OlmeC and Maya Civilizations

➤ Time and Change

1. Turn to pages 70–71 of the Atlas. Use the timeline at the top of the page to find dates that relate to structures built by Native American cultures. Fill in the missing dates and events on the timeline below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>700 B.C.</th>
<th>700 A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_______________</td>
<td>_______________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maya build their first large pyramids.</td>
<td>_______________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

➤ Gathering the Facts

2. Read the introduction. Use the information to complete the sentences below.
   a. The Olmec and Maya developed in _______________.
   b. The Olmec civilization started along the coast of the Gulf of _______________.
   c. The Olmec influenced the culture of the _______________.
   d. The Maya recorded important events using _______________.

★ Thinking About History

3. Look at picture A and read its caption. Use the information to answer the following questions.
   a. Where were these carvings used? _______________.
   b. Who do you think the sculpture depicts? Explain your answer. _______________.

➤ History Through Maps

4. Use map B, “Olmec Civilization,” to complete the following sentences.
   a. Three permanent Olmec settlements were _______________, _______________, and _______________.
   b. The Olmec traded with the _______________ and the _______________ civilizations.
**Links Far and Near**

5. Look at chart C, “Maya Contributions.” Then look at picture D and read its caption. Use the information to answer the following questions.
   a. Which of the Maya contributions does picture D show? ________________
   b. What were Maya pyramids built for? ________________
   c. Look at picture B on page 16. How is the Maya pyramid similar to the Egyptian pyramid? ________________
   d. Compare the pictures again. How is the Maya pyramid different from the Egyptian pyramid? ________________
   e. How are the landscapes of these pictures different? ________________

**People and Their Environments**

6. Use map B, “Olmec Civilization,” and map E, “Height of Maya Civilization,” to complete the following paragraph.

   Maya civilization began in the highlands of Middle America around ________________. By 250 A.D. the Maya had expanded to the lowlands, all the way to the northern coast of the ________________ Peninsula. Maya territory stretched from the ________________ Ocean in the south to the Gulf of ________________ in the north. The Maya built many cities, the largest of which was ________________. This city was also a ________________ center. The people of the city of ________________ in the far north traded by sea and land routes with Teotihuacan. Three other Maya cities were ________________, ________________, and ________________. Maya cities were the sites of large pyramids and stone monuments called ________________ on which important events were recorded.
Native American Farming Cultures

➤ Gathering the Facts

1. Turn to pages 72–73 in the Atlas. Read the introduction. Write T next to each of the following statements if it is true or F if the statement is false.
   a. Early farming cultures that developed along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers had little in common. _______
   b. The Mississippian people were mound builders. _______
   c. Native Americans in the southwest were influenced by Middle American civilizations. _______
   d. Native Americans in the southwest built large structures called pueblos. _______

★ People and Cultures

2. Look at picture A and read its caption. Use the information to answer the following questions.
   a. What were mounds made of? ____________________________
   b. Why were mounds built?
      ____________________________
      ____________________________
   c. How were the mounds similar to Maya pyramids?
      ____________________________
      ____________________________

➤ Places, Region, and Landscapes

3. Use map B, “Early Farming Cultures,” to complete the following sentences.
   a. The _____________ and Mogollon cultures had settlements near the _____________ Desert. The _____________ also had settlements along the Rio Grande. The Hohokam developed _____________ systems in order to be able to farm dry land.
   b. The Adena and _____________ cultures built structures called mounds. They developed along the _____________ and _____________ Rivers.
**People and Their Environment**

4. Look at picture C and read its caption. Then read the history question, "Need roommates for your pueblo?" Use the information to answer the following questions.

   a. What were pueblos made of? ____________________________

   b. How are pueblos similar to modern-day apartment buildings?

   _______________________________________________________

   c. How would you describe this Native American culture based on the kind of homes they built?

   _______________________________________________________

   d. How many years ago was the cliff dwelling in the picture built?

   _______________________________________________________

**History Through Maps**

5. Use map B, "Early Farming Cultures," and map D, "Pueblo and Mound Builders," to complete the following paragraphs.

The Adena and ________________ were replaced by a later mound-building civilization known as the ________________ people. Some of their mounds were built in the shapes of animals, such as the ________________ mound along the Ohio River. The mound-building community of ________________ was the center of a large ________________ network. At its height, this community had a population of more than ________________ people.

In the southwest, the ________________ and ________________ cultures expanded beyond their early settlements. A newer culture, the ________________ developed. They built dwellings called ________________. The Anasazi settlements reached as far north as the ________________ River. The people of the southwest civilizations, like the Mississippians, were farmers who grew ________________, ________________, and ________________.
Aztec Empire

➤ People and Cultures

1. Turn to page 74 in the Atlas. Read the introduction. Write T next to each of the following statements if it is true or F if the statement is false.
   a. The Aztec Empire was one of the largest empires in Middle America. _____
   b. Religion was very important to the Aztec. _____
   c. The Aztec migrated to an island and did not expand after settling there. _____
   d. The Aztec defeated the Spanish in 1521. _____

★ Thinking About History

2. Look at picture A and read its caption. Use the information to answer the following questions.
   a. How would you describe the landscape shown in picture A?

   __________________________________________________________

   b. The Spanish attacked the Aztec capital. In what way was the design of the capital an advantage against outside attack?

   __________________________________________________________

   __________________________________________________________

   c. In what way was the design of the capital a disadvantage against outside attack?

   __________________________________________________________

   __________________________________________________________

➤ Places, Regions, and Landscapes

3. Use map B, "Aztec Empire," to match each city listed below with its description.
   a. Xoconochco • Southernmost of the Triple Alliance cities
   b. Tula • Southernmost city in the Empire in 1519
   c. Tlacopan • Easternmost point of Aztec control
   d. Xicalango • Aztec capital
   e. Tenochtitlan • Northernmost major Aztec city in 1440
Inca Empire

Gathering the Facts

1. Turn to page 75 in the Atlas. Read the introduction. Then look at map C, "Inca Empire." Use the information to complete the following sentences.

   a. The Inca Empire extended along the ______________ Mountains.
   b. The capital of the Inca Empire was ______________.
   c. The Inca built ______________ miles of roads to connect the empire. They were used by the ______________ and ______________ to keep watch over the empire.
   d. By 1525 the Inca Empire had expanded north to the city of ______________ and south to the city of ______________.

People and Cultures

2. Use chart D, "Aztec and Inca Contributions," and the introductions on pages 74 and 75 to classify the statements below. Write an A next to each statement if it describes the Aztec, an I if it describes the Inca, or a B if it describes both.

   a. Developed in Middle America __________
   b. Built roads to connect empire __________
   c. Conquered by Spanish __________
   d. Recorded history using pictographs __________
   e. Built large stone structures __________
   f. Developed in South America __________

Thinking About History

3. Look at map C, "Inca Empire," and picture E and read its caption. Use the information to answer the following questions.

   a. On what was this city in the picture built?
      ________________________________
   b. Describe why this city would have been a great fortress.
      ________________________________
Europeans Explore and Settle in the Americas

➤ Gathering the Facts

1. Turn to pages 76–77 of the Atlas. Read the introduction. Then read the history question, "What is colonization?" Use the information to answer the following questions.

   a. European explorers unexpectedly found opportunities in the Americas when they had been searching for what place? ________________

   b. What is a colony? ____________________________________________________________________

   c. What did Europeans hope to gain from its colonies in America? ________________

   d. Which two major Native American empires were conquered by Europeans? __________ and ________________

★ History Through Maps

2. Use map A, "European Exploration and Settlement," to complete the chart below. Add the name of the explorer, the years of the voyage, the sponsoring country, or destination to the empty boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explorer</th>
<th>Year(s) of Voyage</th>
<th>Sponsoring Country</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabot</td>
<td>1501</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Eastern North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1513</td>
<td></td>
<td>Southern North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pizarro</td>
<td>1531–1533</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1535</td>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Netherlands and England</td>
<td>Eastern North America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
★ Thinking About History

3. Look at picture B and read its caption. Use the information to answer the following questions.

a. What is happening in the picture?

b. Describe the scene as if you were a Spanish explorer.

c. Describe the scene as if you were a Native American.

d. How were Native Americans affected by Europeans who came to the Americas?

