

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 8: Native Peoples and Explorers

Section 1

Georgia's First People

Directions:

Use the information from pages 162 - 170 to complete the following.

1. Human beings have lived in the place we now call _____ for _____ of years.
2. Because the _____ peoples who lived here in the distant past did not have a method of _____, what is known about them and their _____ comes from their _____ - the tools, pottery, remains of their structures and other items that are on or underneath Georgia's _____.
3. The location and study of these artifacts is called _____.
4. _____ refers to the beliefs, traditions, and way of life of a group of people.
5. Archaeologists generally group the early cultures into _____ groups.
6. The oldest group of humans in the _____ is called _____ - Indians (*paleo* means "very old") and date to around 11,000 to 8,000 B.C.
7. This was the time of the last _____ age, when many areas of North America were covered by _____.
8. Paleo-Indians lived in small groups of _____ and were _____, which means they moved around from place to place. They were following the big game animals of that time such as mastodons and _____, which were their major _____ source.

9. In addition to sources of _____ and food, Paleo-Indians and their descendants also had to have sources of stone nearby for making their _____. Paleo-Indians made _____ points for hunting by flaking pieces off _____.
10. By the end of the Paleo-Indian period, the glaciers had _____ and the _____ was warmer. The large animals _____ out, and smaller animals, such as deer, became the main _____ source.
11. The next period in the development of Native American culture is the _____ Period. They [native people] lived in small groups that were based around _____.
12. They survived by hunting _____, bear, _____, and other small animals and by gathering fruits and _____, nuts and _____.
13. Archaeologists can identify the _____ Indians by the way they made their tools, which were different from the _____ tools. Their cutting tools were _____ and finer.
14. By 8000-5000 B.C., their tools were _____ made, but their lives had not _____ very much.
15. But between 5000 and 3000 B.C., _____ changes began in these native societies.
16. Some of these people _____ in the same place for longer periods of time, often _____ settlements near _____. By then, their tools included stone _____ and _____.
17. During this period, the archaic people had invented _____-making.

18. Archaeologists have found pottery pieces, which they call _____, in several places in Georgia.

19. In the areas along the _____ coast, there is evidence of larger and more complex _____. People of the late archaic period were still _____ and gatherers. But they also ate _____ from the nearby ocean and some rivers.

20. The Native Americans who lived from around 1000 B.C. to about 1000 A.D. are classified as _____ Indians.

21. In the early Woodland Period, the people lived in one place for _____, periods, although they did have to move around in different _____ of the year.

22. By the middle years of this era, their settlements were not only _____, but they also had more permanent _____, including _____ houses.

23. Another significant change was the introduction of _____, the planting and harvesting of their food rather than simply gathering what grew in the wild.

24. This was a major step forward for the _____ people because now they could, for the first time, have some _____ over their food _____.

25. One food they planted was _____, although it was not yet the main food.

26. These middle Woodland Period groups _____ with each other; sometimes over long _____. All their travel was on _____, since they had no _____.

27. In the middle years of the Woodland Period, Indians built _____, some made of soil and others of rock. (The rock structures are often called _____.)
28. In this time [from around 600 to 900 or 1000 A.D.], however, the first settlements with _____ around them appeared. Some villages had _____ dug around them.
29. Some also had _____, which are sharpened poles or logs stuck into the ground standing up, making a wall.
30. The _____ of plants, building of mounds, and _____ of fortified _____ were major changes of the Woodland Period.
31. The next period of Native American development is the _____ which lasted from about 800 A.D. to 1600 A.D.
32. The societies of the Mississippian Indians were more _____ (complex) than earlier ones.
33. Their horticulture was more _____, and they grew many vegetables that Georgians still eat, such as corn, _____, and _____.
34. Hunting for deer and other animals remained an important task of the _____.
35. The Indians made _____ and _____, some with _____, which they _____ into sheets before making it into an object.
36. The Mississippians lived in _____ with centers where everyone could come _____.

37. Their _____ were made of poles in the ground held together with woven _____ and covered with _____, which hardened in the sun.

38. There were definite _____ in society, with some having more _____ and _____ than others. _____ were developed in which a chief had power over his village and several others

39. By 1100 to 1350 A.D., this culture began once again to build _____. These structures seem to have been connected to the chiefs and to _____.

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Chapter 8: Native Peoples and Explorers

Section 2 Europe and the Colonization of America

Directions: Use the information from pages 172 - 182 to complete the following.

1. In the three centuries from 1100 to 1400 A.D., many changes took place in Western _____ that put the countries on the path to the _____.
2. These changes included a greater desire for _____ with _____ and a rebirth of learning and curiosity.
3. By the 1400s, European nations began to _____ and later _____ other lands. They wanted greater _____, they sought greater _____ and power, and they hoped to spread _____ beliefs to other areas of the world.
4. One way for the countries to gain wealth and empire was to _____ their trade with both Asia and _____.
5. Their main interest was trade with Asia, including areas now known as India, _____ and the islands of the _____.
6. _____ like pepper, along with silk, _____, perfumes, diamonds, and other goods were to be found in the Middle East and Far East.
7. Originally, traders had to make the long trips across _____ to the Middle East and then through the _____ region. Western Europeans wanted to find a _____ route for this trade.
8. In the mid-1400s, the Portuguese began to trade along the _____ coast for slaves.

9. _____ were people who had few rights and who spent their entire lives in service to others.
10. West African society had long had _____, but most enslaved people, often _____, had been captured in a _____, owed a _____, or were guilty of a crime. This type of slavery was usually not _____ and did not extend to the enslaved person's children.
11. In 1488, a few years before Christopher _____ set sail, the first Portuguese _____ sailed around the tip of Africa to India, discovering the water _____ to Asia.
12. By the late 1400s, trade had led to the growth of towns and a _____ class.
13. Merchants were the _____ who bought and sold the goods, for a _____, which others produced.
14. European countries were developing stronger nations with central governments ruled by _____ (kings and queens) who could afford to finance _____ and who wanted to increase their own _____ and power.
15. _____ in the Atlantic Ocean _____ strong ships that could be steered and had sails to capture the wind.
16. This led to the development of _____, small, two - or three-masted _____ that were sturdy enough for traveling the oceans.
17. Columbus's _____, _____, and _____ were caravels.

18. Instruments like the _____ to tell direction and the _____, which determined a ship's position at sea by using the _____, made it possible to sail out of the _____ of land.
19. Because of the _____ voyage of Columbus, the _____ were the first Europeans to explore and conquer lands in the Americas.
20. Since the Portuguese were also _____ in the Atlantic, the two countries [Portugal and Spain] agreed to the _____ of Tordesillas in 1493-1494, which basically _____ all "newly discovered" lands between Spain and Portugal.
21. One of the first effects of Spanish contact with the _____ of the Americas was the exchange that began in _____. _____ and _____ began to cross the ocean.
22. Horses, _____, cows, _____, and other animals came from the Old World to the Americas, as did _____, rice, and _____.
23. Corn, _____, tomatoes, and _____ left the Americas for Europe.
24. Other biological transfers were the microscopic _____ and _____ which the Europeans brought with them
25. They [Europeans] had built up _____, which made their bodies more able to fight the _____.
26. The worst diseases that were transferred were smallpox, _____, and influenza.

27. Historians estimate that as much as _____ percent of the population of _____ Americans _____ out within a century or two of the European arrival _____ mainly to disease, but also to war and starvation.
28. The _____ and _____ in the Americas that the Spanish, and later other Europeans, found were quite _____ from their own familiar world.
29. Since the Europeans saw themselves and their _____ as civilized, they often wrote of the native peoples as "_____."
30. One area of disagreement concerned _____. Indians believed that the entire _____ owned the goods, territory, and produce of the community together.
31. Europeans believed in _____ ownership of goods and property.
32. Europeans and Native Americans also differed in _____.
33. The exploration of Juan Ponce _____ took place over twenty years after Columbus's first voyage.
34. The expedition of Juan Ponce de Leon came to _____ in 1515 and again in 1521.
35. An _____ is a journey for a specific purpose, such as exploration.
36. The first major exploration of the _____ area was not until the spring of 1540 when Hernando _____ left Florida with over six hundred soldiers and a couple hundred horses in search of _____.
37. De Soto found no _____ or _____ in Georgia.

38. The Spanish were not the only Europeans to _____ and attempt to settle _____ in North America in the 1500s.
39. A _____ is a geographical area controlled by a distant country.
40. The _____ tried to plant a colony in South _____.
41. The Spanish had not founded colonies in the area yet, but they did not want the _____ there.
42. So they sent Pedro Menéndez _____ to destroy the French colony. Menendez then established the first _____ Spanish settlement in America _____, in 1565
43. After founding St. Augustine, Pedro Menéndez went _____, exploring the coast.
44. He met an Indian chief name _____ (pronounced Wah-lee) on one of the sea islands off Georgia's coast. He named the whole area for that chief, so Georgia under _____ control was known as Guale.
45. The Spanish decided that this _____ would be the northern part of their _____ colony.
46. In the 1500s, they began to set up _____, where _____ could live and work in major Indian towns. The priests came to _____ the Indians to the _____ religion as it was practiced by _____ and to teach them Spanish _____.
47. The Spanish mission era began to _____ by the middle and late 1600s, in part because the Indian _____ continued to decrease due to disease.

48. Another _____ for the Spanish, however, was the _____ settlement in what is now South Carolina in 1670. Indians in South Carolina _____ villages in Georgia to _____ Indians to _____ to the English as slaves.
49. With _____ getting wealthy from its empire, the other European nations wanted to acquire _____ and _____ in the Americas as well.
50. In the 1520s, a _____ expedition explored the North American coast from North Carolina to _____.
51. A few years later, the French sent expeditions further north, thinking there might be a water route through North America to the _____.
52. Unfortunately, there was no "_____."
53. However, their voyages later led the French to claim _____ and the _____ area.
54. The first permanent French settlement was _____ on the _____ River (founded in 1608), followed years later by Montreal in 1642.
55. Further exploration in the 1600s took the French to the head of the _____ River and then down that river to the Gulf of _____.
56. In 1718, they established the city of _____.

57. While the French did not find _____ in Canada or the Mississippi Valley, they established a very profitable _____ - _____ business with the Native Americans.

58. This resulted in French _____ with the Indians of the lower Mississippi River area, especially the _____.

59. In 1558, _____ became queen of England.

60. Under Elizabeth, England became more _____ and stable. She built a large _____ and gave permission to found _____.

61. In the 1580s, _____ colonies were established by one of Elizabeth's favorite nobles, Sir _____. He tried to settle in what is now _____.

62. The first colonists came _____. The second colony had _____ by the time anyone came back to check on it. It has become known as the "_____."

63. A _____ with Spain interrupted further colonization until the early 1600s.

64. In 1607, England established its first permanent colony in America in _____, _____.

65. The _____ settled the area in the Hudson River Valley, calling it New Netherlands and establishing a thriving _____ that they called _____ at the mouth of the river.

66. In the 1640s, England suffered through a _____ war that resulted in the end of the _____ from 1649 to 1660. In 1660, King Charles II _____ the monarchy with the help of several English nobles.

67. He [King Charles II] began to _____ supporters by granting them _____ in America.

68. After taking the territory of New Netherlands from the Dutch, he [King Charles II] _____ it to his brother, the _____ of York. The area was renamed _____ and its busy port became New York City.

69. In the 1660s, a very large land _____ south of Virginia went to _____ English gentlemen. They named the colony - from its boundary with Virginia in the north to its southern boundary right above Florida - "_____."

70. In 1670, these men founded a _____ where two rivers came together, and they named it _____.

71. Settlers moved to the portion of Carolina that is now South Carolina and established _____ (large farms).

72. They hoped to grow _____.

73. The Carolina _____ brought slaves with them to do the _____.

74. Traders moved into the _____ (the land away from the coast) of the South Carolina colony and became involved in the _____ trade with the Indians who lived in Carolina south of the _____ River.

75. In 1692, the Carolinians established a trading _____ called _____ Town on the north side of the river [Savannah].