

Name _____ Score _____

Test 1 – Geography Features

Lesson 1 – Where in the world is the Western Hemisphere?

Lesson 2 – How can we tell where we are on Earth?

Lesson 3 – What are the geographic regions of the Western Hemisphere?

Part 1 – Matching (12 pts.) Match each term in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided.

Column A

- _____ A. imaginary line divides earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres
- _____ B. things that stand for a real place or object on earth
- _____ C. north, south, east, west
- _____ D. something round like a ball
- _____ E. symbols that show direction on a map
- _____ F. largest type of land mass on earth
- _____ G. a word that means to divide the earth into two equal parts
- _____ H. northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest
- _____ I. imaginary line divides the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres
- _____ J. C,5 and A,3
- _____ K. another imaginary line on the other side of the earth that divides the hemispheres
- _____ L. a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land masses

Column B

- 1. cardinal directions
- 2. compass rose
- 3. continent
- 4. Equator
- 5. grid coordinates
- 6. hemisphere
- 7. intermediate directions
- 8. International Date Line
- 9. isthmus
- 10. Prime Meridian
- 11. sphere
- 12. symbol

Turn the page.

Part 2 – Matching (8 pts.) Regarding geographic regions, match each term in Column B with its correct phrase in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. **Numbers of the regions can be used more than once!**

Column A

- _____ A. Canada, Greenland, Mexico, United States
- _____ B. Aztecs and Mayas thrived here long ago
- _____ C. West Indies
- _____ D. 12 independent countries and 1 territory
- _____ E. Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries south of the United States (U.S.)
- _____ F. an isthmus
- _____ G. has more dependent territories than any other region
- _____ H. Costa Rico, Guatemala, Panama

Column B

- 1. Caribbean
- 2. Central America
- 3. Latin America
- 4. Mesoamerica
- 5. North America
- 6. South America

Part 3 – Classifying (½ pt. each) Classify each place as to which geographic region it belongs. Write its number in the blank space. Remember, a place can fall into more than 1 region.

- North America _____
- Latin America _____
- Central America _____
- South America _____
- Mesoamerica _____
- Caribbean _____
- Dependent Territory _____

- 1. Cuba
- 2. Mexico
- 3. Puerto Rico
- 4. Bolivia
- 5. Panama
- 6. Greenland
- 7. Chile
- 8. Canada
- 9. Brazil

Turn the page.

A. Follow the directions for each of the statements below. Make sure you transfer your answers to the grid coordinate table below.

1. Draw three dots in B,6.
2. Print the word "stop" in F,4.
3. Draw a circle shape in C,4.
4. Print the words "one way" in D,6.
5. Draw an egg shape in A,6.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1			200		300	
2	—		△			
3						50
4	100					
5		▭		81		
6			25		●	○
7		75			90	

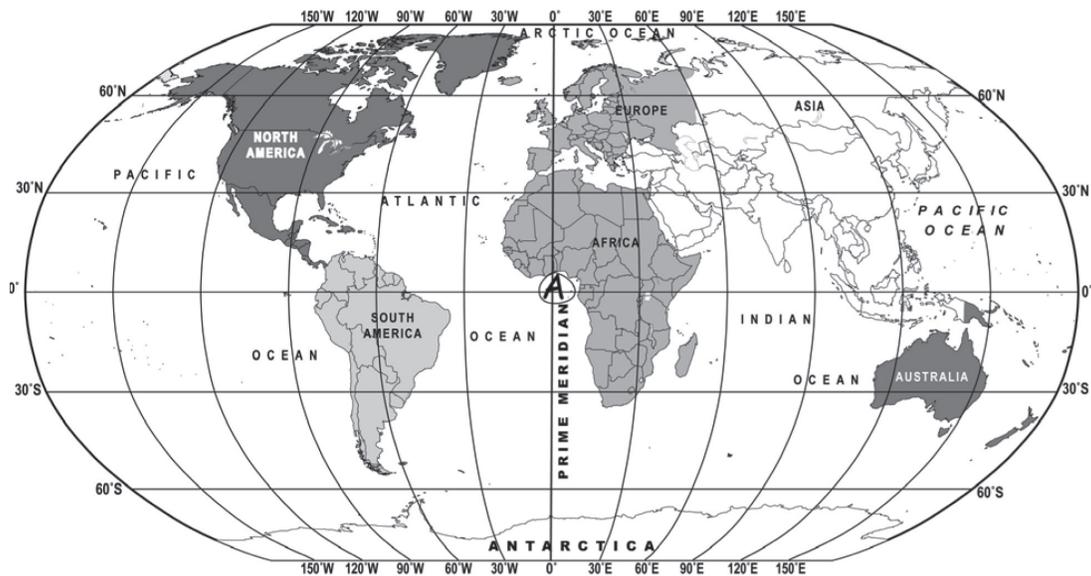
B. Follow the directions in statements below. Locate the items requested from the above grid coordinate table. Write your answers in the blank spaces. Be sure to include both the letter and number of the coordinates.

- _____ 1. In which grid coordinate is there a triangle shape?
- _____ 2. In which grid coordinate is there a rectangle shape?
- _____ 3. In which grid coordinate does the numeral 90 appear?
- _____ 4. In which grid coordinate does the numeral 25 appear?
- _____ 5. In which grid coordinate is there an arrow showing?

Turn the page.

Part 5 – Labeling (7 pts.) On the world map below, label the following places:

1. Southern Ocean
2. Eastern Hemisphere
3. Western Hemisphere
4. Northern Hemisphere
5. Southern Hemisphere
6. International Date Line (indicate where it should be)
7. Equator



Part 4 - Grid Coordinates (10 pts.)

Name _____ Score _____

Test 2 – Geography Features Part 2

Lesson 4 - What are the major landforms?
Lesson 5 - What are the major water forms?

Multiple Choice (13 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the most correct choice from among the choices provided.

1. A waterway dug across land to connect two bodies of water is known as a
 - A. continental
 - B. cape
 - C. canal
 - D. strait
2. A lowland area that holds fresh or salt water is known as a/an
 - A. bay
 - B. glacier
 - C. inlet
 - D. wetland
3. Land bordering the sea or ocean is known as a
 - A. coast
 - B. bayou
 - C. cape
 - D. valley
4. The **highest** landform is known as a
 - A. canyon
 - B. coast
 - C. mountain
 - D. valley

Turn the page.

5. A fan shaped deposit of land that collects at the mouth of some rivers is known as a/an
- A. dam
 - B. delta
 - C. island
 - D. plain
6. A valley with steep sides carved out of the earth's surface by moving water is known as a
- A. mesa
 - B. butte
 - C. plain
 - D. canyon
7. The **largest** type of land mass on earth is known as a/an
- A. archipelago
 - B. continent
 - C. mountain
 - D. isthmus
8. A flat, treeless grassland or tropical or subtropical regions is known as a
- A. savanna
 - B. desert
 - C. plain
 - D. ridge
9. Several mountains that are part of a larger, longer mountain system is known as a
- A. highland
 - B. mountain range
 - C. ridge
 - D. butte

Turn the page.

10. An area of land that drains into a river, river system, or body of water is known as a/an
- A. peninsula
 - B. savanna
 - C. isthmus
 - D. watershed
11. A mountainous or hilly section of a country or state is known as a
- A. plateau
 - B. highland
 - C. mesa
 - D. canyon
12. A very small island is known as a/an
- A. cape
 - B. archipelago
 - C. key
 - D. bayou
13. A type of mountain created by a build-up of rocks and lava from an opening in the earth's crust is known as a
- A. ridge
 - B. volcano
 - C. butte
 - D. continent

Turn the page.

Part 2 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (15 pts.) Below are statements describing landforms and water forms. Use words from the word box to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. Five choices in the word box will not be used. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

archipelago	bay	bayou	cape	desert
fiord	gulf	harbor	island	isthmus
mesa	mountain	mouth	peninsula	plateau
reservoir	source	strait	swamp	tributary

1. The place where a water form begins is called a/an _____
2. A group of 4 or more islands is known as a/an _____
3. A large stream of water that flows into another water form _____
4. Land that has water on three of its sides is called a/an _____
5. A narrow landform that connects two larger bodies of land _____
6. A dry region with very little rainfall and vegetation is known as a/an _____
7. A natural or human-made lake in which water held back by a dam _____
8. A narrow water form that connects two larger bodies of water is known _____
9. A large area of level land that rises above the surrounding land and contains rugged land features and water forms is known as a/an _____
10. A flat-topped hill with steep sides in southwestern United States _____
11. A long, narrow deep body of water with steep sides cutting inland from the sea _____
12. A very large area of an ocean or sea that is partly surrounded by land _____
13. An area of low-lying wetlands with trees is known as a/an _____
14. A protected part of a body of water deep enough for ship _____
15. The part of a stream or river where the water empties or flows into another body of water is known as a/an _____

Test 3 – Geography-Related Aspects

Lesson 6 - What are natural resources?

Lesson 7 - What's happening in the E CON O MY?

Multiple Choice (14 pts.) Read the following statements. Select and circle the most correct choice from among the choices provided.

1. All of the following terms are used to describe the water cycle **except**:
 - A. condensation
 - B. consumption
 - C. evaporation
 - D. precipitation

2. Managing our natural resources wisely is known as:
 - A. conservation
 - B. economy
 - C. recycling
 - D. water cycle

3. All of the following are examples of renewable resources **except**:
 - A. air
 - B. animals
 - C. coal
 - D. water

4. All of the following are examples of non-renewable resources **except**:
 - A. gold
 - B. iron ore
 - C. sand
 - D. soil

Turn the page.

5. All of the following are examples of raw materials **except**:
- A. cotton fiber
 - B. iron ore
 - C. plastic
 - D. wool fiber
6. All of the following are examples of goods **except**:
- A. clothing
 - B. DVDs
 - C. orange juice
 - D. vegetable gardens
7. The making, selling, and moving of products and services is known as a/an:
- A. economy
 - B. industry
 - C. natural resources
 - D. profit
8. All of the following are examples of service-related jobs **except**:
- A. farmer
 - B. lawyer
 - C. police
 - D. teacher
9. Items that are made, harvested, mined, or raised are known as:
- A. goods
 - B. industry
 - C. business
 - D. profit

Turn the page.

10. If you have a job making skateboards, then you are known as a/an:
- A. consumer
 - B. economist
 - C. producer
 - D. conservationist
11. If you are using cell phones, then you are known as a/an:
- A. conservationist
 - B. consumer
 - C. economist
 - D. producer
12. Bringing in cacao (chocolate) beans to this country from another country is known as a/an:
- A. infusion
 - B. import
 - C. export
 - D. profit
13. Sending chocolate bars to other countries around the world is known as a/an:
- A. export
 - B. import
 - C. infusion
 - D. profit
14. To make or produce a product is known as:
- A. exporting
 - B. importing
 - C. trading
 - D. manufacturing

Turn the page.

Part 2 – Classifying (6 pts.) Clearly write in the word good or service to classify what the following activities represent. Use the boldfaced words to help classify what these activities are. The words good or service can be used more than once.

- _____ 1. You are seeing a **physical therapist** to help heal an injury.
- _____ 2. A **saleslady** is selling you a new cellular phone.
- _____ 3. You are **making** a **musical video**.
- _____ 4. You are **constructing** a **skateboard** with new safety features.
- _____ 5. You are **selling food** to help fund a class field trip.
- _____ 6. You are **constructing** a video game.

Part 3 – Matching (10 pts.) Match each term in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided.

Column A

- _____ A. the economic system in the United States
- _____ B. cotton, trees, crude oil
- _____ C. they make and create products and services
- _____ D. making, moving, and selling goods and services
- _____ E. doctors, teachers, auto mechanics, sales people
- _____ F. sending goods to other countries from our country
- _____ G. they pay for and use products and services
- _____ H. items that are raised, harvested, mined, or made
- _____ I. products brought into the U.S. from other countries
- _____ J. amount of money left over after all expenses have been paid for in a business

Column B

1. consumer
2. exports
3. free enterprise
4. goods
5. industry
6. imports
7. producers
8. profits
9. raw materials
10. services

Turn the page.

Name _____ Score _____

Test 4 – Geography-Related Aspects

Lesson 8 - What are the different types of government?

Lesson 9 - What are the population characteristics of the Western Hemisphere?

