

Chapter 1: the world before the opening of the Atlantic

Focus on Themes This chapter explains the early development of Mesoamerica and North America. You will read about early explorers from Europe, learn about early American settlements, and discover why the Spanish, the English, and the

French all wanted a part of this new land. As you read the chapter, you will see how **geography** affected exploration and will learn about the **economic** issues that influenced growth and settlement.

Terms that deal with time

Decade	a period of 10 years
Century	a period of 100 years
Era	a long period marked by great events, developments, or figures
BC	a term used to identify dates that occurred long ago, before the birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity; it means "before Christ." BC dates get smaller as time passes, so the larger the number, the earlier the date.
AD	a term used to identify dates that occurred after Jesus's birth; it comes from a Latin phrase that means "in the year of our Lord." Unlike BC dates, AD dates get larger as time passes, so the larger the number, the later the date.
BCE	another way to refer to BC dates; it stands for "before the common era"
CE	another way to refer to AD dates; it stands for "common era"

Terms that deal with government and society

politics	the art of creating government policies
economics	the study of the creation and use of goods and services
movement	a series of actions that bring about or try to bring about a change in society
campaign	an effort to win a political office, or a series of military actions
colony	a territory settled and controlled by a country

The Earliest Americans

Section 1

Bering Land Bridge (p. 6)

Paleo-Indians (p. 6)

migration (p. 6)

hunter-gatherers (p. 6)

environments (p. 7)

culture (p. 7)

BUILDING BACKGROUND The first settlers to the Americas probably came in small groups from Asia. Over thousands of years, they moved into nearly every region of North and South America. In the Americas, these people encountered, and adapted to, many different climates and types of land.

Main Ideas

1. Climate changes allowed Paleo-Indians to begin the first migration to the Americas.
2. Early societies existed in Mesoamerica and South America.

The Big Idea

Native American societies developed across Mesoamerica and South America.

Terms to know:

1. Define the following:
 - Migration
 - Environments
 - Culture

First Migration to the Americas

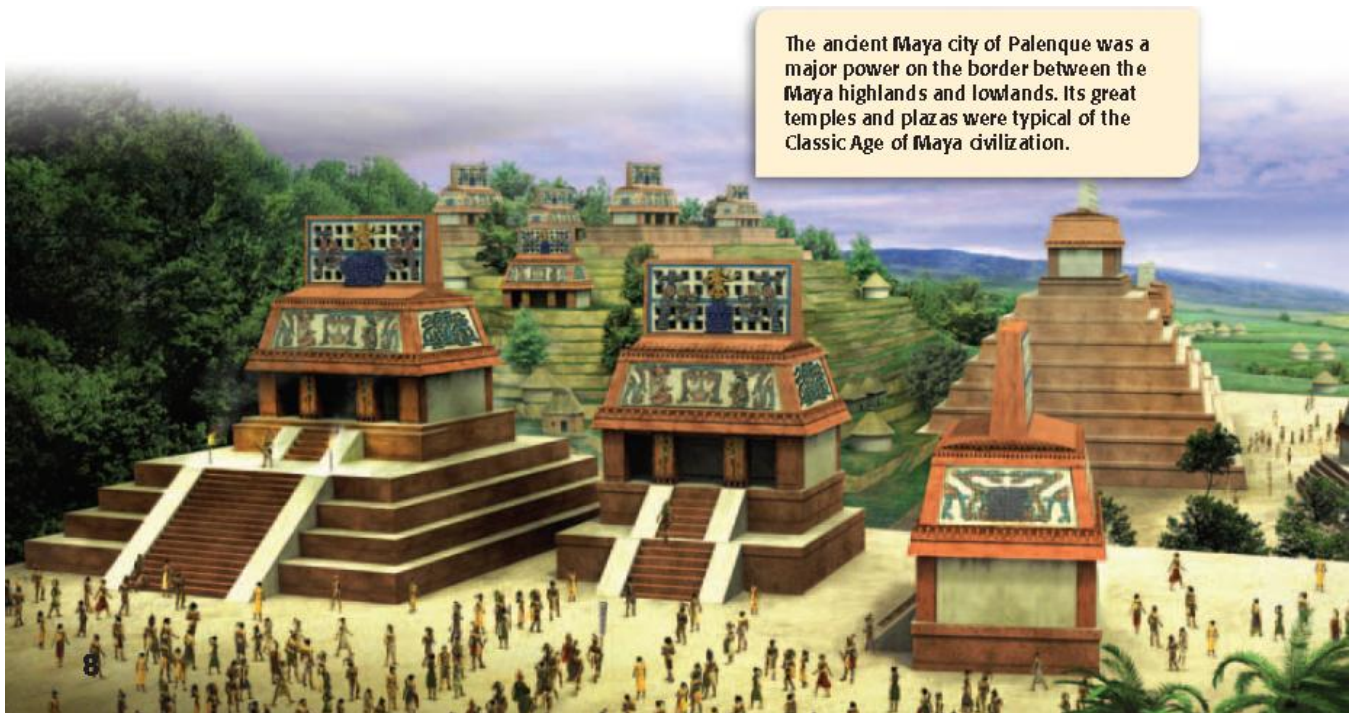
2. When did most people move to North America?
3. What made this possible?

