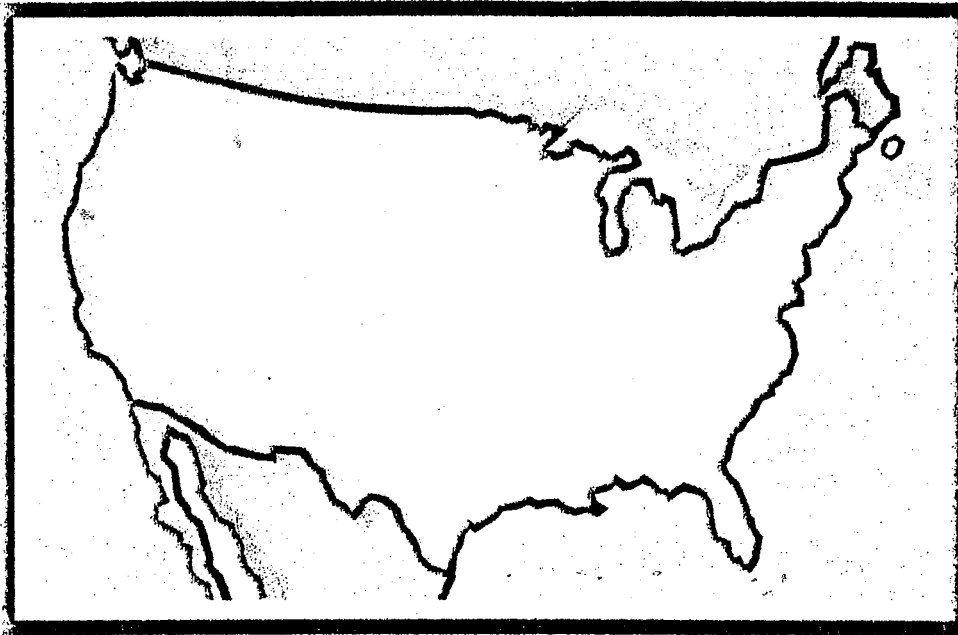


# US History



## Chapter 1: Three Worlds Meet

**Section 1: Peopling the Americas**

**Section 2: Native American Societies Around 1492**

**Section 3: West African Societies Around 1492**

**Section 4: European Societies Around 1492**

**Section 5: Transatlantic Encounters**



Mound buildens

Hunting + Gathering

Mississippian + Aztec

Ancient Desent Farmers

Peopling  
the  
Americas

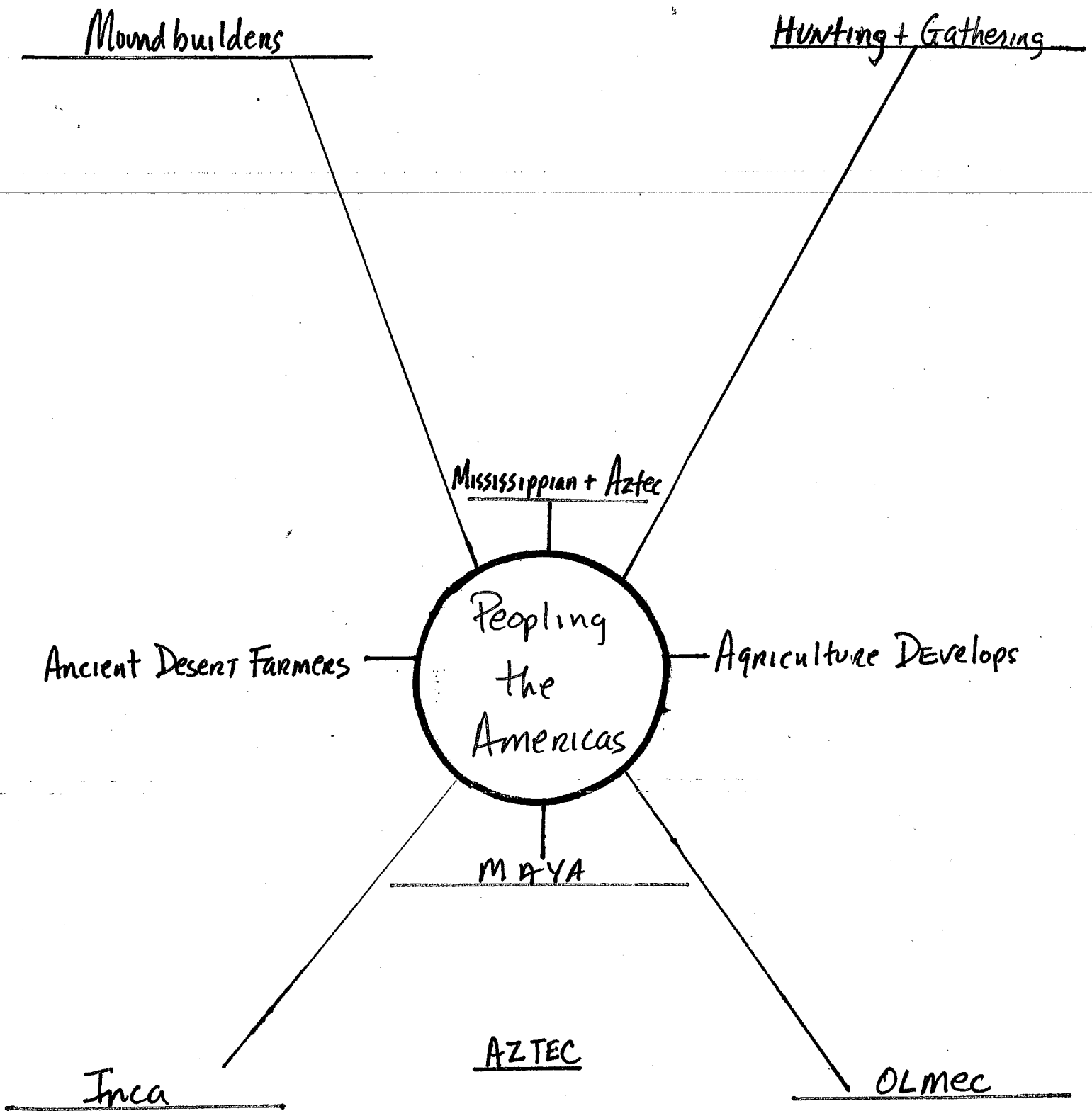
Agriculture Develops

MAYA

Inca

AZTEC

OLmec



# Chapter 1: Three Worlds Meet, Beginnings to 1506

## Section 1: Peopling the Americas

nomadic:

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Olmec:

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Maya:

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Aztec:

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Inca:

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Hohokam:

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Adena:

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Hopewell:

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Mississippian:

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Religious Beliefs

NATIVE Americans Diverse

Plains Natives

The Family

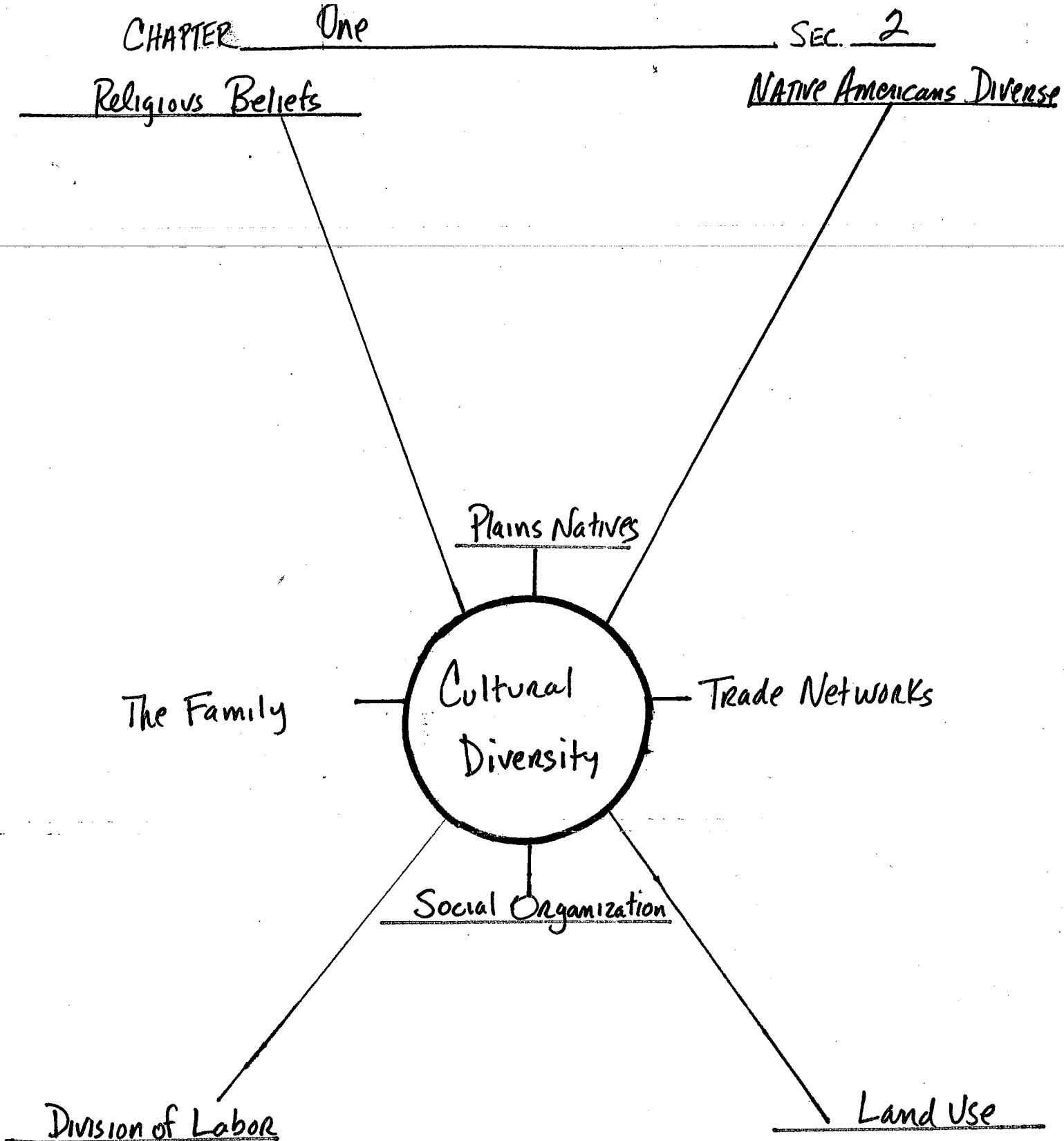
Cultural  
Diversity

Trade Networks

Social Organization

Division of Labor

Land Use



## Section 2: Native American Societies Around 1492

Kashaya Pomo: \_\_\_\_\_

Kwakiutl: \_\_\_\_\_

Pueblo: \_\_\_\_\_

Iroquois: \_\_\_\_\_

kinship: \_\_\_\_\_

division of labor: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Make-up

Sahara Highway

Family + Govt.

