**Section 1: The Earliest Americans**

The Land Bridge Theory

* During an *ice age*, a lot of Earth’s water formed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or thick sheets of ice, and lowered the sea level, exposing a “\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_” connecting Siberia and Alaska.
* The land bridge “Beringia” now lies beneath the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The people who crossed the land bridge to North America were probably following prehistoric \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they hunted for food.

Learning to Farm

* Some 8,000 years ago, gatherers in \_\_\_\_\_\_ began \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* They developed methods of ­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a method to water crops by channeling water form rivers or streams.
* With a more dependable food supply, the population grew and they were able to form communities. With a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they could trade with others.
* Communities grew into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The cities became centers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and religious life.

*Checkpoint:*

* How do scientists think people first reached the Americas?

What is a civilization?

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an advanced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in which people have developed cities, science, and industries.
* The three major civilizations that developed in the Americas were the \_\_\_\_\_\_, Aztecs, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Mayas

* The Maya civilization lived between A.D. 250 and A.D. 900 in what is now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Central America.
* The Mayas developed arts, a system of government, and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* From their study of the stars and the sky, they developed a very accurate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Aztecs

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, present-day Mexico City, was the capital city.
* The Aztecs were very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Incas

* In the 1400s, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had the largest empire.
* They built elaborate cities with canyons with a vast network of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Capital city: ­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Checkpoint*:

* What is a civilization?
* Where were the Aztec and Inca civilizations located?

**Section 2: Cultures of North America**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = ways of living, including music, religion art, stories and traditions.
* Throughout North America, people began developing different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ that were influenced by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ features around them.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Mississippi River Valley were very religious and built large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their burial sites. They formed the first cities of North America.

Native American Culture

* + Connection with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reflected their beliefs of these spirits.
	+ Passed down traditions through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Cultures were influenced by various \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and living conditions across North America.

Far North

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region
* Hunted marine mammals, fish and caribou for survival
* Built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, small boats made from skins

Northwest

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of food – salmon, deer, roots, berries
* Practiced a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a ceremony at which hosts showered their guests with gifts.

Far West

* In the Far West winters were cold in the forest and grasslands, but further south conditions changed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like atmosphere.

Southwest

* Pueblo people built large apartment homes made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or sun-dried brick.
* Learned how to collect and store rain for dry times

Great Plains

* Dry, treeless land in the west, but covered in grass and had \_\_\_\_\_\_ river valleys
* Built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made of animal skin
* Hunted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to use for food, shelter, and tools.

Eastern Woodland

* Hunting, fishing, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for nuts and berries
* Covered in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* wooden \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Two dominate tribes:
	+ Algonquian people – Canada, the Great Lakes area, along Atlantic Coast to Virginia
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people – New York

Iroquois

* The Iroquois were made up of 5 distinct nations, or \_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ had great influence, such as owning property and choosing the clan’s tribal \_\_\_\_.

Southeast

* Mild climate, hot and steamy summers
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Creeks, Natchez tribes
* Houses made of \_\_\_\_\_\_, straw, and mud clay

*Checkpoint*: Why did Native American lives vary across the continent?

**Section 3: Trade Networks of Asia and Africa**

* By the 1500s, a complex trade network linked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Muslim Link in Trade

* Islam emerged in the Arabian Peninsula in the 600’s, founded by the prophet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Followers are called Muslims and believe God’s word is contained in a sacred book, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Quran).
* Islam was passed along through \_\_\_\_\_.

The African Link in Trade

* Around 1000 A.D., trade centers appeared in eastern Africa
* Prosperity in cities on the East Coast of Africa attracted trade from \_\_\_\_\_\_.

The East Asian Link in Trade

* \_\_\_\_\_\_ established trade links across Asia and Africa. Trade centers became cities.
* The Chinese made great advances in navigation, such as inventing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Silk Road

* Chinese silks, bronze goods, pottery, and spices flowed \_\_\_\_\_\_ from China along a route known as the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.
* It was not a single road, but a series of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that stretched about 5,000 miles.

*Checkpoint*: How did trade link Europe, Africa, and Asia?

**Section 4: The European Heritage**

The Judeo-Christian Tradition

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Judaism*** Developed among the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around 1700 B.C.
* The first major world religion to teach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the idea that there is only one God.

Believed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Ten Commandments and other religious and moral laws | **Christianity*** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_*:* a Jewish teacher believed to be the Messiah, the Savior chosen by God, God in human form.
* Teachings of Jesus taught that all people have an equal chance for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or everlasting life.
* Romans first viewed it as a \_\_\_\_\_, but later made it the official religion of the Roman Empire.
 |

Greek and Roman Traditions

Athenian Democracy

* Greek city-state of Athens was a \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: form of a government in which an assembly of ordinary citizens makes decisions.
* Any adult \_\_\_\_ could participate in the Athenian Assembly. Women, slaves, and foreign-born people were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Roman Government and Law

* In 509 B.C., Romans overthrew the king and set up a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a form of government in which people choose ­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to govern them.
* In the Roman Republic, an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and assembly made the laws.
* A \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ defined rights of citizens. (all equal under the law, innocent until proven guilty)
* The Founders of the United States gave lawmaking power to a group similar to the Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

New Horizons

* *The Middle Ages:*
	+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had great power in daily life and was the center of learning.
* *The Crusades*
	+ A series of wars between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ There were nine crusades, but Roman Catholic Christians \_\_\_\_\_ to win control of the Holy Land.
	+ Europe was exposed to new \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as new foods and spices, the Muslim civilization, and advanced technology for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* *The Renaissance:* a rebirth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1300s
* *The Protestant Reformation:* a demand for reforms in the Roman Catholic Church led by German Monk, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Followers called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their protests against Catholic Church practices.
* 3 Causes for Era of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Renaissance
	+ Rise of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Expansion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In the 1400s, a center exploration was set up in southern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In 1498. Vasco de \_\_\_\_\_\_ sailed around southern tip of Africa to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Became an important \_\_\_\_\_\_ route and helped Portugal gain large wealth

*Essay Questions: You will answer one of the following questions on your chapter test.*

1. How did the development of farming lead to the development of cities among the earliest people in the Americas?
2. How are the religions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam different from the beliefs of early Native Americans?
3. Compare Athenian democracy and Roman democracy. Then, explain in what ways Roman democracy was similar to American democracy.
4. Describe any one of the Native American cultures. Explain how they got their food, the type of houses they lived in, nations within the culture, their geographic location, and how that location influenced the resources they were able to use.
5. Compare and contrast any two of the following civilizations: Aztec, Maya, and Inca. Include the following information in your comparison: geographic location, architecture, scientific advances, social structure, religion, and major cities.