Lesson 10 - What are the climate types in the Western Hemisphere?

Part 1 – Short Answer (6 pts.) Use sentences to explain the following population terms.

A. Population

B. Population Growth

C. Population Density

Part 2 – Short Answer (2 pts.) Use a sentence to explain the study of demography.

Part 3 – Short Answer (4 pts.) Use two sentences to describe why population characteristics are so important to governments.

Turn the page

Part 4 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (5 pts.) Complete the following questions.

1. The **most** populated country in the Western Hemisphere is _____ ?
2. The **most** populated country in South America is _____ ?
3. To the closest ten million, what is the population of the United States? _____
4. What is the name of the largest desert on Earth? _____
5. How many degrees would the temperature drop if a hiker climbed a 15,000 ft. mountain? _____

Part 5 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (6 pts) Use the clues below to list the six major climate types.

1. T _____
2. D _____
3. T _____
4. C _____
5. P _____
6. M _____

Part 6 – Matching (6 pts.) Match the following climatic descriptions to the appropriate type of climate using the numbers from the above list in the blank spaces. Write the number of the correct climate region in the blank space provided.

1. _____ less than 10 inches of rain per year
2. _____ cold, colder, coldest
3. _____ warm in the summer and cold in the winter
4. _____ warm weather and sunshine all year long
5. _____ very short summer, and a very cold winter
6. _____ the higher the elevation, the colder the temperature

Turn the page.

Part 7 – Classifying (10 pts.) Classify each place in Column B to its correct type of government in Column A. Clearly write the letter of the place in the blank space under the type of government it has. Some forms of government in Column A will have more than one letter.

Column A

1. _____ Constitutional Monarchy
2. _____ Presidential Republic
3. _____ Theocracy
4. _____ Communist/One-Party State
5. _____ Dictatorship
6. _____ Dependent Territory
7. _____ Military Government
8. _____ Absolute Monarchy

Column B

- A. Cuba
- B. Vatican City
- C. kings and queens
- D. Puerto Rico
- E. Canada
- F. Spanish juntas
- G. United States
- H. Greenland
- I. North Korea
- J. Mexico

Bonus Question – (2 pts.) What graphic organizer or visual tool best summarizes population information?

Name _____ Score _____

Test 5 – Rise of Civilizations into Empires

Lesson 11 - Theory of Cultural Diffusion in the Americas

Lesson 12 - What is a civilization and how does it develop?

Lesson 13 - Early Civilizations in North America

Part 1 – Matching (12 pts.) Match each term in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided.

Column A

- A. _____ the spreading of something more widely
- B. _____ movement of people & animals from one place to another
- C. _____ causing disagreement
- D. _____ a distinct period of time
- E. _____ idea or ideas used to explain something
- F. _____ people who study the old remains of ancient people
- G. _____ something that is old and existed in the past long ago
- H. _____ the way an organized group of people live at a place
- I. _____ people who study present-day cultures & past cultures
- J. _____ old objects dug up by archeologist, such as tools
- K. _____ telling the age of old objects that had living material
- L. _____ telling the age of old objects from the layer of ground they came from

Column B

- 1. ancient
- 2. anthropologists
- 3. archeologists
- 4. artifacts
- 5. civilization
- 6. controversy
- 7. diffusion
- 8. era
- 9. migration
- 10. radiocarbon dating
- 11. stratification analysis
- 12. theory

Turn the page.

Part 2 - Short Answer (6 pts.)

1. Explain the theory of cultural diffusion.

2. Identify two common features of culture within a society.

Part 3 - Fill-in-the-Blank (12 pts.) The table below contains a list of vocabulary words. Below the list of words is a series of phrases. In the blank space, write the vocabulary word that is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

adobe	ancestors	ceremony	excavate	flint	kivas
maize	mesa	nomadic	petroglyphs	spiritual	thatched

1. large underground rooms built for religious ceremonies _____
2. a prehistoric rock carving or painting _____
3. sand and straw mixed together and dried as a brick _____
4. wandering from one place to another _____
5. covering a roof with straw and other types of grasses _____
6. special programs that honor an occasion or event _____
7. another word for corn _____
8. unearth, or dig up _____
9. an isolated landform that has a flat top and steep sides _____
10. things and feelings related to religious beliefs _____
11. a hard, gray rock used in making tools and weapons _____
12. your past family, such as grandparents or great grandparents _____

Turn the page.

Part 4 – Classifying (12 pts.) Classify each phrase in the left hand column to the early civilization to which it belongs. Write its number in the blank space. A phrase can be classified under more than 1 civilization. A civilization can have more than 1 answer.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. tundra and arctic | Anasazi _____ |
| 2. Cliff Dwellers | Hohokam _____ |
| 3. Mississippian culture | Mound Builders _____ |
| 4. oldest human habitation in North America | Meadowcroft Rockshelter _____ |
| 5. irrigation system | Eskimo Inuit _____ |
| 6. desert region | |
| 7. kayaks and igloos | |
| 8. triangular prism thatched huts | |
| 9. petroglyphs | |
| 10. pueblos and adobe | |
| 11. most recent archeological site in Pennsylvania | |
| 12. built largest city north of Mexico | |

Part 5 – Labelling (12 pts.) Label the North America map on the next page as to the location of the following early civilizations.

- A. Write the letters AN for the Anasazi; MR for Meadowcroft Rockshelter; EI for the Eskimo Inuit; HO for the Hohokam; and MB for the Mound Builders.
- B. Each numbered item below has a phrase which can be associated with a location of an early civilization on the map. Write the number of the phrase in its correct location on the map. A number can be placed on the map in more than one location.
1. Cahokia archeological site
 2. flint knife, stone tools, and spear points
 3. mesas and kachinas
 4. raised the “three sisters”
 5. caribou, polar bears, fur traps at air holes;
 6. Mississippi River Valley

Turn the page.



Name _____ Score _____

Test 6 – Rise of Civilizations into Empires

Lesson 14 - Early Civilizations in Mexico and Central America
Lesson 15 - The Ancient Maya Civilization

Part 1 – Matching (10pts.) Match each term in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided.

Column A

- _____ A. civilization that developed independently
- _____ B. considered a “cradle of civilization”
- _____ C. chiefdoms dominated by strong families
- _____ D. a period in history before the influence of Europeans
- _____ E. original inhabitants, or native people
- _____ F. first dominant ancient civilization in Mesoamerica
- _____ G. Great Pyramid in the city of La Venta
- _____ H. system of writing using pictures and symbols
- _____ I. used to make chocolate
- _____ J. later civilizations influenced by Olmec culture

Column B

- 1. Pre-Columbian era
- 2. Monumental architecture
- 3. Cocoa bean
- 4. Pristine
- 5. Maya and Aztecs
- 6. Leaders
- 7. Mesoamerica
- 8. Indigenous peoples
- 9. Olmecs
- 10. Hieroglyphs

Part 2 – Short Answer (4 pts.) Identify four characteristics of Mesoamerican civilizations.

Turn the page.

Part 3 – Short Answer (6pts.) In addition to modern-day Mexico, identify six present-day Central American countries that made up the Mesoamerican region.

Part 4 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (10 pts.) Use the words from the Maya Word Box to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement below. **Four choices in the word box will not be used.** Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Maya Word Box

agriculture	Uxmal	calendar	Aztecs
Stelae	a system of writing	religious rituals	Tikal
250-800 AD	city-states	Olmecs	
archeology	1492-1521 AD	Great Pyramids	

1. The first and **most important** city of the Maya civilization was _____ .
2. The Maya civilization ruled independent units of government known as _____ .
3. The Maya people were greatly influenced by the culture and civilization of the _____ .
4. As in other Mesoamerican civilizations, the most important industry of the Maya was _____ .
5. The Maya civilization flourished from _____ to _____ .
6. The Maya used 800 symbols to refine _____ .
7. Massive stone sculptures built by the Maya to tell a story are known as _____ .
8. The Maya used their observations of the cycles of the sun, moon, and stars to develop a _____ .
9. The **focus** of the Maya culture was _____ .
10. The Maya are **most** recognized for _____ .

Turn the page.

Part 5 – Short Answer (5pts.) List 5 achievements of the Maya civilization.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Test 7 – Rise of Civilizations into Empires

Lesson 16 - The Aztec Empire

Part 1 – Matching (12pts.) Match each term or phrase in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. **Three choices in Column B will not be used.** Note: Cross off definitions that you have used.

Column A

- _____ A. capital and center of Aztec Empire
- _____ B. major Aztec deities
- _____ C. governing units of Aztec city-states
- _____ D. “Father of the Aztec Empire”
- _____ E. taxes paid by Aztec city-states
- _____ F. the historical peak of the Aztec Empire
- _____ G. major industries of the Aztecs
- _____ H. the Great Temple in Tenochtitlan
- _____ I. language of the Aztecs
- _____ J. required education
- _____ K. a union that fueled an empire
- _____ L. the present-day site of the Aztec capital

Column B

- 1. Templo Mayor
- 2. Mexico City
- 3. compulsory
- 4. 1345-1521 AD
- 5. Nahuatl-speaking
- 6. gods of war, sun, and rain
- 7. calpulli
- 8. Tenochtitlan
- 9. agriculture and trade
- 10. Montezuma I
- 11. Spanish-speaking
- 12. tributes
- 13. 250- 800 AD
- 14. manufacturing
- 15. Triple Alliance

Part 2 – Short Answer (4 pts.) Use two sentences to describe the Aztec system of education.

Turn the page.

Part 3 - Matching (10 pts.) The table below contains a list of **achievements** of the Aztec Empire. Below the list of achievements is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the achievement from the word box that is described by the phrase. Cross out each achievement that is used.

canals	calendars	chinampas	seawalls	hieroglyphics
aqueducts	reservoirs	causeways	medicines and painkillers	numbering system

1. The Aztecs constructed barriers to prevent floods. _____
2. Man-made islands were constructed for agriculture and buildings. _____
3. They used symbols and pictures to record events and conduct business. _____
4. They built land bridges to connect islands to the mainland. _____
5. Herbs, plants, and trees were valuable to the Aztec. _____
6. Fresh water systems were developed to bring fresh water in to Tenochtitlan. _____
7. The Aztec wisely stored fresh water. _____
8. A system to plan agriculture and schedule religious rituals was developed. _____
9. Man-made water routes for travel and trade were constructed. _____
10. They used dot, bars, and figures to calculate totals. _____

Part 4 – Short Answer (4 pts.) Create four sentences using the clues in the word box below to explain the fall of the Aztec Empire.

Diego Velasquez	Hernan Cortes	Montezuma II	Smallpox
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Name _____ Score _____

Test 8 – Rise of Civilizations into Empires

Lesson 17 - Early Civilizations of South America
Lesson 18 - The Inca Empire

Part 1 - Matching (8 pts.) Match each term in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. **Three choices in Column B will not be used.** Note: Cross off definitions that you have used.

- | Column A | Column B |
|---|----------------------------|
| A. _____ oldest civilization in the Americas | 1. monumental architecture |
| B. _____ civilization that developed without outside influence | 2. Pre-Columbian |
| C. _____ center of Norte Chico civilization | 3. agriculture |
| D. _____ sacred city and capital of Norte Chico | 4. Inca Empire |
| E. _____ civilization that developed before influence of Europeans | 5. Norte Chico |
| F. _____ considered the greatest achievement of the Norte Chico | 6. Caral |
| G. _____ Norte Chico influenced the largest of all native civilizations | 7. Tenochtitlan |
| H. _____ supported inland population centers and led to trade | 8. pristine |
| | 9. Supe Valley, Peru |
| | 10. visual art forms |
| | 11. Olmecs |

Part 2 – Short Answer (2 pts.) Use two sentences to describe the Norte Chico civilization.

Turn the page.

Part 3 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (10 pts.) Use the words from the Word Box to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement below. **Two choices in the word box will not be used.** Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Cuzco	alpacas	250 to 800 AD	collective labor	Quechua	1438 to 1533 AD
Land of Four Quarters	myths	buffalo	Pachacuti	Inca	state owned farms

- The largest empire in the world during the 16th century was the _____ .
- Shared or group work that benefits the total population is known as _____ .
- Unwritten tales or fables about gods and heroes are best known as _____ .
- The ruler considered the greatest indigenous leader in the history of the Americas was _____ .
- The Inca strictly controlled agriculture by establishing _____ .
- An important source of meat and yarn for the Inca were _____ .
- The Inca Empire flourished from _____ to _____ .
- The main language of the Inca was _____ .
- The capital and religious center of the Inca was _____ .
- The Inca regional governments were known as _____ .

Part 4 – Short Answer (7pts.) The Inca built an extensive network of roads throughout their empire. Write a sentence for each of the clues below to describe the Inca road network.

- Clue: 25,000 miles

Turn the page.

2. Clue: collective labor of common people

3. Clue: road signs

4. Clue: suspension bridges and pontoon bridges

5. Clue: causeways and staircases

6. Clue: rest stops and inns

7. Clue: Inca roads today

Part 5 – Short Answer (6 pts.) Complete the following sentences to explain the factors that contributed to the fall of the Inca Empire. You may write additional sentences to explain each factor.

Factor 1: The Inca were fighting an internal ...

Turn the page.

Factor 2: Smallpox and European diseases...

Factor 3: The Spanish Conquistadors, led by...

Bonus Questions: (2 pts. each)

1. What was the purpose of a quipus?

2. What was the Inca panpipe?

Name _____ Score _____

Test 9 – European Exploration and Its Impact on the Americas

Lesson 19 - Introduction to the Age of Exploration
Lesson 20 - Exploring and Colonizing South America
Lesson 21 - Exploring and Colonizing Central America and the Islands of the Caribbean

Part 1 - Matching (10 pts.) The table below contains a list of men. Below the list of men is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the last name of the person who is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

Alvarado, Pedro	Atahualpa	Cabral, Pedro	Columbus, Chris	Cortes, Hernan
da Gama, Vasco	de Balboa, Vasco	de Cordoba, Francisco	de Leon, Ponce	de Soto, Her- nando

1. claimed Florida for Spain; set up first Spanish Colony in Puerto Rico _____
2. Emperor of the Inca Empire _____
3. infamously led the conquest of the Aztec Empire _____
4. credited with being the first European to discover the Pacific Ocean _____
5. a lieutenant of Cortes, started settlements in Central America _____
6. first European to sail to India; set up trading posts along Africa's coast _____
7. first European to write about his discoveries _____
8. claimed Brazil for Portugal in 1500 _____
9. first European to cross Mississippi River _____
10. helped by Cortes and de Leon, conquered and settled Nicaragua _____

Turn the page.

Multiple Choice (6 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. Which explorer traveled from Europe before the Age of Exploration?
 - A. Columbus
 - B. da Gama
 - C. Dias
 - D. Polo

2. What event marked the start of the Ages of Exploration and Discovery?
 - A. a burning desire of people to explore new lands
 - B. invention of the compass
 - C. invention of the printing press
 - D. desire for more active trading

3. What European country launched the Ages of Exploration and Discovery?
 - A. Spain
 - B. Portugal
 - C. Great Britain (English)
 - D. France

4. The transitional time between the Middle Ages and the era of Modern History is called?
 - A. Columbian Exchange
 - B. pre-Columbian Exchange
 - C. pre-History
 - D. Renaissance

5. The purpose of the Line of Demarcation was to provide?
 - A. a dividing line from which the Portuguese and Spanish could claim new land
 - B. a line that divided the world (Earth) in half
 - C. lines that divided the world into hemispheres – south, north, east, and west
 - D. a point from which the English, French, and Dutch could claim new land

Turn the page.

6. What area of the world did Columbus explore on his four voyages?
- A. African coast to India
 - B. Caribbean Sea
 - C. South America
 - D. North America

Part 3 - Matching (10 pts.) The table below contains a list of men. Below the list of men is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the last name of the person who is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

Dias, Bartolomeu	Ericson, Leif	Gutenberg, Johannes	Magellan, Ferdinand	Pizzaro, Francisco
Marco Polo	Prince Henry	Velazquez, Diego	Vespucci, Amerigo	Waldseemuller, Martin

1. explorer who mapped the Caribbean and South America for Spain _____
2. one of the first explorers who expanded trade routes to China _____
3. invented the printing press in 1440 _____
4. infamously conquered the Inca Empire in Peru _____
5. established a school to train navigators in Portugal _____
6. credited with being the first explorer to sail around the world _____
7. first European to sail around the Cape of Good Hope, Africa _____
8. conquered Cuba, set up colonies, and became Governor of Cuba _____
9. German mapmaker who first labelled the New World the Americas _____
10. established a settlement in North America called Vinland in 1000 AD _____

Turn the page.

Part 4 - Matching (10 pts.) Match each term in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided.

Column A

- A. _____ well known for a bad deed or event
- B. _____ a disease of the gums caused by a lack of Vitamin C
- C. _____ the policy of taking over other land and putting settlers on it
- D. _____ the original inhabitants of a specific region or place
- E. _____ having to do with being located near the sea
- F. _____ taking or seizing one's property and belongings
- G. _____ soldiers of fortune concerned with wealth and fame
- H. _____ in Spanish, this word means conquerors
- I. _____ totally destroyed and ruined
- J. _____ a trip taken by a group of people for a specific purpose

Column B

- 1. colonialism
- 2. confiscated
- 3. conquistadors
- 4. devastated
- 5. expedition
- 6. indigenous
- 7. infamous
- 8. maritime
- 9. mercenaries
- 10. scurvy

Part 5 – Short Answer

- 1. What makes a discovery a true discovery? (2 pts)

Turn the page.

2. Identify three (3) realizations about the Age of Exploration presented in your text.
(3 pts.)

Part 6 – Labelling (15 pts.) A. On the Western Hemisphere Political Map on the next page, place the initials of explorers and conquerors in the places they explored, settled, and /or conquered.

Christopher Columbus = CC

Leif Ericson = LE

Amerigo Vespucci = AV

Pedro Cabral = PC

Vasco de Balboa = VB

Diego Velazquez = DV

Hernan Cortes = HC

Francisco Pizarro = FP

Hernando de Soto = HS

B. On the map, label these places using initials.

Strait of Magellan = SM

Isthmus of Panama = IP

Line of Demarcation (label LD on the map)

Vinland = VIN

West Indies = WI

Central America = CA



Name _____ Score _____

Test 10 – European Exploration and Its Impact on the Americas

Lesson 22 - Exploring North America
Lesson 23 - Early Settlements of North America

Multiple Choice (6 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. What trade route were **most** explorers looking for during the Age of Exploration?
 - A. India Sea Route
 - B. Northwest Passage
 - C. Pacific Express
 - D. Silk Road
2. What European country was **not** involved in exploring during the Age of Exploration?
 - A. France
 - B. Great Britain
 - C. Germany
 - D. Spain
3. One of the **first** forms of government in the English colonies was known as the?
 - A. Jamestown Manifesto
 - B. Mayflower Compact
 - C. Plymouth Rock Agreement
 - D. Spanish Conquistador Policy
4. For what historical event is Martin Luther known?
 - A. establishing the first colony in North Carolina
 - B. first to step on Plymouth Rock
 - C. leading the invasion of the Spanish Armada
 - D. starting the Protestant Revolution

Turn the page.

5. The Half-Moon, Discovery, a river, and a bay are associated with?
 - A. Cabot, John
 - B. de Champlain, Samuel
 - C. Hudson, Henry
 - D. de Soto, Hernando

6. An agricultural product that is grown and sold for profit is known as?
 - A. cash crop
 - B. crop terracing
 - C. slash and burn rotation
 - D. subsistence farming

Part 2 - Matching (12 pts.) The table below contains a list of men. Below the list of men is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the last name of the person who is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

Cabot, John	de Champlain, Sam	Drake, Francis	Marquette/Joliet
Cartier, Jacques	de Leon, Ponce	Hudson, Henry	Queen Elizabeth
Coronado, Francisco	de Soto, Hernando	La Salle, Robert	Raleigh, Walter

1. England's leader who preferred Spanish gold treasures _____
2. first European to "discover" the Mississippi River _____
3. a gifted sea dog pirate _____
4. claimed the eastern coast of North America for England _____
5. claimed the entire Mississippi River region for France _____
6. "discovered" the Grand Canyon looking for a city of gold _____
7. claimed land in North America for English and the Dutch _____
8. claimed and named Canada for the French King _____

Turn the page.

Part 4 – Matching (12 pts.) Match each person in Column B to the statement with whom he/she is most closely associated in Column A by clearly writing the letter in the blank space. **Two people will not be an answer from Column B.** Cross off letters as they are used.

Column A

1. _____ Native American leader near Jamestown colony region
2. _____ his leadership saved the Jamestown colony
3. _____ started growing tobacco as a cash crop in Jamestown
4. _____ Governor of Plymouth Colony
5. _____ first European baby born in North America
6. _____ Native American taught Plymouth people how to survive
7. _____ huge Governor of New Sweden
8. _____ person who saved John Smith from execution
9. _____ allowed the Pilgrims and Puritans to settle in Massachusetts
10. _____ founder of the Lost Colony in North Carolina
11. _____ iron-fisted ruler of the New Amsterdam colony
12. _____ leader of Dutch colony who bought Manhattan for \$24

Column B

- A. William Bradford
- B. Virginia Dare
- C. King James I
- D. Chief Massasoit
- E. Peter Minuit
- F. Pocahontas
- G. Chief Powhatan
- H. Walter Raleigh
- I. John Rolfe
- J. John Smith
- K. Johan Printz
- L. Samoset
- M. Peter Stuyvesant
- N. Squanto

Part 5 – Labelling the Map (7 pts.) On the map of North America on the next page, sketch out and label the areas that each of these nations colonized and settled – **English, Dutch, French, Spanish**, and the **Swedes**. Some countries settled in more than one place in North America. Label all of these areas. Remember that some areas may overlap!

Turn the page.



Name _____ Score _____

Test 11 – Revolution among the Americas

Lesson 24 - The Effects of European Colonization upon the Americas
Lesson 25 - Independence Movements in North America

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (6 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choices provided.

1. Which area did the French **not** attempt to establish settlements in North America?
 - A. Great Lakes region
 - B. all along the Mississippi River
 - C. St. Lawrence River region
 - D. eastern coast of present-day U.S.
2. What was the **major** issue between England and France in the Ohio River Valley?
 - A. the fur trade with the Native Americans
 - B. the land and farming soil for settlement
 - C. the region was rich in gold
 - D. the region was rich in lumber
3. Who fired the **first** shot that led to the American Revolution?
 - A. Paul Revere
 - B. George Washington
 - C. Patrick Henry
 - D. No one knows
4. Which series of events are in the correct timeline sequence (the years that they happened)?
 - A. Valley Forge, Declaration of Independence, French and Indian War
 - B. Declaration of Independence, French and Indian War, Battle of Yorktown
 - C. French and Indian War, Declaration of Independence, Battle of Yorktown

Turn the page.

- D. Declaration of Independence, peace treaty, 2nd Continental Congress
5. What was the **primary, major** issue that led colonists to rebel against England?
- A. English controlled the monetary (money) system
 - B. unfair taxes
 - C. unfair trade policies
 - D. English government would not let colonists expand westward
6. The **best** example of cultural diffusion during the Age of Exploration became known as the?
- A. Atlantic Triangle Slave Trade
 - B. Columbian Exchange
 - C. Middle Passage
 - D. Spanish Inquisition

Part 2 – Matching (7 pts.) Match each person in Column B to the statement with whom he is **most closely associated** in Column A by clearly writing the letter in the blank space. **One person will not be an answer from Column B.**

- | Column A | Column B |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. _____ wrote Common Sense urging independence | A. William Dawes |
| 2. _____ primary author of the Declaration of Independence | B. Patrick Henry |
| 3. _____ warned the minutemen in Concord of British march | C. Thomas Jefferson |
| 4. _____ warned the militia in Lexington, then captured by British | D. King George |
| 5. _____ warned militia in Lexington, then thrown from his horse | E. Thomas Paine |
| 6. _____ commander-in-chief of the American colonial army | F. Sam Prescott |
| 7. _____ “Give me liberty or give me death.” | G. Paul Revere |
| | H. George Washington |

Turn the page.

3. Write a summary statement regarding the Columbian Exchange on technology. (2 pts.)

4. Write a summary statement regarding the Columbian Exchange on plants. (2 pts.)

5. Write a summary statement regarding the Columbian Exchange on diseases. (2 pts.)

6. Write a summary statement regarding the Columbian Exchange on people. (2 pts.)

7. Write a summary statement regarding the Middle Passage. (2 pts.)

8. Write a summary statement regarding the Atlantic Triangle Slave Trade .(2 pts.)

Name _____ Score _____

Test 12 – Revolution among the Americas

Lesson 26 - Independence Movements in Mexico, Central America, and the Islands of the Caribbean

Lesson 27 - Independence Movements in South America

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (20 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choices provided. **Note: C. A. = Central America and S. A. = South America**

1. What word is **not** an example of exploitation?
 - A. slavery
 - B. bondage
 - C. forced labor
 - D. individual rights
2. Each word below describes abolitionist **except**:
 - A. opponent
 - B. supporter
 - C. protester
 - D. objector
3. What group from Great Britain was an important part of the movement to abolish slavery?
 - A. common people
 - B. Quakers
 - C. colonists
 - D. plantation owners
4. What European event sparked independence movements in the Spanish colonial territory?
 - A. The Treaty of Paris
 - B. Creation of new Spain
 - C. French Revolution
 - D. Spanish and French war

Turn the page.

5. The following phrases describe the plantation economy **except**:
- A. created wealth for a few
 - B. supported a class system
 - C. exploited human beings
 - D. favored the abolition of slavery
6. The following words describe the history of independence in Spanish Colonial America **except**:
- A. diplomacy
 - B. discontent
 - C. revolts
 - D. violence
7. What European country was **most** responsible for colonizing Mexico and C.A.?
- A. Great Britain
 - B. Spain
 - C. France
 - D. Netherlands
8. What event established the **first** independent country in the Caribbean and C.A.?
- A. Haitian Revolution
 - B. French Revolution
 - C. Spanish-American War
 - D. Treaty of Paris
9. What European country gained control of the island of Hispaniola?
- A. Netherlands
 - B. Portugal
 - C. France
 - D. Great Britain

Turn the page.

10. What two **present-day** countries make up the island of Hispaniola?
 - A. Haiti and the Dominican Republic
 - B. Jamaica and Puerto Rico
 - C. Trinidad and Santo Domingo
 - D. Santo Domingo and Saint-Dominique

11. What **modern-day** C.A. country was colonized by Great Britain?
 - A. Panama
 - B. El Salvador
 - C. Guatemala
 - D. Belize

12. What **best** describes the type of government for the present-day countries of C.A.?
 - A. independent republics
 - B. Federal Republic of Central America
 - C. constitutional monarchy
 - D. dictatorships

13. What two European countries colonized most of South America?
 - A. France and Portugal
 - B. Spain and Portugal
 - C. France and Spain
 - D. Great Britain and Spain

14. Who was responsible for leading the fight for liberating northern South American colonies?
 - A. Simon Bolivar
 - B. Napoleon Bonaparte
 - C. Dom Pedro
 - D. Jose de San Martin

Turn the page.

15. Who was responsible for leading the fight for liberating southern and western S.A. colonies?
- A. Simon Bolivar
 - B. Napoleon Bonaparte
 - C. Dom Pedro
 - D. Jose de San Martin
16. People born in a S.A. colony whose parents were from Spain was known as a/an:
- A. creole
 - B. mestizo
 - C. mulatto
 - D. regent
17. A military or political group that takes over a government by force is known as a /an:
- A. anarchy
 - B. junta
 - C. irony
 - D. tyranny
18. What S. A. colony was the **first** to declare its independence?
- A. Argentina
 - B. Brazil
 - C. Bolivia
 - D. Columbia
19. Most S. A. colonies declared and achieved their independence in the?
- A. 1600s
 - B. 1700s
 - C. 1800s
 - D. 1900s

Turn the page.

20. What S.A. colony did **not** have to fight a revolutionary war?

- A. Venezuela
- B. Chile
- C. Bolivia
- D. Brazil

Part 2 – Matching (12 pts.) Match the best answer in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. **Three choices in Column B will not be used.** Note: Cross off definitions that you have used.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| _____ A. led the first major slave revolt in the Caribbean | 1. Miguel Hidalgo |
| _____ B. first independent country in the Caribbean | 2. Panama Canal |
| _____ C. a word that describes the stormy colonial history | 3. Puerto Rico |
| _____ D. event that led to Cuba and Puerto Rico's independence | 4. Cuba |
| _____ E. escaped slaves who fought for Jamaica's independence | 5. turbulent |
| _____ F. became a territory of the U.S. after independence | 6. New Granada |
| _____ G. Mexican people of mixed ancestry | 7. Toussaint Louverture |
| _____ H. Catholic priest began war for Mexican independence | 8. Time Line Organizer |
| _____ I. present-day Mexico's form of government | 9. peaceful |
| _____ J. Panama, Venezuela, Columbia, and Ecuador | 10. Sinking of USS Maine |
| _____ K. business interest that fueled U.S. involvement in this region | 11. Independent Republic |
| _____ L. graphic organizer best used for sequencing historical events | 12. Haiti |
| | 13. Maroons |
| | 14. Mestizos |
| | 15. Main Idea Organizer |

Turn the page.

Name _____ Score _____

Test 13 – North America

Lesson 28 - What are the main features of North America?

Lesson 29 - Some Large Facts about North America

Lesson 30 - Climate and Weather of North America

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (15 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle

the **most correct** choice among the choices provided. **Note: C. A. = Central America and S. A. = South America**

1. The country with the **largest** land area in North America is:
 - A. Canada
 - B. Greenland
 - C. Mexico
 - D. United States
2. What fraction (part) of North America's population lives in the United States?
 - A. 4/10 (40%)
 - B. 5/10 (50%)
 - C. 6/10 (60%)
 - D. 7/10 (70%)
3. To the nearest ten (10) million, how many people live in North America?
 - A. 330,000,000
 - B. 590,000,000
 - C. 650,000,000
 - D. 800,000,000
4. How many countries are located in North America?
 - A. 3
 - B. 13
 - C. 23
 - D. 33

Turn the page.

5. All of the following oceans border North America **except**:
- A. Atlantic
 - B. Arctic
 - C. Pacific
 - D. Indian
6. The **highest** elevation in North America is located at:
- A. Mt. Rushmore, South Dakota
 - B. Mt. Whitney, California
 - C. Pike's Peak, Colorado
 - D. Mt. McKinley/Denali, Alaska
7. The **lowest** elevation in North America is located at:
- A. sea level along the Atlantic Coastal Plain
 - B. Death Valley, California
 - C. Tiera del Rio in Mexico
 - D. Hudson Bay in Canada
8. The **largest** body of freshwater in the world is Lake:
- A. Erie
 - B. Huron
 - C. Michigan
 - D. Superior
9. Name two states that are **NOT** bordering within the other states of the United States.
- A. Hawaii and Alaska
 - B. Puerto Rico and Alaska
 - C. Puerto Rico and Hawaii
 - D. California and Alaska

Turn the page.

10. Which place is **not** an independent country?
- A. Canada
 - B. Greenland
 - C. Mexico
 - D. United States
11. What two types of climates does **most** of Canada have?
- A. continental and dry
 - B. continental and temperate
 - C. continental and polar
 - D. polar and temperate
12. What location on the **mainland** United States experiences a tropical climate?
- A. Arizona
 - B. California
 - C. Florida
 - D. Texas
13. What climate-type does **most** of the **western** U.S. experience?
- A. dry
 - B. continental
 - C. temperate
 - D. tropical
14. What **sub-climate** do the cities of Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit have in common?
- A. temperate, rainy summer
 - B. temperate, dry summer
 - C. continental, very short, cool summer
 - D. continental, long summer
15. Which location experiences a polar, ice cap?
- A. Canada
 - B. Greenland
 - C. mountains of Mexico
 - D. Alaska

Turn the page.

Part 2 – Labeling (14 pts.) Use the following terms below to label the political and physical features of North America. **The map is on the next page.**

Physical	Political
Arctic Ocean	Canada
Pacific Ocean	Mexico
Atlantic Ocean	United States
Gulf of Mexico	Greenland
Caribbean Sea	
Atlantic Coastal Plain	
Missouri/Mississippi Rivers	
Grand Canyon	
Mammoth Cave	
Lake Superior	

TURN THE PAGE FOR THE MAP.

Part 3 – Short Essay (4 pts.) Optional Bonus Questions

A. Use sentences to answer the following question. (2 pts.) Why is Washington, D. C. not located in the center of our country?

B. In sentences, justify where you would locate the capital of our country. (2 pts.)



Name _____ Score _____

Test 14 – The United States

Lesson 31 - Political Features of the United States: Part 1
Lesson 32 - Political Features of the United States: Part 2

Part 1 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (11 pts.) Write in the blank spaces the correct answers to the questions.

1. Which two states are not contiguous to the United States? _____

2. What is the capital of New York State? _____
3. What is the capital of Pennsylvania? _____
4. What is the capital of Texas? _____
5. What is the capital of Arizona? _____
6. What does the abbreviation AK stand for? _____
7. What does the abbreviation NV stand for? _____
8. My state capital is Atlanta. What state am I? _____
9. My state capital is Boise. What state am I? _____
10. My state capital is Cheyenne. What state am I? _____

Part 2 – Labelling (10 pts.) On the map of the **eastern** part of the U.S on **page 2**, label the following states and/or capitals. Each item needs to be in its appropriate state.

Ohio	New Jersey	Vermont	Tennessee	Illinois
Columbia	Dover	Richmond	Lansing	Boston

Part 3 – Labelling (10 pts.) On the map of the **western** part of the U.S on **page 3**, label the following states and/or capitals. Each item needs to be in its appropriate state.

Nebraska	Oregon	Montana	Utah	Minnesota
Denver	Honolulu	Santa Fe	Juneau	Baton Rouge

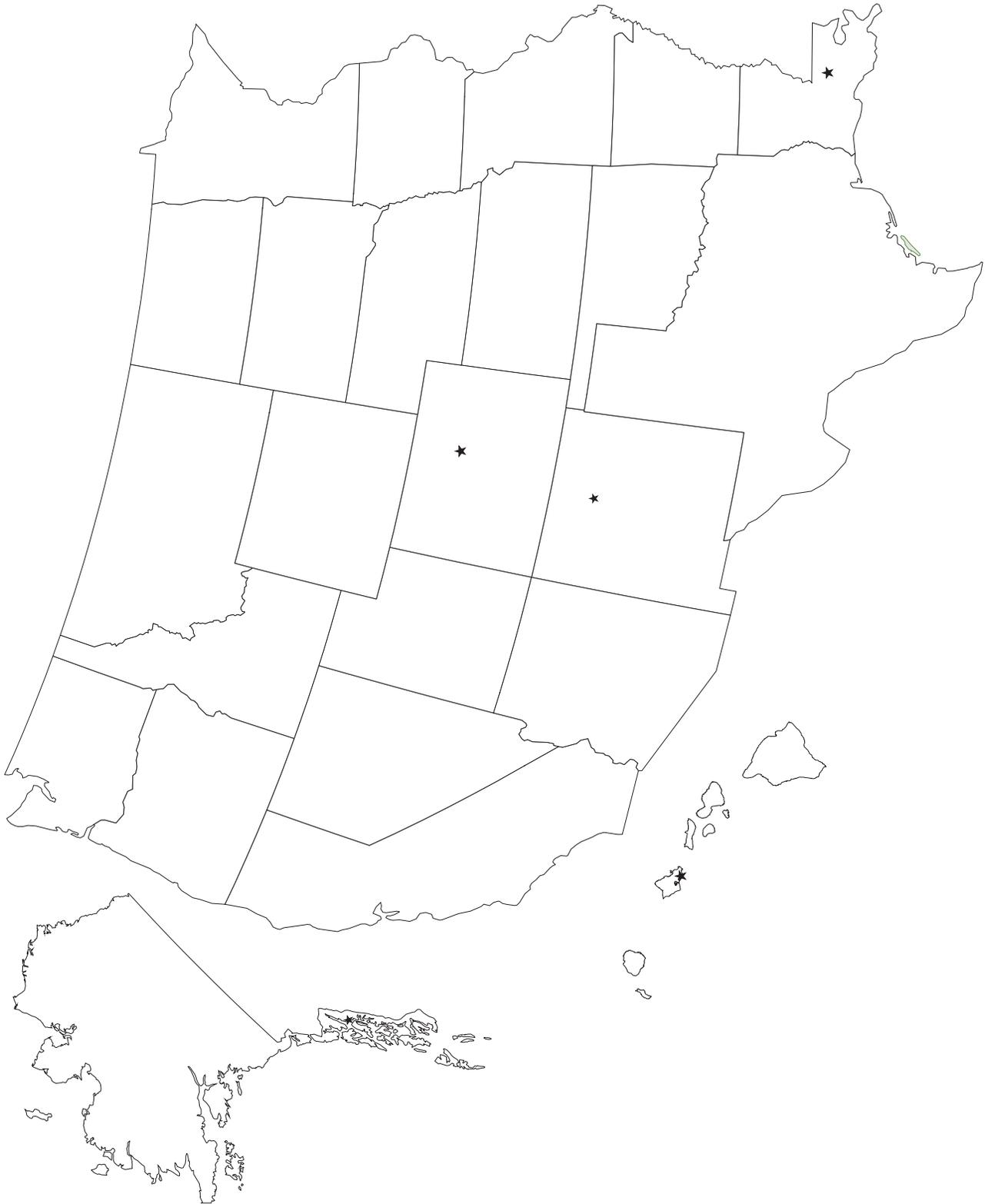
Turn the page.



Eastern United States

Turn the page.

Western United States



Test 15 – The United States

Lesson 33 - Physical Features of the United States: Part 1
Lesson 34 - Physical Features of the United States: Part 2

Part 1 – Fill-in-the-Blank (10 pts.) From the physical feature table, write in the blank spaces the correct answers to the questions. Cross off choices that are used. **Two items will not be used.** You can use abbreviations, such as Mtns. for mountains.

Mt. Mitchell	Puget Sound	Death Valley	Denali	Everglades	Grand Canyon
Lake Okeechobee	Mississippi River	Appalachian Mountains	Cascade Mountains	Sierra Nevada Mountains	Mt. Washington

1. is located in Arizona. _____
2. runs NE through the states of TN, KY, WV, and PA _____
3. had the highest recorded wind speed at 231 mph _____
4. located in a wetland, it consists of swamps and marshes _____
5. is the highest point in eastern United States _____
6. the volcanoes Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Rainier are located here _____
7. a shallow body of water located in Florida _____
8. lowest elevation in North America _____
9. the Ohio River flows into this body of water _____
10. highest point in North America _____

Part 2 – Labelling (10 pts.) On the map of the **eastern** part of the U.S on **page 2**, label the following physical features. Each physical feature needs to be in its appropriate location. If needed, draw an arrow to a place’s specific location.

Mount Mitchell	Lake Superior	Cape Cod	Everglades	Lake Michigan
Lake Okeechobee	Atlantic Coastal Plain	Mississippi River	Appalachian Mtns.	Mount Washington

Part 3 – Labelling (10 pts.) On the map of the **western** part of the U.S on **page 3**, label the following physical features. Each physical feature needs to be in its appropriate location. If needed, draw an arrow to a place’s specific location.

Cascade Mtns.	Denali	Grand Canyon	Great Basin	Great Plains
Great Salt Lake	Mojave Desert	Rocky Mtns.	Puget Sound	Pearl Harbor

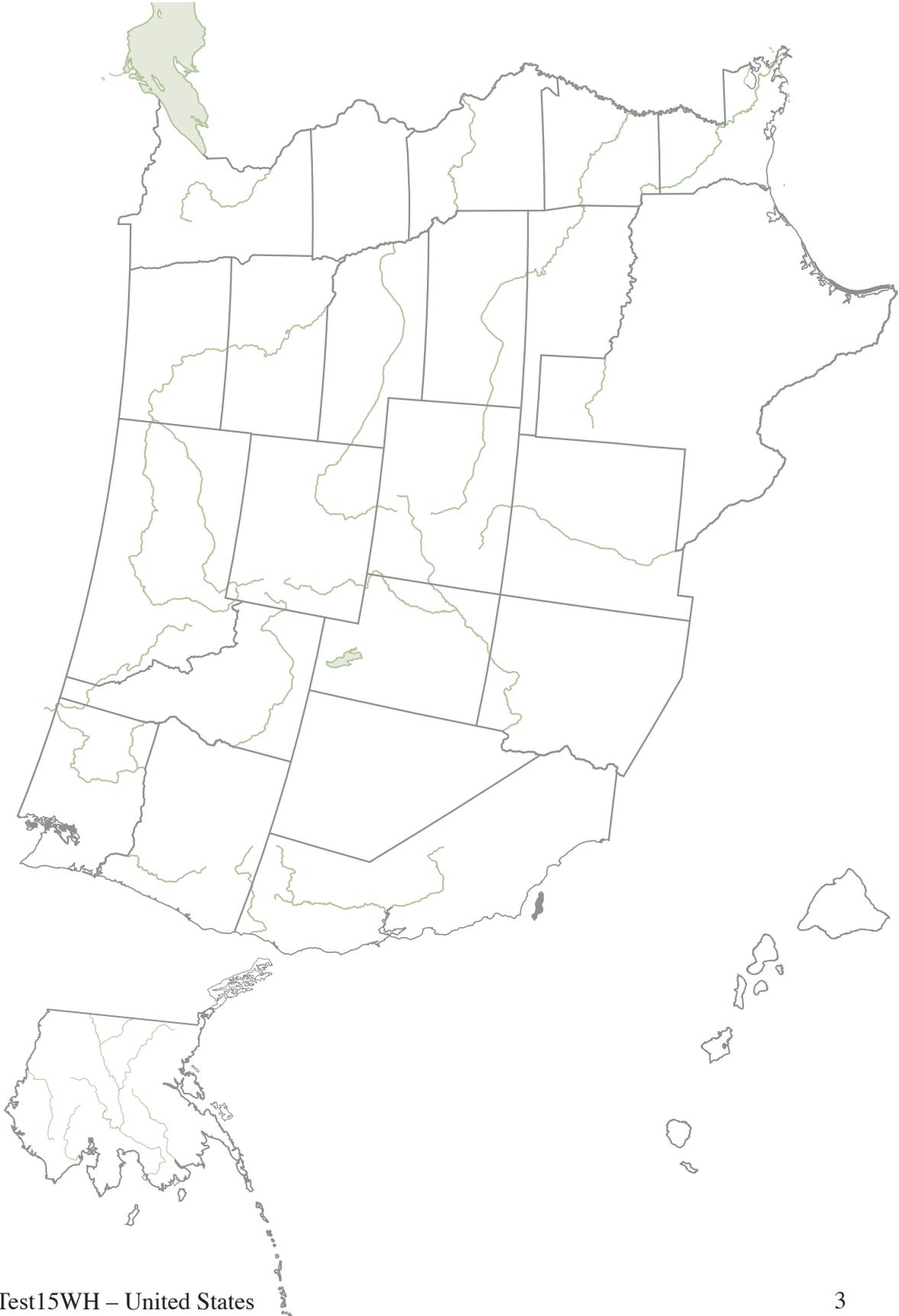
Turn the page.



Eastern United States

Turn the page.

Western United States



Name _____ Score _____

Test 16 – The United States

Lesson 35 - Interpreting Population Facts of the United States by Regions
Lesson 36 - The Natural Resources and Economy of the United States: Part 1
Lesson 37 - The Natural Resources and Economy of the United States: Part 2

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (20 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the most correct choice among the choice provided.

1. What is the population of the U.S. to the nearest 10,000?
 - A. 236,000,000
 - B. 300,000,000
 - C. 326,000,000
 - D. 350,000,000

2. Which **region** is **not** one of the more heavily populated ones in the U.S.?
 - A. Midwest
 - B. Pacific
 - C. Rocky Mountain
 - D. Southeast

3. Which state is the **most densely** populated one in the United States?
 - A. California
 - B. New Jersey
 - C. New York
 - D. Florida

4. Which state is the **least densely** populated one in the United States?
 - A. Alaska
 - B. Montana
 - C. North Dakota
 - D. Wyoming

Turn the page.

5. What region is known as the “breadbasket of the United States?”
 - A. Mid-Atlantic
 - B. New England
 - C. Southwest
 - D. Midwest

6. The Midwest is known for all of these economic activities **except**:
 - A. lumbering
 - B. mining of minerals
 - C. manufacturing (cars)
 - D. meat packing

7. Which state is the **number one producer** of petroleum in our country?
 - A. Alabama
 - B. Louisiana
 - C. Pennsylvania
 - D. Texas

8. What economic industry is popular in **many of the regions** of our country?
 - A. car manufacturing
 - B. mushroom production
 - C. skiing
 - D. tourism

9. Which state is the **leading producer** of potatoes in our country?
 - A. Mississippi
 - B. Idaho
 - C. Pennsylvania
 - D. Virginia

10. Which region would use irrigation the **most**?
 - A. New England
 - B. Rocky Mountain
 - C. Southwest
 - D. Southeast

Turn the page.

11. Harvesting trees from the huge forests of Maine is known as what type of industry?
 - A. primary
 - B. secondary
 - C. tertiary
 - D. quaternary

12. Which fruit is **not** a well-known product of the Southeast Region?
 - A. apples
 - B. grapefruit
 - C. oranges
 - D. peaches

13. Kentucky and West Virginia are well-known for mining the following product?
 - A. crude oil
 - B. coal
 - C. gold
 - D. precious gems

14. Processing food products from cattle, rice, and peanuts are all what type of industry?
 - A. primary
 - B. quaternary
 - C. secondary
 - D. tertiary

15. The Midwest is well known for all of the following **belts except**:
 - A. corn
 - B. dairy
 - C. forests
 - D. wheat

16. Which state in the Rocky Mtn. Region is **best** known for its production of gold & silver?
 - A. Utah
 - B. Nevada
 - C. Montana
 - D. Colorado

Turn the page.

17. Alaska's Trans Pipeline carries this **important** mineral across the state to other regions?
- A. gold
 - B. iron ore
 - C. natural gas
 - D. petroleum
18. The **largest** coal reserves in our nation are found in what state?
- A. Colorado
 - B. Idaho
 - C. Utah
 - D. Wyoming
19. The Pacific state **best known** for its aerospace industry is?
- A. Alaska
 - B. Hawaii
 - C. Oregon
 - D. Washington
20. Farming activity in the Southwest Region can **best** be described by the following?
- A. breadbasket farming
 - B. large ranches
 - C. small farms
 - D. subsistence farming

Turn the page.

Part 2 – Classifying (15 pts.) Column A lists natural resources and industries of the regions in our country. Column B contains the names of the major regions of our country. Classify each natural resource or industry in the region it is predominantly found. by writing the letter of the region in the blank space in Column A. **A resource or industry can be dominant in more than one region, but you will receive only one point per resource and industry. Note: You are not allowed to write all of the letters in a blank space!**

Column A

1. _____ uranium
2. _____ granite and marble
3. _____ hydroelectricity
4. _____ iron ore
5. _____ skiing resorts
6. _____ manufacturing belts
7. _____ copper
8. _____ forest products
9. _____ tobacco, peanuts, cotton
10. _____ fruit orchards
11. _____ oil production
12. _____ glass and tires
13. _____ tourism
14. _____ internal water transportation of products _
15. _____ subsistence hunting

Column B

- A. New England
- B. Mid-Atlantic
- C. Southeast
- D. Midwest
- E. Rocky Mountain
- F. Southwest
- G. Pacific

Turn the page.

Part 3 – Short Answer (up to 4 pts.) Here is your chance to add extra points to your score. Quite often, we study about something that is not on the test. Write about something you studied that was not on this test. Each item not on the test is worth 1 point.

Name _____ Score _____

Test 17 – Political and Physical Features of Canada

Lesson 38 - Political Features of Canada
Lesson 39 - Physical Features of Canada
Lesson 40 - Natural Resources and Economy of Canada

Part 1 – Labeling (23 pts.)

A. Locate the provinces and territories contained in the word box below on the map of Canada on the next page. Write the name of the state or territory in the correct blank space on the map. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	New Brunswick
Newfoundland	Northwest Territory	Nova Scotia	Nunavut Territory
Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Saskatchewan
Yukon Territory			

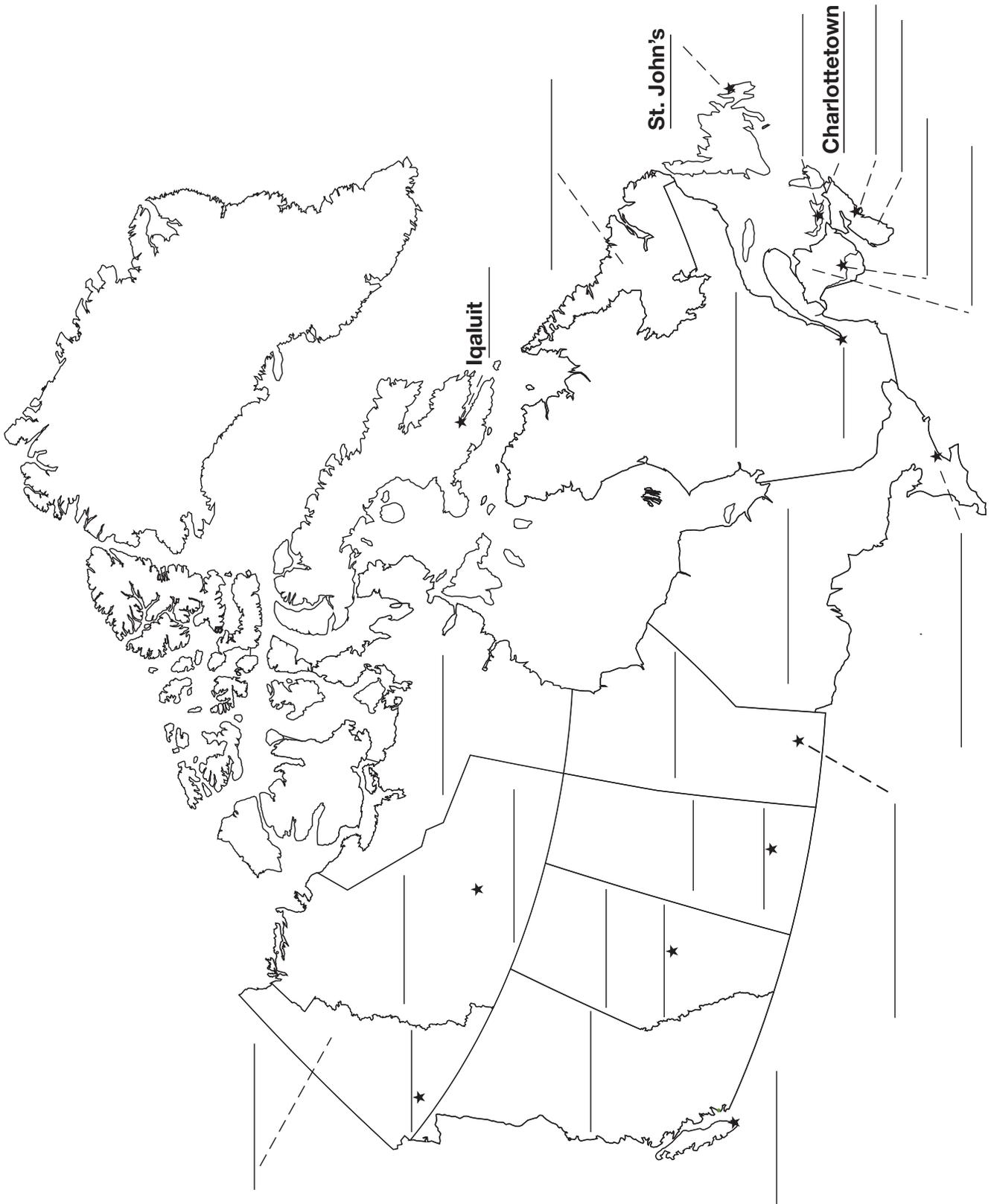
B. Write the name of each province’s or territory’s capital at the correct starred location on the map of Canada on the next page. Three capitals have been written on the map for you. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Edmonton	Fredericton	Halifax	Quebec City
Regina	Toronto	Winnipeg	Victoria
Whitehorse	Yellowknife		

Part 2 – True/False (12 pts.) Read each statement carefully. If it is true, clearly mark T in the blank space. If it is false, clearly mark F in the blank space. Then, correct the underlined part of the sentence by writing in the correct answer in the blank space to the right. (1 pt. for each correct T and F; 1 more pt. for each corrected false statement.)

1. ____ The part of Canada that is an archipelago is Hudson Bay. _____
2. ____ Many of Canada’s lakes were formed by humans. _____
3. ____ The national sport of Canada is baseball. _____
4. ____ The largest Canadian province, in land size, is Quebec. _____
5. ____ The breadbasket of Canada is located in the Canadian Shield. _____
6. ____ There are two small dependent territories near Canada managed by Great Britain. _____

Turn the page.



Turn the page.

Part 3 – Labeling (24 pts.) Write the name of each of the following water forms and landforms from the word box below on the map of Canada on the next page. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Appalachian Mountains	Arctic Islands	Arctic Ocean
Baffin Bay	Bay of Fundy	Canadian Shield
Coast Mountains	Columbia River	Davis Strait
Great Plains	Great Slave Lake	Gulf of St. Lawrence
Hudson Bay	Hudson Strait	James Bay
Labrador Sea	Lake Erie	Lake Huron
Lake Ontario	Lake Superior	Mackenzie River
Rocky Mountains	St. Lawrence Lowlands	St. Lawrence River

Part 4 – Multiple Choice (14 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the most correct choice from among the choices provided.

- Many of the water forms in Canada were formed by?
 - humans
 - glaciers
 - folding process
 - faulting process
- The number of people living in Canada, to the **closest ten (10) million**, is?
 - 20
 - 30
 - 40
 - 50
- The spectacular water form that prevents ocean-going ships from traveling through the Great Lakes is?
 - Lake Erie
 - Lake Ontario
 - Niagara Falls
 - Welland Canal

Turn the page.



4. The water form that allows ocean-going ships to travel through the Great Lakes is?
 - A. Hudson Bay
 - B. Lake Champlain
 - C. Panama Canal
 - D. Welland Canal

5. Canada is the world's **leading** exporter of:
 - A. corn products
 - B. orchard fruit
 - C. wood products
 - D. wheat

6. What fraction (part) of Canada's population lives in the southern part of the country?
 - A. $1/4 = 25\%$
 - B. $1/2 = 50\%$
 - C. $2/3 = 67\%$
 - D. $8/10 = 80\%$

7. The best farmland of Canada is located:
 - A. around the Canadian Shield
 - B. between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains
 - C. in and around the Maritime Provinces
 - D. between the Coast Mountains and Rocky Mountains

8. Which region has a thriving fishing industry?
 - A. Maritime Provinces
 - B. Arctic Island territories
 - C. Prairie Provinces
 - D. Quebec and Ontario

9. A product that Canada does **not** export is:
 - A. citrus fruits
 - B. furs
 - C. hydroelectricity
 - D. minerals

Turn the page.

10. Which is not a **major** secondary industry of Canada?
- A. making paper
 - B. meat packing
 - C. petroleum refining
 - D. ship building
11. The **greatest** known reserves of fossil fuels in Canada are located among the:
- A. Maritime Provinces
 - B. Territories
 - C. Provinces of Quebec and Ontario
 - D. Western Provinces
12. Canada produces all of the following minerals in large quantities **except**:
- A. aluminum
 - B. gold
 - C. nickel
 - D. uranium
13. All of the following furs are exported from Canada **except**:
- A. beaver
 - B. buffalo
 - C. muskrats
 - D. mink
14. All of the following are physical features of Canada **except**:
- A. deserts
 - B. forests
 - C. glacier-made lakes
 - D. prairies

Turn the page.

Test 18 – Mexico

<p>Lesson 41 - What is Middle America? Lesson 42 - Political Features of Mexico Lesson 43 - Physical Features of Mexico Lesson 44 - Natural Resources and Economy of Mexico Lesson 45 - Climate and Weather of Mexico Lesson 46 - People and Lifestyles of Mexico</p>
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Part 1 – Labeling (28 pts.)

A. (10pts.) Locate the important cities contained in the word box below on the map of Mexico on the next page. One city is the capital of Mexico and will be written at the starred location. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Acapulco	Guadalajara	Juarez	Leon
Mexico City	Monterrey	Puebla	Tampico
Tijuana	Veracruz		

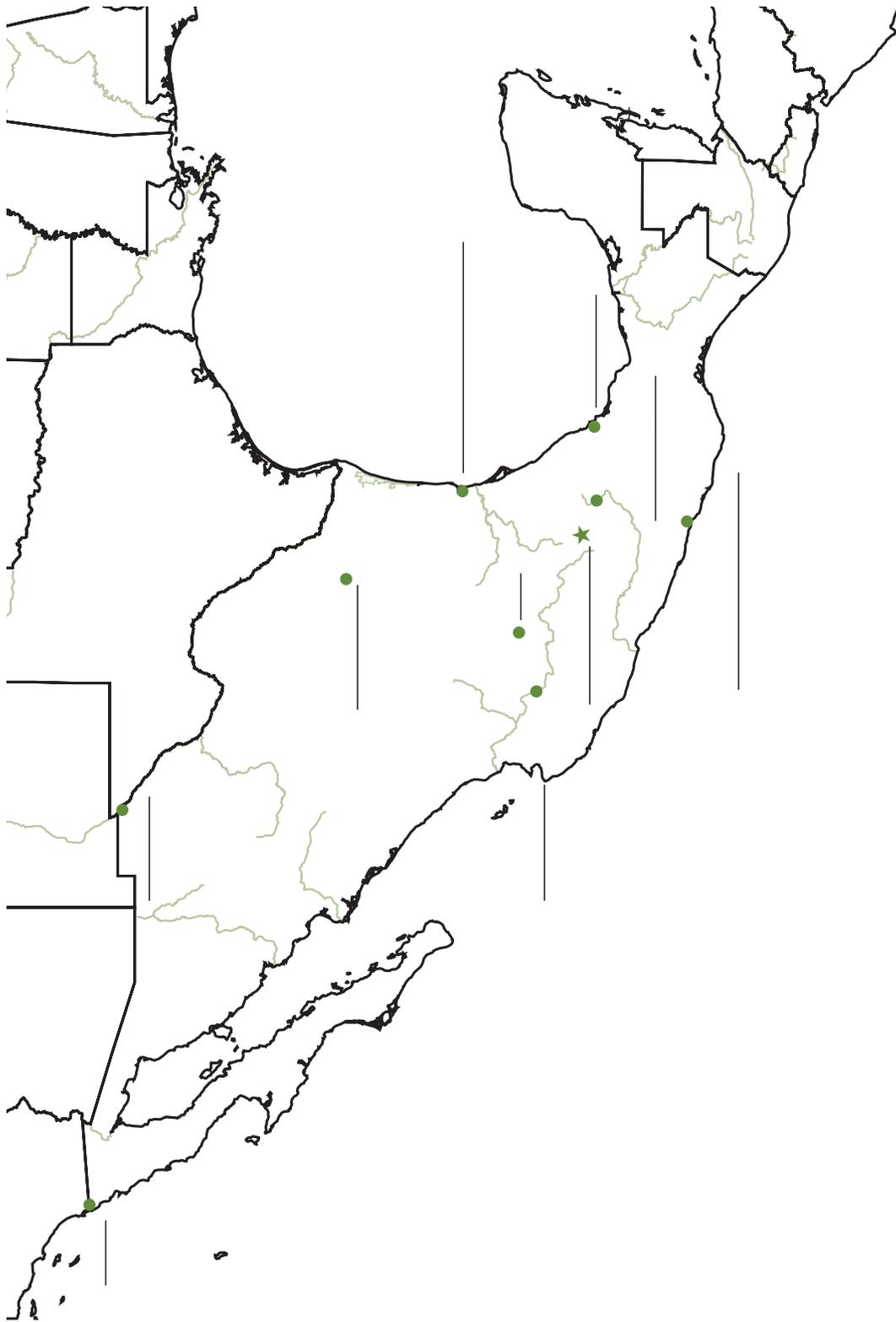
B. (10 pts.) Write the name of each of the following water forms from the word box below on the map of Mexico on the next page. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Bay of Campeche	Caribbean Sea	Conchos River	Gulf of California
Gulf of Mexico	Pacific Ocean	Panuco River	Rio de las Balsas
Rio Grande	Rio Grand de Santiago		

C. (8 pts) Write the name of each of the following landforms from the word box below on the map of Mexico on the next page. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Baha California Peninsula	Central Plateau	Gulf Coastal Plain
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	Pacific Coastal Plain	Sierra Madre Occidental Mountains
Sierra Madre Oriental Mountains	Yucatan Peninsula	

Turn the page.



