

Review Packet for Chapters 1 and 2

Vocabulary for Chapter 2, Sections 1 and 2 (Pages 36-48)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Kachina	B. Potlatch	C. Pueblo
D. Sachem	E. Surplus	F. Terrace

- ____ 1. Wide steps of land that the Inca and other Indian people would dig out of mountainsides to allow them to farm there.
- ____ 2. A ceremonial dinner held by tribes of the Pacific Northwest.
- ____ 3. A spirit with supernatural powers, such as the ability to bring good harvests. Some tribes of the Southwest imitated these spirits by wearing masks and dancing at festivals.
- ____ 4. A specially chosen tribal leader of the people of the Northeast, such as the Iroquois.

Chapter 2, Section 1 (Pages 36-41)

True or False If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

- ____ 1. Most scientists believe that bands of hunters reached North America by crossing a(n) ice shelf that connected Russia and Canada to the North Pole. However, the first Americans could have come from a number of different places. _____
- ____ 2. About 5,000 years ago, people in Central America learned to grow certain crops. Farming allowed them to stay in one place, build cities and increase their population.

- ____ 3. Though the Mayan empire and the Aztec empire did not exist at the same time or place, they shared many similarities. Both developed a precise calendar, built stone pyramids and played a ball game. Both were led by an emperor, priests and nobles. At the bottom of both societies were warriors and artisans. _____
- ____ 4. The Anasazi civilization stretched across the east side of the continent 3,000 years ago. Thousands of their works dotted the landscape from the Appalachian Mountains to the Missouri River Valley and from Wisconsin to Florida. _____

Chapter 2, Section 2 (Pages 42-48)

Understanding Key Concepts: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. How did climate and natural resources shape American Indian cultures in different regions?

2. List resources used by the Inuit to survive and explain how they were used.

3. How did the Natchez tribe ensure that membership in each class kept changing?

4. How did the formation of the Iroquois Confederacy change the relationship between the five tribes?

Vocabulary for Chapter 3, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (Pages 68-97)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Alliance	B. Burgess	C. Charter
D. Circumnavigate	F. Precedent	G. Parliament

___ 1. To travel completely around the world.

___ 2. An agreement between nations to aid and protect one another.

___ 3. A legal document giving certain rights to a person or company.

___ 4. An elected representative to the colonial government of Virginia.

___ 5. The representative assembly of England. This group of people makes England's laws.

___ 6. An example for others to follow in the future.

Chapter 3, Section 1 (Pages 68-72)

Fill in the Blank: Using the textbook, write the missing word or words into the blank line.

1. The first known Europeans to reach the Americas were the _____ led by Leif Ericson.
2. Though intelligent and bold, Christopher Columbus had many flaws. He did not actually discover America and was convinced that he had actually reached _____. He and his crew spread European diseases, enslaved American Indians and worked many to death.
3. Unlike previous voyages to the Americas, Columbus' voyages marked the beginning of lasting _____ between Europe, Africa and the Americas.
4. Though he died before the journey ended, The Spanish expedition led by _____ became the first to circumnavigate the Earth.

Chapter 3, Section 2 (Pages 74-80)

5. Though they were outnumbered, Spanish _____ were able to defeat the Aztec and the Inca for several reasons: They had horses, guns and steel weapons. Also, the Indian empires were weakened by European diseases. Finally, they had help from enemy tribes of the empires.
6. The Spanish empire in the Americas stretched from the southern tip of South America all the way north to the Spanish borderlands. The borderlands stretched from current day Florida to _____.
7. The three types of settlements in New Spain were pueblos (towns), presidios (forts) and _____ (churches).
8. The Spanish enslaved Native Americans and made them work hard labor. These harsh conditions led a priest named _____ to return to Spain and convince the King to prohibit the enslavement of Indians.

Chapter 3, Section 3 (Pages 81-86)

True or False If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

- _____ 1. In the 1500’s countries like England, France and the Netherlands sought to discover a northwest passage so they could find a shorter waterway to Asia. _____
- _____ 2. New France had little gold or silver. Instead, French colonists lived and worked in the woods and became known as mountain men. The French developed friendly relationships with most tribes. New France grew to include Canada and the Mississippi River Valley and was controlled directly by the French king. _____
- _____ 3. The Dutch colony of New Netherlands was located in present day Virginia. The colony became well known for its trade and for its tolerance of people from other nations and religions.

Chapter 3, Section 4 (Pages 87-91)

- _____ 4. The English colony of Jamestown struggled to survive in its early years. Instead of planting crops for food, colonists spent all of their time digging for gold (and found none.) This led them to steal food from the nearby Powhatan tribe. The colony only began to succeed when they began to grow and sell tobacco. _____

Chapter 3, Section 5 (Pages 93-97)

- _____ 5. The Separatists, now called the Pilgrims, left England in 1620 for America. They left because they faced religious persecution in England, which means they were mistreated because of their beliefs. _____
- _____ 6. The Pilgrims voyaged across the Atlantic aboard the *Mayflower*, aiming for Virginia. Instead, they landed in Cape Cod in the present-day state of New Jersey. With winter approaching, they relied on the Wampanoag tribe for survival. _____
- _____ 7. English colonists in America had more of a voice in politics than English citizens back home. In Virginia, men were allowed to vote for their leaders (burgesses.) At Plymouth, the Pilgrims and non-Pilgrims signed an agreement called the Magna Carta that also allowed male colonists to elect their leaders. _____