

Glossary		CHAPTER 1 Three Worlds Meet
adapted Changed to fit in	gender Being male or female	reformers People who work to improve the way things are done
adobe Sun-dried bricks	glacier Large sheets of ice	resource A natural source of something useful, like water
caravel A ship that allowed sailors to sail against the wind	inheritance Something that is passed on to an individual from an ancestor at his or her death	ritual Repeated ceremony that gives meaning to events
civilization Society with highly developed culture, including arts, politics, writing, and science	mainland The main part of a continent	spirit The soul or consciousness of a being
convert To persuade someone to accept a particular religion	maize A kind of corn	the Americas North, South, and Central America
culture The traditions and way of life shared by people	monarch A ruler, such as a king or queen	totem pole Tall, hand-carved pole that often told about a family
diverse Different from one another	mound A hill made of earth or stone	
employed Put to use	navigate To direct the course of a ship	
environment Natural surroundings, including weather, plants, and animals	peasants People who work in fields for rich landowners	

AFTER YOU READ

Terms and Names

A. Write the letter of the name or term next to the statement that describes it best.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>a. Anasazi</p> <p>b. Kwakiutl</p> <p>c. Benin</p> <p>d. peasant</p> <p>e. Christopher Columbus</p> <p>f. Prince Henry</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>1. The Italian explorer who found the Americas instead of a westward route to Asia</p> <p>2. A Native American group of the Northwest Coast of North America</p> <p>3. The bottom of the European hierarchy around 1400</p> <p>4. An ancient Native American people of the Southwest</p> <p>5. A kingdom of West Africa, famous for its metalwork</p> |
|--|---|---|

B. Circle the name or term that best completes each sentence.

1. The _____ society was the last of the Mound Builder societies.
2. The _____ lived in the forests of the Eastern Woodlands.
3. In the 1400s, the Portuguese started _____ to grow sugar on two islands off the African coast.

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?

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

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

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

- 5. How did disease affect European colonization?

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?

Answer Key

After You Read

Terms and Names

- | | |
|------|-----------------------|
| A. | B. |
| 1. e | 1. Mississippian |
| 2. b | 2. Iroquois |
| 3. d | 3. plantations |
| 4. a | 4. Reformation |
| 5. c | 5. Columbian Exchange |

Main Ideas

1. It allowed people to live in one place instead of searching for food. People could build settled communities.
2. Possible responses: Native Americans shared trading networks, they believed that land could not be bought or sold, they had strong feelings of kinship, and most practiced a division of labor.
3. From the islands off the coast of West Africa, the Portuguese began to trade directly with the coastal people of West Africa. This method bypassed the trade routes used across the Sahara.
4. The failure to gain the Holy Land during the Crusades and the Reformation weakened the Roman Catholic Church.
5. Diseases weakened Native Americans so Europeans could more easily take control. It also led the Spanish to bring African slaves to the Americas.

Thinking Critically

1. Possible response: Native American groups of California hunted water birds along the central coast, gathered acorns in the forests and fished in the streams in the northern part of the region. Native Americans of the Northwest Coast obtained food from the waterways and forests of the region; they used the trees to create elaborate totem poles. Native Americans of the Southwest lived in multi-story houses made of adobe. Native American groups of the Eastern Woodlands obtained food from the lush forests and the waterways of the region.
2. Possible response: The travels of Marco Polo gave rise to an interest in Asia and the goods it had to offer. Europeans studied the works of ancient geographers and Arab and Jewish scholars to find sea routes to Asia. Improvements in sailing technologies also increased interest in expansion.