Turn the page.

Part 2 – Multiple Choice (18 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most** correct choice from among the choices provided.

1. Which geographical region is the **largest** land region in Mexico?
 - A. Baha California
 - B. Central Plateau
 - C. Pacific Coastal
 - D. Sierra Madre Mountain
2. What **peninsula** is separated from the mainland of Mexico by the Gulf of California ?
 - A. Yucatan
 - B. Pacific
 - C. Sierra Madre
 - D. Baha
3. What mountain region **surrounds** much of Mexico's **largest** land region?
 - A. Sierra Madre
 - B. Occidental
 - C. Oriental
 - D. Chiapas
4. What is the **highest** mountain in Mexico, and the third highest in North America?
 - A. Chiapas Highlands
 - B. Pico de Orizaba
 - C. Sierra Madre
 - D. Sonoran Desert
5. What eastern **peninsula** splits the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean Sea?
 - A. Yucatan
 - B. Pacific
 - C. Sierra Madre
 - D. Baha California

Turn the page.

6. All of the following water forms border Mexico **except**:
- A. Caribbean Sea
 - B. Gulf of Mexico
 - C. Atlantic Ocean
 - D. Pacific Ocean
7. Mexico is the world's **leading** producer of:
- A. uranium
 - B. silver
 - C. oil
 - D. natural gas
8. Which city produces more than 50% of Mexico's manufactured products?
- A. Acapulco
 - B. Cancun
 - C. Monterrey
 - D. Mexico City
9. What is considered Mexico's **most** important natural resource?
- A. soil
 - B. water
 - C. oil
 - D. timber
10. Which tertiary industry is **vital** to Mexico's economy?
- A. tourism
 - B. oil and natural gas
 - C. car manufacturing
 - D. food processing

Turn the page.

11. Mexico is known for all the following manufactured products **except**:
- A. cars
 - B. ships
 - C. textiles
 - D. processed foods
12. What part does **NAFTA** play in Mexico's economy?
- A. promotes international sporting events
 - B. promotes free trade with Mexico's neighbors
 - C. promotes oil exploration
 - D. promotes ancient Native American customs
13. Mexico's weather and climate can **best** be described as being:
- A. tropically rainy
 - B. hot with deserts
 - C. diverse and varied
 - D. cold and snowy
14. What type of climate **best** describes Mexico's largest land region?
- A. cold
 - B. tropical with rain all year
 - C. desert
 - D. temperate with mild temperatures
15. The climate of low-lying areas closest to the Equator is **best** described as being:
- A. tropical with seasonal to heavy rains
 - B. continental
 - C. temperate
 - D. dry and desert-like

Turn the page.

16. All of the land south of the United States is part of a large cultural region known as:
- A. South America
 - B. Middle America
 - C. Latin America
 - D. Central America
17. Land that includes Mexico, Central America, and the Islands of the Caribbean is known as:
- A. South America
 - B. Middle America
 - C. East Indies
 - D. Central America
18. The countries of Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama are part of a region known as:
- A. South America
 - B. Middle America
 - C. Latin America
 - D. Central America

Part 3 – Summary Statements – Mexico’s Economic Activities (6 pts.)

- A. Write a summary statement describing how a family in the United States would use products from Mexico’s primary industries.
- B. Write a summary statement describing how a family in the United States would use products from Mexico’s secondary industries.

Turn the page.

C. Write a summary statement describing how a family in the United States would use services from Mexico's tertiary industries.

Part 4 - Matching (6 pts.) Match the best answer in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. **Two words or phrases in Column B will not be used.** Note: Cross off words or phrases in Column B that you have used.

Column A

- _____ A. Mexicans who are descendants of native people
- _____ B. Mexico's major religion
- _____ C. Patron Saint of Mexico
- _____ D. Spanish word for festival
- _____ E. Mexican army's victory over a much larger French army
- _____ F. farm that grows enough food for a family's survival

Column B

- 1. Protestant
- 2. collective
- 3. Cinco de Mayo
- 4. Amerindians
- 5. subsistence
- 6. Our Lady of Guadalupe
- 7. Roman Catholic
- 8. fiesta

Part 5 – Short Answer (2pts.)

A. What graphic organizer or visual tool was used to summarize important **economic activities** for Mexico?

B. What graphic organizer or visual tool was used to help you remember important information about the People and Lifestyles of Mexico?

Name _____ Score _____

Test 19 – Central America

Lesson 47 - Political Features of Central America
Lesson 48 - Physical Features of Central America
Lesson 49 - Natural Resources and Economy of Central America
Lesson 50 - People, Climate and Weather of Central America

Part 1 – Labeling (23 pts.)

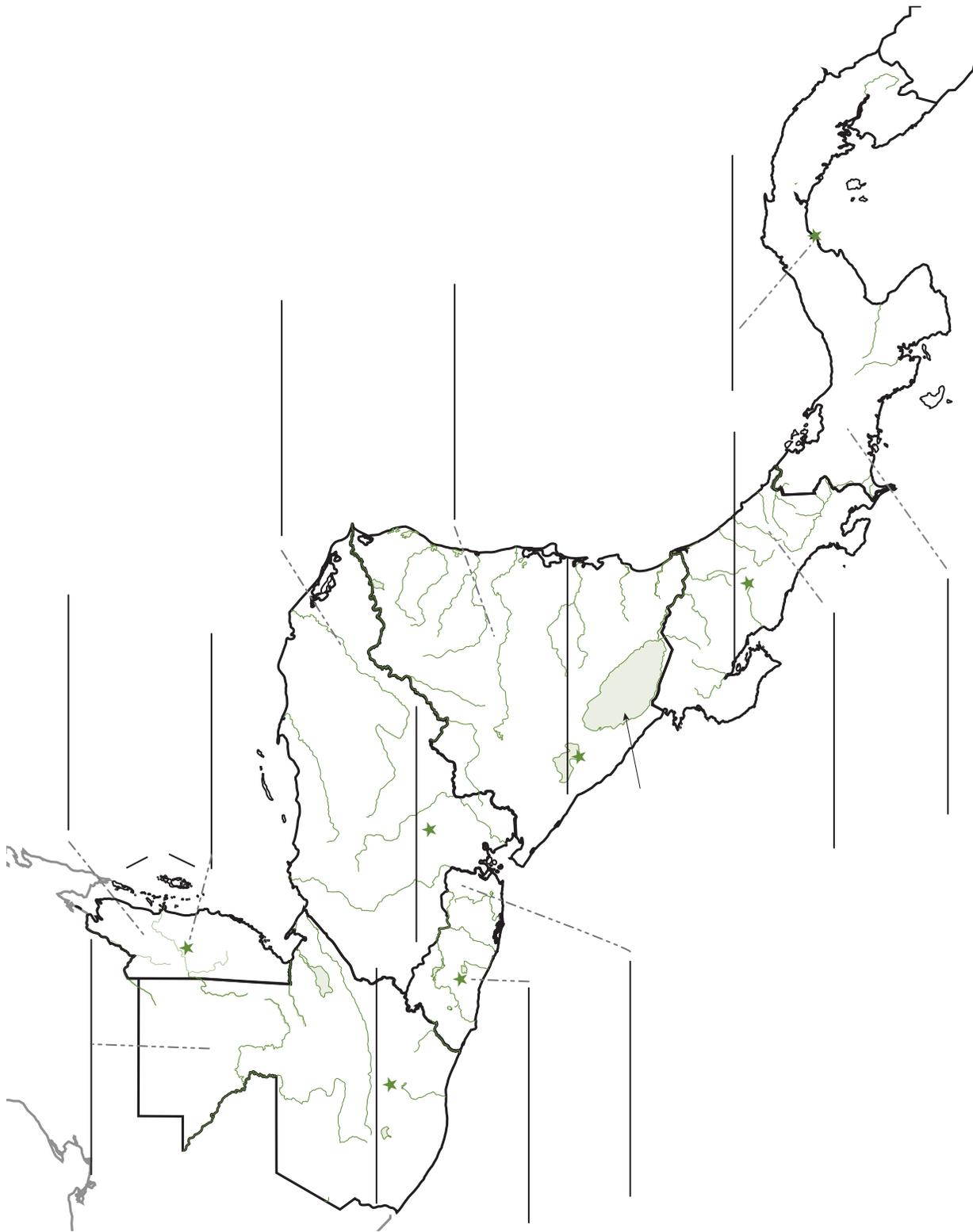
A. (14 pts.) Write the name of each country in the correct blank space on the map of Central America on the next page. Then, write the name of each country’s capital at the correct starred location on the map. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Belize	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala
Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama	Belmopan
Guatemala City	Managua	Panama City	San Jose
San Salvador	Tegucigalpa		

B. (9 pts.) Write the name of each of the following water forms and landforms from the word box below on the map of Central America on the next page. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Coco River	Peten	Pacific Coastal Plain
Isthmus of Panama	Gulf of Panama	Lake Nicaragua
Pacific Ocean	Caribbean Sea	Coral Barrier Reef

Turn the page.



Turn the page.

Part 2 – Multiple Choice (16 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the most correct choice from among the choices provided.

1. The line of volcanoes located around the Pacific Ocean is called:
 - A. The Loop
 - B. Pacifica Circle
 - C. Volcano Expressway
 - D. Ring of Fire

2. The Central America region can **best** be described by all of the following words **except**:
 - A. deserts
 - B. jungles
 - C. mountains
 - D. tropical rain forests

3. Which **two** Central American countries border Mexico?
 - A. Costa Rica and Honduras
 - B. Nicaragua and Costa Rica
 - C. Belize and Guatemala
 - D. El Salvador and Nicaragua

4. Weak points in the earth's crust where earthquakes form are known as:
 - A. folds
 - B. faults
 - C. fire lines
 - D. fissures

5. A large plateau of jungles and grasslands in Central America is known as the:
 - A. El Fonseca
 - B. Plateau de la Belize
 - C. El Capitan
 - D. Peten

Turn the page.

6. The **narrowest** part of Central America is located in:
- A. Panama
 - B. Costa Rica
 - C. El Salvador
 - D. Belize
7. The **largest** lake in Central America is:
- A. Lake Atitlan
 - B. Lake Izabal
 - C. Lake Managua
 - D. Lake Nicaragua
8. The climate of Central America can **best** be described as:
- A. continental
 - B. temperate
 - C. tropical
 - D. dry
9. The **largest** ethnic group in Central America is:
- A. Amerindian
 - B. Mestizos
 - C. Black
 - D. White
10. The **largest** religious group in Central America is:
- A. Catholic
 - B. Protestant
 - C. Islam
 - D. Indian

Turn the page.

11. The language **most** often spoken in Central America is:
- A. Amerindian
 - B. English
 - C. Spanish
 - D. Mestizos
12. Much of the economy of Central America is centered on what industry type:
- A. primary industry
 - B. secondary industry
 - C. tertiary industry
 - D. quaternary industry
13. What is the **most** populated country in Central America?
- A. Belize
 - B. Panama
 - C. El Salvador
 - D. Guatemala
14. All of the following are **important** crops of Central America **except**:
- A. coffee
 - B. cotton
 - C. oranges
 - D. bananas
15. What **two** mineral resources are well developed in Central America?
- A. iron ore and gold
 - B. gold and silver
 - C. copper and silver
 - D. aluminum and silver

Turn the page.

16. What is the name of the human-made feature in Central America that has helped world trade?
- A. Ring of Fire
 - B. Pan American Highway
 - C. Panama Canal
 - D. Central America Trade Association

Part 3 – Short Answer (6 pts.) The Panama Canal plays an important part in the economy of the Western Hemisphere. Write a sentence for each of the clues below describing the Panama Canal.

Clue 1: 51 miles

Clue 2: 12,000 ships

Clue 3: 14,000 people

Bonus Clue: (2 pts.) New York and San Francisco

Turn the page.

