

Chapter I Study Guide

Terms - Directions: Match the term from the word bank to the description that best describes them below.

<u>Word Bank</u>				
Hieroglyphics	carbon dating	civilization	nomad	irrigation
Terrace	maize	theocracy	culture	migration

1. **___Nomad___** a person who moves from place to place in search of food and animals to hunt
2. **___Carbon Dating___** a scientific method of determining the age of an artifact
3. **___Maize___** a variety of corn
4. **___Migration___** the movement of people into a new area
5. **___Culture___** a people's shared values, beliefs, traditions, and behaviors
6. **___Theocracy___** a society ruled by religious leaders
7. **___Hieroglyphics___** a form of writing that uses symbols or pictures to represent things, ideas, and sounds
8. **___Terrace___** a broad platform of flat land cut into a slope (type of farming the Incas used)
9. **___Irrigation___** to supply water to crops by artificial means
10. **___Civilization___** a highly developed society

Cities and Empires - Directions: Circle the choice that answers each question

11. (Olmec, Mayas, **Aztecs**, Incas) Capital city was Tenochtitlan
12. (Olmec, Mayas, **Aztecs**, Incas) believed that human sacrifices were necessary to keep the gods happy
13. (**Olmec**, Mayas, Aztecs, Incas) known for stone houses, monuments, and drainage systems
14. (Olmec, Mayas, Aztecs, **Incas**) developed terrace farming
15. (Olmec, **Mayas**, Aztecs, Incas) known for large, stone pyramids/temples
16. (Olmec, **Mayas**, Aztecs, Incas) developed a 365-day calendar
17. (Olmec, Mayas, Aztecs, **Incas**) used a system of messengers to keep the empire connected
18. (Olmec, **Mayas**, Aztecs, Incas) civilization was a theocracy
19. (Olmec, Mayas, Aztecs, **Incas**) largest of the American civilizations
20. (**Olmec**, Mayas, Aztecs, Incas) by 300 B.C. the civilization collapsed

The First Americans & North American People- Directions: Fill in the blank to answer each question.

21. **___Beringia land bridge___** is an exposed strip of land between Asia and North America believed to be the land bridge that early Americans used to migrate to North America.
22. **___Culture___** was able to flourish because of permanent settlements
23. **___Maize/settling down in one place to farm___** provided a steady, reliable food source
24. **___Permanent shelters, art, government, beliefs, customs___** is an example of culture flourishing
25. **___North America___** & **___Asia___** were connected because of the Beringia Land Bridge
26. **___Law Codes___** were used by the Iroquois and the Cherokee to establish governments, keep peace, and unite various groups
27. **___Cahokia___** was a large complex built by the Mississippians that resembled the cities in ancient Mexico
28. **___Culture___** was shaped and guided by the environments in which people lived
29. **___The end of the last Ice Age/large animals died out___** this event caused Early Americans to start looking for other food sources
30. **___Glaciers___** caused the ocean levels to be lower than they are, which exposed a land bridge that early Americans used to cross over

Chapter 2 Study Guide

Terms - Directions: Match the term from the word bank to the description that best describes them below.

Word Bank

Marco Polo	Hernan Cortes	Juan Ponce de Leon	Prince Henry	Christopher Columbus
Ferdinand Magellan	Vasco da Gama	Amerigo Vespucci	Francisco Pizzaro	The Dutch

31. **Amerigo Vespucci** mapped South America's coastline in 1499, concluding that South America was a continent, but not part of Asia.
32. **Vasco da Gama** sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and visited East African cities and reached India in 1498.
33. **Francisco Pizzaro** and his army conquered Peru.
34. **Ferdinand Magellan** and his crew were the first to circumnavigate the world.
35. **Prince Henry** set up a center for exploration so that scientists could share their knowledge with shipbuilders and sailors.
36. **Juan Ponce de Leon** landed on the east coast of present-day United States in 1513 looking for gold and the "Fountain of Youth."
37. **The Dutch** established a trading post along the Hudson River.
38. **Marco Polo** wrote the book *Travels* about the marvels of Asia.
39. **Hernan Cortes** and his army conquered the Aztec Empire.
40. **Christopher Columbus** sailed to the Americas under the flag of Spain.

Spanish in the Americas - Directions: Circle the choice that answers each question.

41. (presidio, missions, **pueblos**) - Spanish towns
42. (**presidio**, missions, pueblos) - Spanish fort
43. (presidio, **missions**, pueblos) - Spanish religious communities
44. (Mestizos, Peninsulares, Creoles, **Conquistadors**) - Spanish explorers
45. (Mestizos, **Peninsulares**, Creoles, Conquistadors) - Spanish upper class
46. (**Mestizos**, Peninsulares, Creoles, Conquistadors) - people with Spanish and Native American parents

Exploration & Discovery - Directions: Fill in the blank to answer each question.

47. This was a period of artistic creativity that paved the way for an age of exploration and discovery **Renaissance**.
48. This type of ship allowed sailors to travel faster and carry more people, cargo, and goods **caravel**.
49. France and the Netherlands were interested in establishing **trade/fur trade** instead of building an empire.
50. The Portuguese wanted to explore the world because they needed new **trade** routes.
51. These explorers were the first to land in North America, centuries before Columbus **Vikings**.
52. This technology helped navigators in the 1400s more accurately determine direction/location **compass**.
53. The exchange of goods, ideas, and people between Europe and the Americas **Columbian Exchange**.
54. This unknown "product" caused a great deal of death and was exchanged through the Columbian Exchange **disease**.
55. Water travel to Asia helped European countries increase their what? **wealth** & **power**.
56. This was a religious & a historical movement **Protestant** **Reformation**.
57. When Europeans settled in America, they brought with them their religious beliefs of either Catholicism or **Protestant**.

Essay: Directions: Complete the following essay question to prepare you for the test. You must write in complete sentences for full credit. 58. How did the Spanish conquistadors conquer great Native American empires? (must have 3 reasons) **strange weapons (guns/cannons), rode horses, had ferocious dogs, local Native Americans assisted the Spanish, brought diseases**