Types of People

4. Who crossed the bridge to Alaska between 38,000 and 10,000 BC.?
5. What kind of culture did these people have?

EARLY MESOAMERICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN SOCIETIES

6. Where did some of the earliest societies form?
7. Who were the Olmec?
8. List some of the accomplishments or characteristics of the following groups of people:
 - a. Mayan
 - b. Aztec
 - c. Inca



Native American Culture:

Section 2

pueblos (p. 11)

kivas (p. 11)

totems (p. 12)

teepees (p. 14)

matrilineal (p. 14)

Iroquois League (p. 14)

BUILDING BACKGROUND After crossing the land bridge from Asia during the Ice Age, hunter-gatherer groups spread into every region of North America. Many diverse cultures formed as Native Americans adapted to their different environments.

Main Ideas

1. Several early societies developed in North America long before Europeans explored the continent.
2. Geographic areas influenced Native American cultures.
3. Native American cultures shared beliefs about religion and land ownership.

The Big Idea

Many diverse Native American cultures developed across the different geographic regions of North America.

EARLY SOCIETIES:

1. What did the people of the south west begin doing?
2. List three characteristics of the **Anasazi**:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE AREAS

3. List the cultural differences in the following regions:
 - a. Far North
 - b. South
 - c. South West

SHARED BELIEFS

4. What was the **Iroquois League**?
5. How were their religions similar?

Trading Kingdoms of West Africa:

Section 3

Berbers (p. 16)

Mansa Musa (p. 18)

hajj (p. 18)

mosques (p. 19)

Askia the Great (p. 19)

BUILDING BACKGROUND The continent of Africa was luxuriously rich in resources. West Africa had both fertile soils and valuable minerals, especially gold and iron. Ancient trade routes had connected Africa with the Middle East and Asia for hundreds of years. Over time, trade developed between regions with different resources. Trade and abundant resources led to the growth of several great kingdoms in West Africa.

Main Ideas

1. West Africa developed three great kingdoms that grew wealthy through their control of trade.
2. Slaves became a valuable trade item in West Africa.

The Big Idea

Using trade to gain wealth, Ghana, Mali, and Songhai were West Africa's most powerful kingdoms.

WEST AFRICA'S GREAT KINGDOMS:

1. Who were the Berbers?

Ghana:

2. When did Ghana Form?
3. How did they raise money?
4. What happened in the 1060's?

Mali:

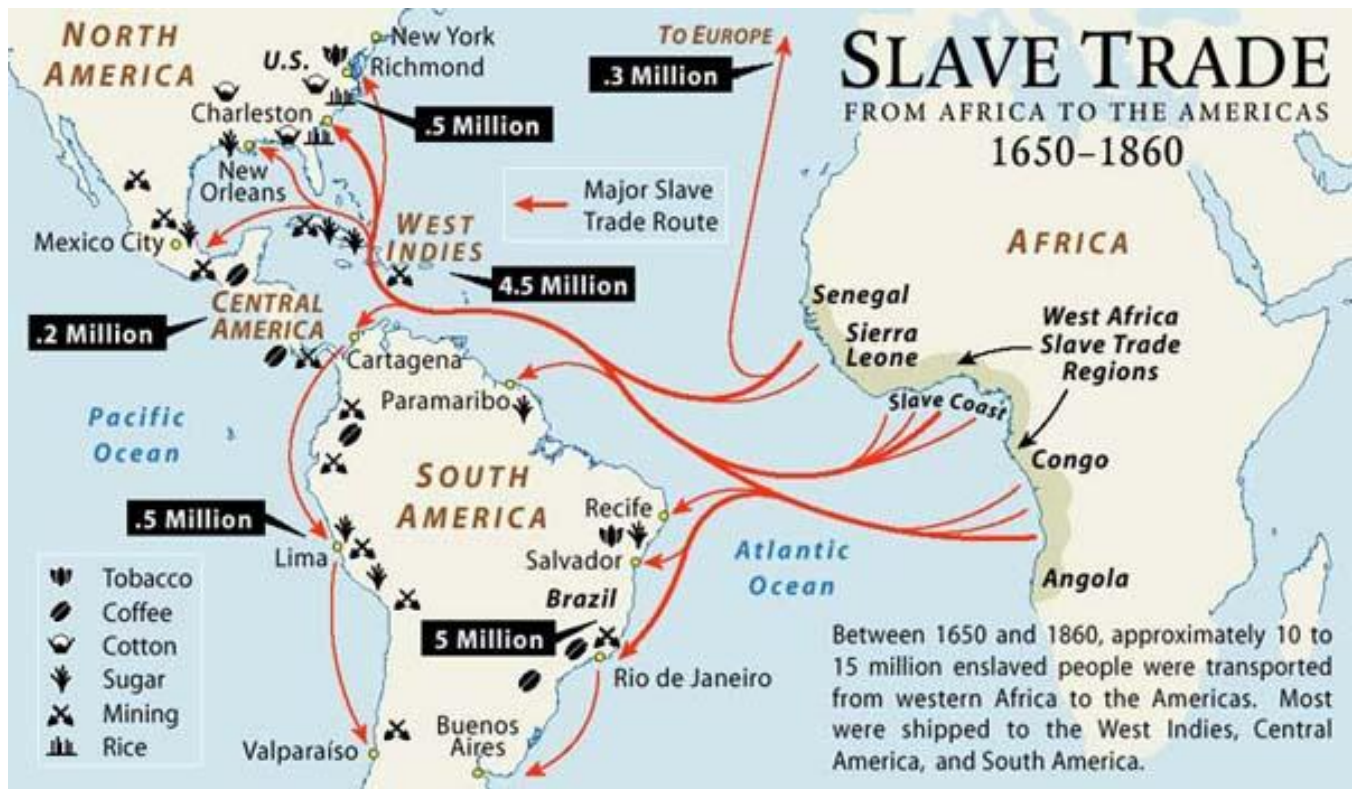
5. Who was **Mansa Musa**?
6. What was Timbuktu?
7. What is a Hajj?

Songhai:

8. Who was **Muhammad Ture**?
9. What did his cities look like?

WEST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE:

10. Originally, what types of people became slaves?
11. What caused the Market for slaves to increase?
12. What did the slave trade do for west Africa?



Before transatlantic travel:

Section 4

Socrates (p. 22)

Plato (p. 22)

Aristotle (p. 22)

reason (p. 22)

democracy (p. 23)

knights (p. 24)

Black Death (p. 25)

Michelangelo (p. 26)

Leonardo da Vinci (p. 26)

Johannes Gutenberg (p. 27)

joint-stock companies (p. 27)

BUILDING BACKGROUND Hard work was a constant theme in the lives of peasants in the Middle Ages. Nobles were not free to live as they chose, either. As the Middle Ages ended, the Renaissance brought new ways of thinking, and the growth of cities brought big changes to the way people lived and worked.

Main Ideas

1. The Greeks and Romans established new forms of government.
2. During the Middle Ages, society eventually changed from a feudal system to a system with a middle class of artisans and merchants.
3. The Renaissance was a time of rebirth in the arts and in learning.

The Big Idea

New ideas and trade changed Europeans' lives.

GREEK AND ROMAN GOVERNMENT:

1. What did the ancient Greeks value?
2. Who were Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle?
3. Define democracy:

Democracy and Republic

QUICK
FACTS

Direct democracies and republics are similar forms of government in which the people rule. There are some slight differences, though.

Direct Democracy

- Every citizen votes on every issue.
- Ideas are debated at an assembly of all citizens.

Republic

- Citizens elect representatives to vote on issues.
- Ideas are debated at an assembly of representatives.

MIDDLE AGES:

4. What is **Feudalism**?
5. What were the Crusades?
6. What did the crusades do?

BLACK DEATH:

7. What did this trade also bring?
8. What was the result?
9. Why did cities become important?

RENAISSANCE:

10. What was the key feature of the renaissance?
11. List some of the people associated with the Renaissance: