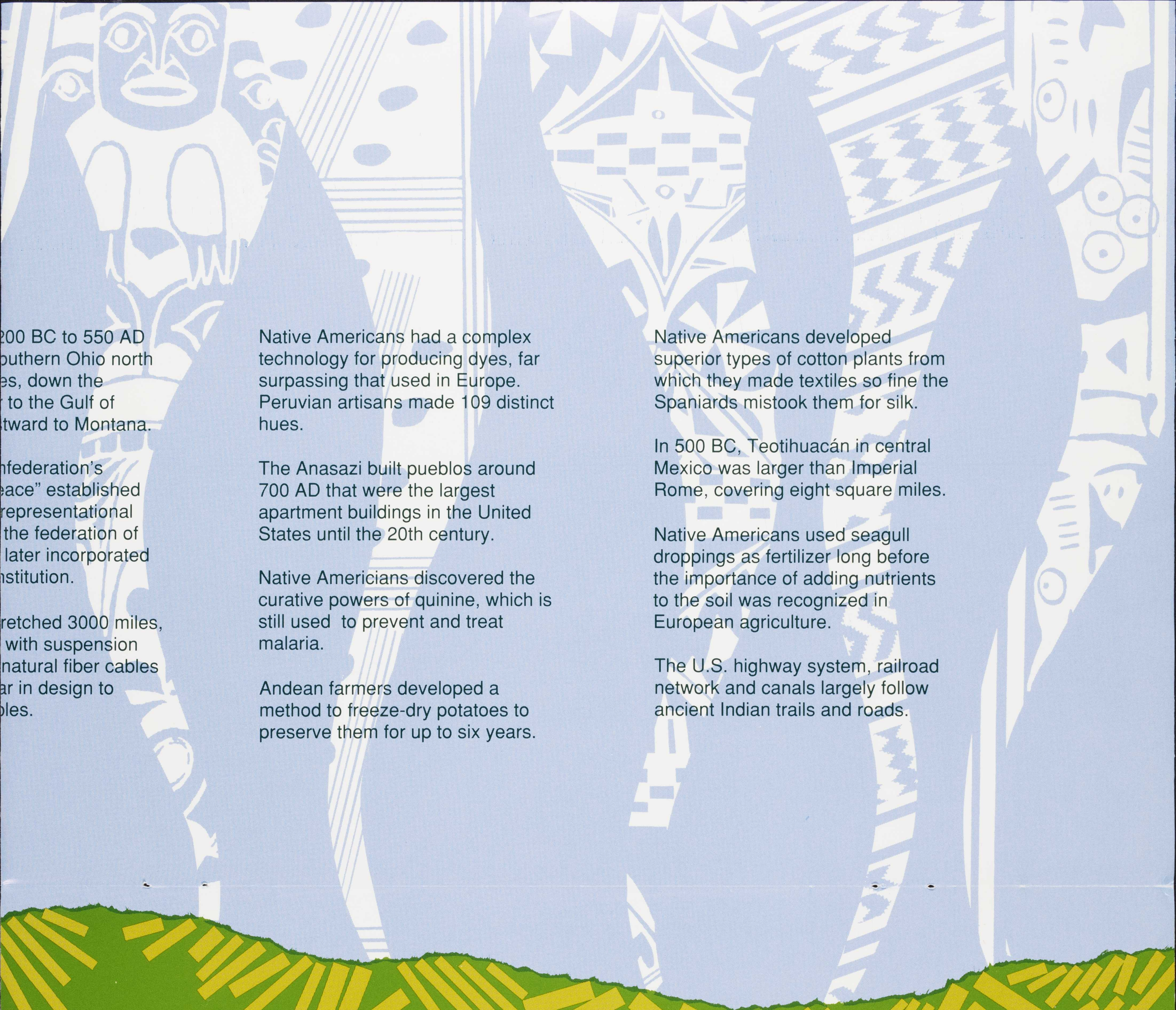




200 BC to 550 AD
Southern Ohio north
es, down the
r to the Gulf of
tward to Montana.

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eace" established
representational
the federation of
later incorporated
stitution.

retched 3000 miles,
with suspension
natural fiber cables
ar in design to
bles.

Native Americans had a complex
technology for producing dyes, far
surpassing that used in Europe.
Peruvian artisans made 109 distinct
hues.

The Anasazi built pueblos around
700 AD that were the largest
apartment buildings in the United
States until the 20th century.

Native Americans discovered the
curative powers of quinine, which is
still used to prevent and treat
malaria.

Andean farmers developed a
method to freeze-dry potatoes to
preserve them for up to six years.

Native Americans developed
superior types of cotton plants from
which they made textiles so fine the
Spaniards mistook them for silk.

In 500 BC, Teotihuacán in central
Mexico was larger than Imperial
Rome, covering eight square miles.

Native Americans used seagull
droppings as fertilizer long before
the importance of adding nutrients
to the soil was recognized in
European agriculture.

The U.S. highway system, railroad
network and canals largely follow
ancient Indian trails and roads.