Kongo

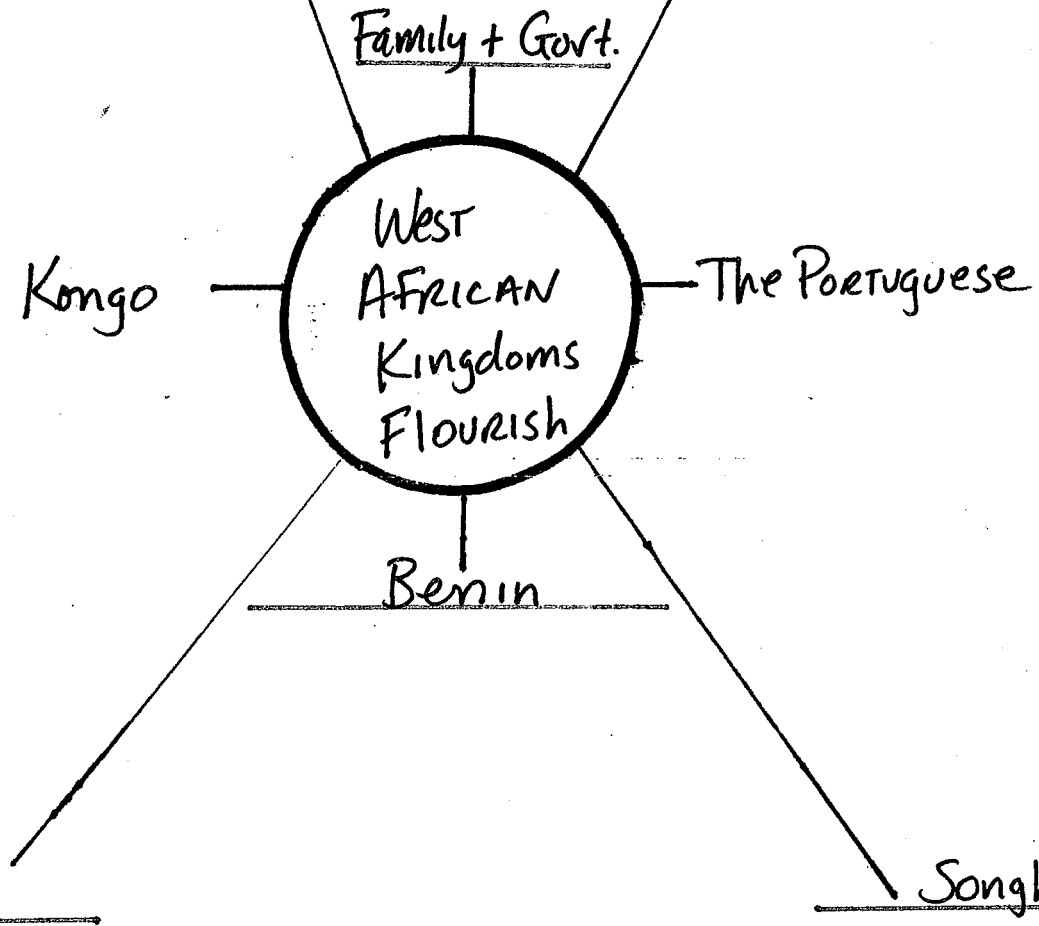
West  
AFRICAN  
Kingdoms  
Flourish

The Portuguese

Benin

Savanna

Songhai



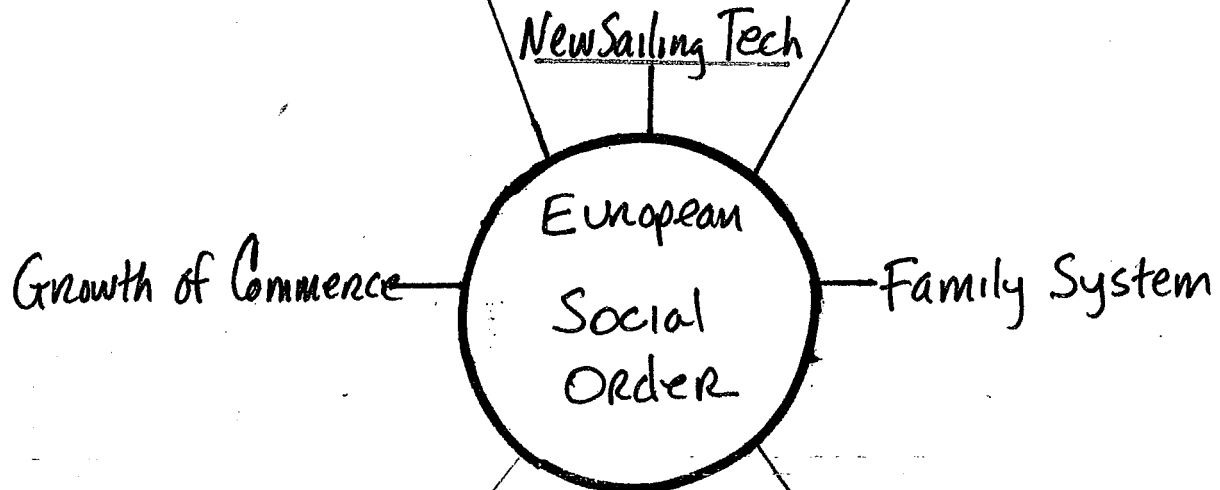
**Section 3: West African Societies Around 1492**

Islam:	
plantation:	
Songhai:	
savanna:	
Benin:	
Kongo:	
lineage:	



