Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ September 23, 2013

US HISTORY I

CHAPTER 1 STUDY GUIDE

Key Terms:

* Radiocarbon Dating – method of determining how old something is
* Ice Age – period of extremely cold temperatures where a part of the earth was covered in massive ice sheets
* Glacier – huge ice sheet
* Nomad – a person who moves from place to place in search of food
* Agricultural Revolution – period when the early Americans learned how to plant and raise crops
* Civilization – highly organized society
* Kachina – good spirit
* Slash-and-Burn Agriculture – farming technique when forest land is made fertile by cutting down and burning the forest
* Longhouse – a house with barrel shaped roofs covered with bark
* Kinship Group – a large of group of extended families
* Matrilineal – tracing the ancestry through the mother
* Sahara – a desert in North Africa
* Feudalism – system in which a king would give land to a noble in exchange for loyalty and military service
* Manorialism – economic system which peasants provide service to a feudal lord in exchange for protection
* Serf – people who are bound to the manor, not exactly slaves
* Renaissance – means “rebirth” in French, period which a revival in ancient Greek and Roman culture occurred
* Astrolabe – device used to determine direction, latitude, and local time
* Caravel – Portuguese ship which carried 130 tons of cargo
* Crusades – series of holy wars waged by the Christians against Muslims for control over Jerusalem
* Lateen Sail – triangle shaped sails which did not require much water to sail in
* Line of Demarcation – north/south line of longitude through the Atlantic Ocean dividing lands in the Americas claimed by Spain and Portugal
* Circumnavigate – sail around the world
* Columbian Exchange – interactions between Europe and the Americas where they traded materials and products

People

* Amerigo Vespucci – Italian explorer who sailed for the Spanish and had a continent named after him
* Vikings – Scandinavian group who were the first Europeans to arrive in the Americas
* Juan Ponce de Leon – Spanish governor of PR who sailed north in search of the “fountain of youth” and landed in Florida
* Vasco de Balboa – man from Hispaniola who tried to escape his creditors and set up a colony on the Isthmus of Panama and eventually landed on the Pacific Ocean
* Ferdinand Magellan – Portuguese mariner who worked for Spain and also landed in the Pacific, died in the Philippines
* Christopher Columbus – Italian navigator who sailed for Spain, took three ships and sailed across the Atlantic, landed in the Caribbean but thought he was in India
* Vasco da Gama – Portuguese navigator who found a water route to Asia
* Bartolomeu Dias – Portuguese explorer who reached the southern tip of Africa, Cape of Good Hope
* Henry the Navigator – prince of Portugal who built a center for astronomical and geographical studies
* Soninke – people of Ghana
* Malinke – people of Mali
* Sorko – people of Songhai
* Aztec – Native American group who settled in present-day Mexico and their capital was in present-day Mexico City called Aztlan
* Maya – Native American group who were good on engineering and mathematics and also developed a very famous calendar
* Inca – Native American group located in South America who established an empire in Peru
* Pope Alexander VI – established the line of demarcation to prevent a war between Portugal and Spain

Places to Locate

* Europe – Spain, Portugal, France, England
* Caribbean – Hispaniola, Cuba, Florida, Puerto Rico

Sample Questions

* How did the first people migrate to America?
	+ From Asia, using a land bridge called the **Beringia**
* How did the agricultural revolution lead to the establishment of permanent settlements?
	+ People realized that they could take seeds from crops, plant them, and grow food
	+ This allowed them to settle down and not have to go searching for food
	+ Life changed from a nomadic one to a more permanent one
* Why did the five Native American groups form the Iroquois League?
	+ To form an alliance to maintain peace in their lands
* Choose a Native American group and describe them: way of life, culture, religion, language, traditions, gender roles, etc.
	+ Olmec, Iroquois, Maya, Aztec, Toltect, Inca, Mississippean
* Choose a West African empire and describe them: who are they, what were they called, where were they located, what were they known for and 1 famous person.
	+ Ghana, Mali, or Songhai
* What is the difference between feudalism and manorialism? What are they, who did they involve, etc.
	+ Define both terms
	+ State the differences
	+ Describe life on a manor
* How did the Crusades lead to European interest in the world?
	+ What are the Crusades? Who are the Crusaders? Where are the coming from?
	+ What is Europe like compared to the rest of the world at this time?
	+ Get introduced to many luxuries and spices, and silks, and other materials which they will want to trade to bring back to Europe
* What conclusions did Christopher Columbus come to after landing in the Americas? What kinds of people did he encounter? What was his reaction to them, and their reaction to him?
	+ Lands in the Americas, claims he’s in India
	+ Encounters the Taino Native Americans
	+ Reaction to them: they are extremely generous, willingly to share, kind, never say “no”
	+ Reaction to him: they saw Europeans as men from heaven, very intrigued, swam out to the boats just to greet them
* How did trade between Europe and the New World impact the Native Americans, Europeans, the New World as well as Europe?
	+ Native Americans: different kinds of food, technologies, even diseases – list some of these things
	+ Europeans: they also learned farming techniques, new crops
	+ New World: new group of people coming in, changing the demographics
	+ Europe: discovery of more resources such as crops, spices, gold, slaves