➤ Places, Regions, and Landscapes

4. Use map C, "European Land Claims and Early Cities," to complete the following sentences.

a. The ________________ claimed lands along the eastern coast of what is now the United States. A major city located in this settlement region was ________________ which used to be called New Amsterdam. The main economic activities in this region were ________________ and ________________.

b. The ________________ claimed lands in central North America where the main economic activity was ________________.

c. After conquering the Aztec Empire, the ________________ dominated southwestern North America, Middle America, and western ________________ America. The main economic activities in the lands they claimed were ________________ and ________________.

d. The eastern coast of South America was settled by the ________________, who founded the cities of ________________ and ________________.

The main economic activities in the Portuguese settlement regions were ________________ and ________________.
Three Worlds Meet

➤ Thinking About History

1. Turn to pages 78–79 of the Atlas. Read the introduction. Then look at picture A and read its caption. Then, for each pair of events below, write C next to the cause and E next to the effect.

a. ______ Europeans brought diseases and overworked Native Americans.
   ______ Millions of Native Americans died.

b. ______ Europeans enslaved Africans and brought them to the Americas.
   ______ Native American population declined.

➤ People and Cultures

2. Use map B, "Columbian Exchange," to fill in the blanks below. Write AM next to any plant products or animals that came from the Americas. Write EAA next to any plant products or animals that came from Europe, Africa, or Asia.

a. ______ corn
b. ______ coffee
c. ______ horses
d. ______ sunflowers
e. ______ sugar cane
f. ______ tomatoes

g. ______ turkeys
h. ______ potatoes
i. ______ black flies
j. ______ rubber
k. ______ cattle
l. ______ watermelons

★ Links Far and Near

3. There are many foods we like to eat today that would not have been available to us without the Columbian Exchange. Use map B, "Columbian Exchange," to circle the foods listed below that would not be available to you if you could only eat foods that included ingredients from the Americas.

a. banana split
b. chocolate
c. popcorn
d. hamburger
e. fried chicken

f. rice and beans
g. apple juice
h. mashed potatoes
i. peach pie
j. turkey leg
**Location**

4. Look at graph C, “Top 10 Cities, 1500.” Write T next to each of the following statements if it is true or F if the statement is false.

a. In 1500 two of the largest cities were located in the Americas. _______

b. China had four of the 10 most populated cities. _______

c. India had the second-largest city in 1500. _______

d. In 1500 none of the largest cities was located in Africa. _______

**History Through Maps**

5. Use map D, “Atlantic Slave Trade,” and map C, “European Land Claims and Early Cities,” on page 77 to answer the following questions.

a. How long did the Atlantic slave trade last? About ________________ years

b. Where were the fewest number of slaves sent? ____________________________

c. Where were the largest number of slaves sent? ____________________________

Turn to page 77 and look at map C. Which European country claimed much of this land? ________________ What economic activities were enslaved Africans forced to do to help Europeans make a profit from the land?

______________________________ and ____________________________

d. How many enslaved Africans died on the way to the Americas?

______________________________

e. How many slaves were sent to what is today the eastern United States?

_________________________ Which European country enslaved these Africans and brought them to North America? ________________

f. How many enslaved Africans were sent to the Carribbeans?

______________________________

g. How many enslaved Africans were forced to work in Spanish and British America? ________________

h. In total, how many Africans were taken from their homelands and enslaved (including those that died in passage)? About ________ million. Look back at chart C. Is this number more or less than all of the people living in the ten largest cities in the world in 1500? ________