Renaissance

European Social Order



Changes Come to Europe

Crusades

Church Authority

## Section 4: European Societies Around 1492

Prince Henry: \_\_\_\_\_

renaissance: \_\_\_\_\_

hierarchy: \_\_\_\_\_

nuclear family: \_\_\_\_\_

Crusades: \_\_\_\_\_

Reformation: \_\_\_\_\_

New Society Born

Columbus Crosses Atlantic

Cultural Diffusion

National Rivalries

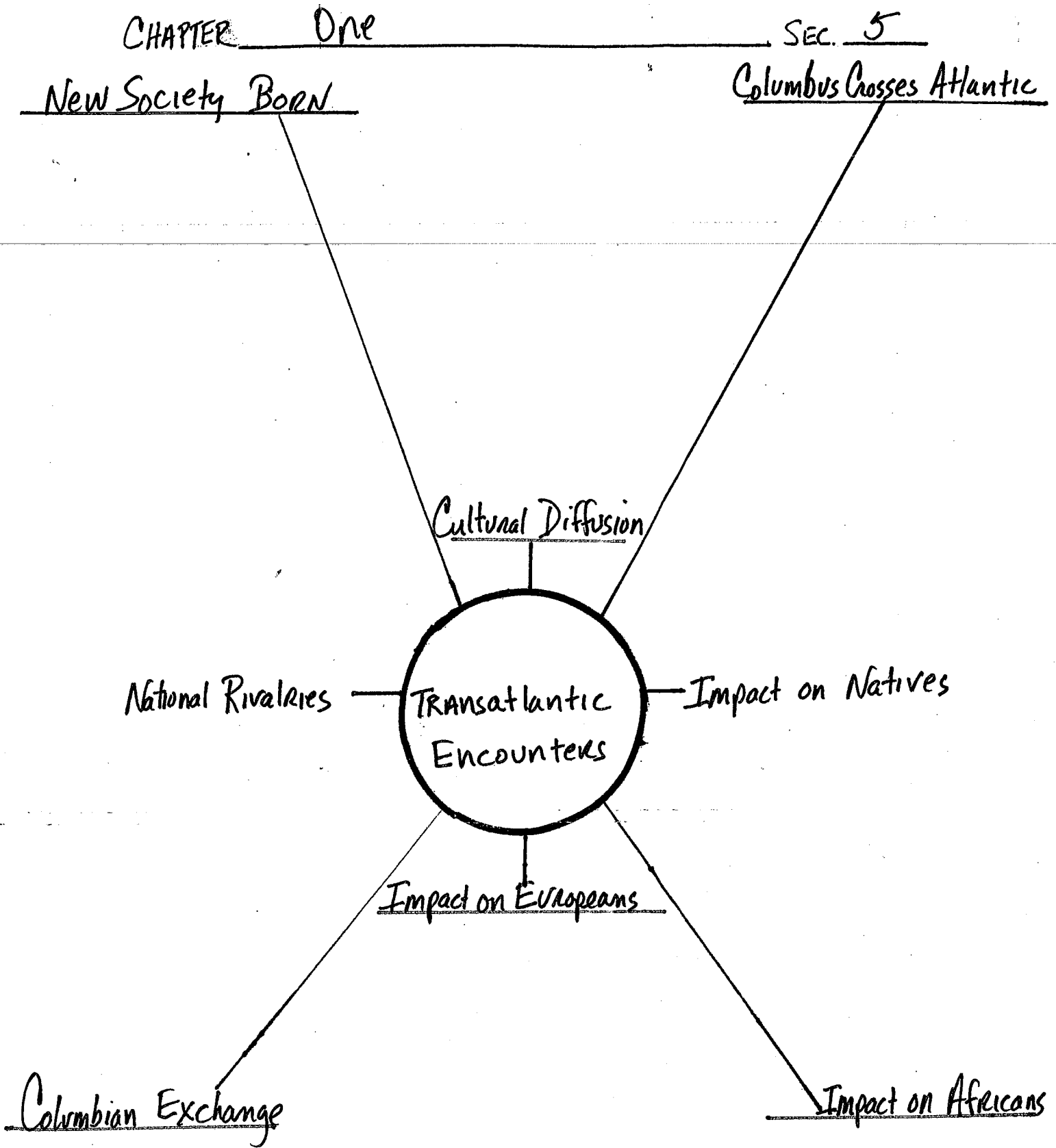
TRANSATLANTIC  
ENCOUNTERS

Impact on Natives

Impact on Europeans

Columbian Exchange

Impact on Africans



## Section 5: Transatlantic Encounters

Christopher Columbus: \_\_\_\_\_

Taino: \_\_\_\_\_

colonization: \_\_\_\_\_

Columbian Exchange: \_\_\_\_\_

Treaty of Tordesillas: \_\_\_\_\_

**Glossary****CHAPTER 1 Three Worlds Meet****adapted** Changed to fit in**adobe** Sun-dried bricks**caravel** A ship that allowed sailors to sail against the wind**civilization** Society with highly developed culture, including arts, politics, writing, and science**convert** To persuade someone to accept a particular religion**culture** The traditions and way of life shared by people**diverse** Different from one another**employed** Put to use**environment** Natural surroundings, including weather, plants, and animals**gender** Being male or female**glacier** Large sheets of ice**inheritance** Something that is passed on to an individual from an ancestor at his or her death**mainland** The main part of a continent**maize** A kind of corn**monarch** A ruler, such as a king or queen**mound** A hill made of earth or stone**navigate** To direct the course of a ship**peasants** People who work in fields for rich landowners**reformers** People who work to improve the way things are done**resource** A natural source of something useful, like water**ritual** Repeated ceremony that gives meaning to events**spirit** The soul or consciousness of a being**the Americas** North, South, and Central America**totem pole** Tall, hand-carved pole that often told about a family**AFTER YOU READ****Terms and Names****A. Write the letter of the name or term next to the statement that describes it best.****a. Anasazi****b. Kwakiutl****c. Benin****d. peasant****e. Christopher Columbus****f. Prince Henry**\_\_\_\_\_ **1.** The Italian explorer who found the Americas instead of a westward route to Asia\_\_\_\_\_ **2.** A Native American group of the Northwest Coast of North America\_\_\_\_\_ **3.** The bottom of the European hierarchy around 1400\_\_\_\_\_ **4.** An ancient Native American people of the Southwest\_\_\_\_\_ **5.** A kingdom of West Africa, famous for its metalwork**B. Circle the name or term that best completes each sentence.****1.** The \_\_\_\_\_ society was the last of the Mound Builder societies.  
**Mississippian                      Hohokam                      Maya****2.** The \_\_\_\_\_ lived in the forests of the Eastern Woodlands.  
**Hohokam                      Iroquois                      Aztec****3.** In the 1400s, the Portuguese started \_\_\_\_\_ to grow sugar on two islands off the African coast.  
**savannas                      kinship                      plantations**

**AFTER YOU READ** (continued) **CHAPTER 1** Three Worlds Meet

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a split in the Christian Church that led to Protestantism.  
**Renaissance      Crusades      Reformation**
5. The voyages of Columbus led to the transfer of goods between the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Africa known as the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Columbian Exchange      kinship      joint-stock company**

## Main Ideas

1. How did the invention of farming lead to the development of civilizations?

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2. What were two practices or beliefs that Native American groups had in common?

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3. How did the Portuguese change the established trading methods in West Africa in the 1400s?

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4. What were two reasons that the power of the Roman Catholic Church began to weaken around the 1400s?

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5. How did disease affect European colonization?

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## Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Explain how one Native American group of North America adapted to its environment.
2. What two factors led to the European interest in overseas expansion?

## US HISTORY CHP 1 ESSAY TEST

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose one essay and answer using an **intro, body, and conclusion**. You will need at least **three paragraphs**. Essay must be typed and handed in on test day. Make sure you have your **name, period and chapter number** as a heading.

### Three Worlds Meet

1. Describe the ways in which West African cultures in the 1400's were similar and different to Native American cultures at that time. **Include:**
  - a. the role of families
  - b. religion and rituals
  - c. attitudes toward land
  - d. trade among communities
  
2. Put Christopher Columbus on trial. Was he a hero or a villain? Explain how you could look at it both ways. **Include:**
  - a. his voyages and the risks involved
  - b. his purposes for exploration
  - c. his acceptance of the system of colonization
  - d. the long-term effects of his voyages
  
3. Explain how the changes in Western Europe in the 1400s led to the Age of Exploration? **Include**
  - a. the Renaissance
  - b. the growth of nation states
  - c. advances in sailing technology