Name _____ Score _____

Test 20 – The Islands of the Caribbean

Lesson 51 - Political Features of the Islands of the Caribbean
Lesson 52 - Physical Features of the Islands of the Caribbean
Lesson 53 - Natural Resources and Economy of the Islands of the Caribbean
Lesson 54 - People, Climate and Weather of the Islands of the Caribbean

Part 1 - Multiple Choice (10 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the most correct choice from among the choices provided.

1. All of the following are considered an archipelago **EXCEPT**:
 - A. Greater Antilles
 - B. Lesser Antilles
 - C. Cuba
 - D. Bahamas

2. Which name is **most** often used when referring to the Islands of the Caribbean?
 - A. The Archipelagos
 - B. West Indies
 - C. Leeward Islands
 - D. Windward Islands

3. The Greater Antilles includes all of the following islands **EXCEPT**:
 - A. Cuba
 - B. Hispaniola
 - C. Jamaica
 - D. Trinidad and Tobago

4. Which is **not** considered a major island region of the Caribbean?
 - A. Bahama Archipelago
 - B. Dominican Republic
 - C. Greater Antilles
 - D. Lesser Antilles

Turn the page.

5. If you were to take a cruise from Texas to the Caribbean Islands, you would travel on all of the following bodies of water **EXCEPT**:
- A. Atlantic Ocean
 - B. Caribbean Sea
 - C. Gulf of Mexico
 - D. Pacific Ocean
6. The **most** important natural resource of the Caribbean Islands is?
- A. timber
 - B. climate
 - C. fertile soil
 - D. petroleum
7. About 80%, or 8 out of 10, of all jobs on the Caribbean Islands are provided by?
- A. manufacturing
 - B. mining
 - C. tourism and agriculture
 - D. fishing
8. The Caribbean Islands are **leading** producers of?
- A. sugar cane
 - B. beef
 - C. milk and dairy
 - D. petroleum
9. The climate of the Caribbean Islands is best described as?
- A. temperate with humid summers
 - B. tropical with warm temperatures all year round
 - C. continental with long summers
 - D. very dry most of the year
10. What is the largest island in the Caribbean?
- A. Dominican Republic
 - B. Haiti
 - C. Cuba
 - D. Puerto Rico

Turn the page.

Part 2 – Short Answer (3 pts.)

What are hurricanes? Write **two** sentences describing hurricanes.

Write **one** sentence describing the consequences of hurricanes.

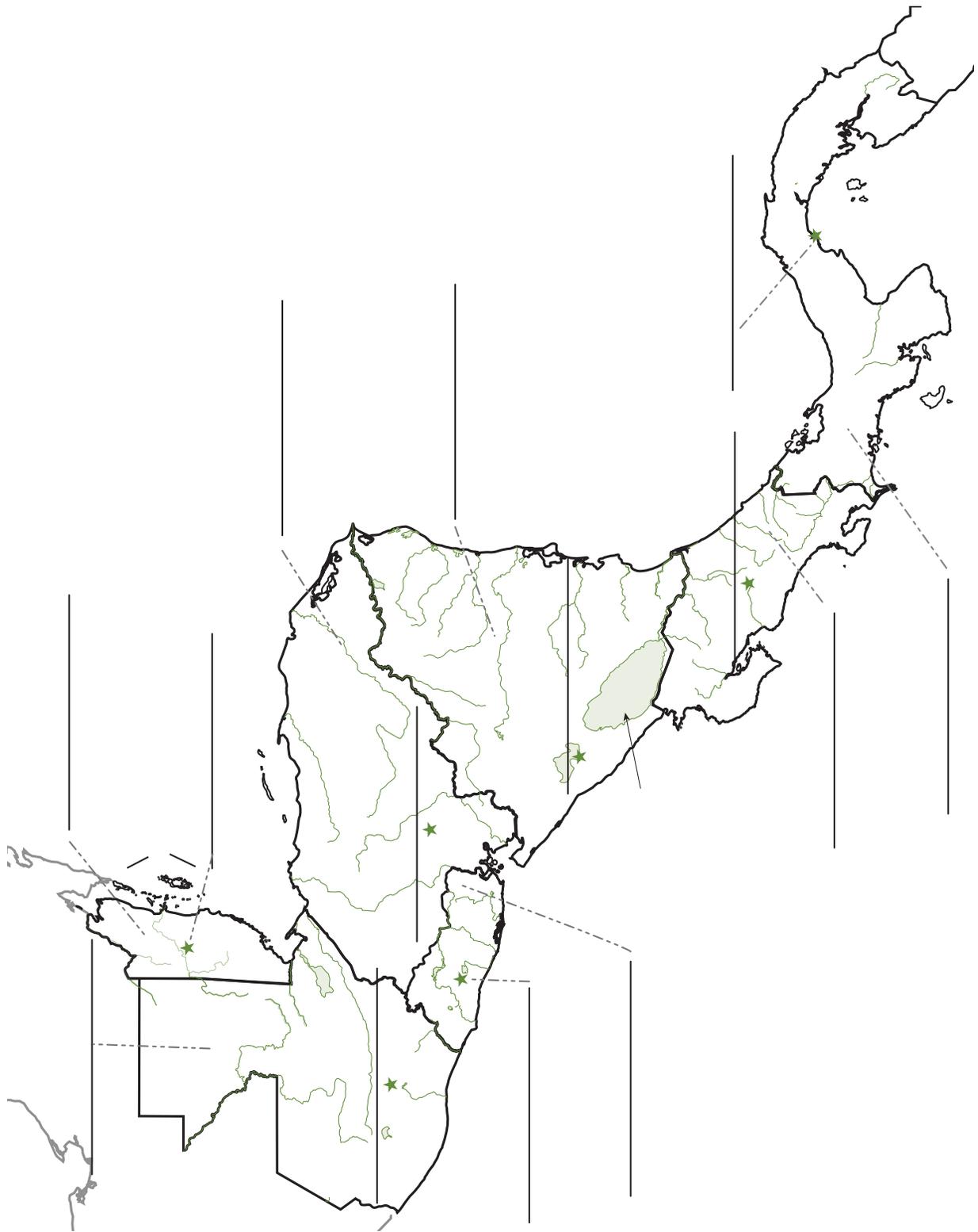
Part 3 – Short Answer (2 pts)

What are trade winds? Write two sentences describing the trade winds in the Caribbean.

Part 4 – Labeling (12 pts.) Locate the political and physical features in the word box below on the map of the Caribbean islands on the next page. Write the name of the feature in the blank space on the map. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Atlantic Ocean	Bahamas	Caribbean Sea	Cuba
Dominican Republic	Greater Antilles	Gulf of Mexico	Haiti
Jamaica	Lesser Antilles	Mexico	Windward Passage

Turn the page.



Note to Teachers: The following two parts may be substituted for parts of the test on the previous pages or used as quizzes.

Part 1 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (10 pts.) Use the words from the word box to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. Four choices in the word box will not be used. Note: Cross off words in the word box that you have not used.

archipelago	Bahamas	coffee	Cuba
Greater Antilles	hurricanes	Lesser Antilles	manufacturing
Puerto Rico	sugar cane	tourism	trade winds
West Indies	tornadoes		

1. Columbus referred to the Caribbean Islands as the _____ ?
2. A group or chain of islands is called a/an _____ ?
3. The largest region of islands in the Caribbean is known as the _____ ?
4. The chain of islands off the southeastern coast of Florida are known as the _____ ?
5. The Leeward and Windward Islands form one of the three regions of the Caribbean and are known as the _____ ?
6. A major tertiary industry in the Caribbean Islands is _____ ?
7. The most important agricultural product grown throughout the Caribbean Islands is _____ ?
8. Cooler temperatures and breezes are brought to the Caribbean Islands by _____ ?
9. Violent tropical storms bringing heavy winds and rain are called _____ ?
10. The largest island in the Caribbean region is _____ ?

Turn the page.

Part 2 – Matching (10 pts.) Match each term in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. Two terms will not be used from Column B. Note: Cross off definitions that you have used.

Column A

- _____ A. Columbus’s name for the Caribbean Islands
- _____ B. groups or chains of islands
- _____ C. a chain of islands off the southeast coast of Florida
- _____ D. the region including the Leeward and Windward Islands
- _____ E. the major tertiary industry
- _____ F. the most important agricultural product in the Caribbean
- _____ G. bring cooler temperatures off the Atlantic Ocean
- _____ H. violent tropical storms with heavy rain and winds
- _____ I. the largest Caribbean Island
- _____ J. the largest region of islands

Column B

- 1. archipelagos
- 2. Bahamas
- 3. West Indies
- 4. Cuba
- 5. Greater Antilles
- 6. hurricanes
- 7. Lesser Antilles
- 8. manufacturing
- 9. Puerto Rico
- 10. sugar cane
- 11. tourism
- 12. trade winds

Name _____ Score _____

Test 21 – South America

Lesson 55 - What are the main features of South America?
Lesson 56 - Some Large Facts about South America
Lesson 57 - Political Features of South America
Lesson 58 - Other Physical Features of South America

Part 1 – Labeling (27 pts.)

A. Locate the countries and territory contained in the word box below on the map of South America on the next page. Write the name of the country or territory in the correct blank space on the map. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile
Columbia	Ecuador	French Guiana	Guyana
Paraguay	Peru	Suriname	Uruguay
Venezuela			

B. Write the name of each country's or territory's capital at the correct starred location on the map of South America on the next page. Remember that one country has two capitals. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Asuncion	Brasilia	Bogota	Buenos Aires
Caracas	Cayenne	Georgetown	La Paz
Lima	Montevideo	Paramaribo	Quito
Santiago	Sucre		

Turn the page.



Part 2 – True/False Read each statement carefully. If it is true, clearly mark T in the blank space on the left side. If it is false, clearly mark F in the blank space. Then, correct the underlined part of the sentence by writing in the correct answer in the blank space to the right. (1 pt. for each correct T and F; 1 more pt. for each corrected false statement.)

1. _____ The narrow piece of land that connects North America to South America is called the Isthmus of Mexico.
2. _____ The South American country with two capitals is Bolivia.
3. _____ The lowest elevation in South America is located in Cape Horn.
4. _____ The highest fresh water lake in the world which has an active transportation system is Lake Maracaibo.
5. _____ The longest mountain range in the world is known as the Amazon Mountains.

Part 3 – Labeling (21 pts.) Write the name of each of the following water forms and landforms from the word box below on the map of South America on the next page. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Aconcagua	Amazon River	Amazon River Basin
Andes Mountains	Angel Falls	Atacama Desert
Brazilian Highlands	Cape Horn	Caribbean Sea
Gran Chaco	Guiana Highlands	Lake Maracaibo
Lake Titicaca	Orinoco Llanos	Pampas
Parana River	Patagonia	Rio de la Plata
Strait of Magellan	Tierra del Fuego	Laguna del Carbon

Turn the page.



Test 22 – South America

- Lesson 55 - What are the main features of South America?**
- Lesson 56 - Some Large Facts about South America**
- Lesson 57 - Political Features of South America**
- Lesson 58 - Other Physical Features of South America**
- Lesson 59 - Natural Resources and Economy of South America**
- Lesson 60 - People and Lifestyles of South America**
- Lesson 61 - Climate and Weather of South America**

Part 1 - Multiple Choice (37 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the most correct choice among the choices provided.

1. After viewing the **main** South America products' chart, the economies of **most** nations are linked to?
 - A. primary industries
 - B. quaternary industries
 - C. secondary industries
 - D. tertiary industries

2. **Most** manufacturing of S.A. products occur in what location?
 - A. in and around the pampas of Argentina
 - B. in small rural villages
 - C. in larger cities
 - D. in the Amazon tropical rainforest

3. Brazil is the world's **leading** producer of this crop?
 - A. bananas
 - B. cotton
 - C. rubber
 - D. sugar cane

4. Chile is the world's **leading** producer of this metal ore?
 - A. bauxite (aluminum)
 - B. copper
 - C. silver
 - D. zinc

Turn the page.

5. Which two climate types do **not** exist in South America?
- A. mountainous and tropical
 - B. polar and dry
 - C. continental and polar
 - D. temperate and continental
6. Which country does **not** have a tropical climate?
- A. Argentina
 - B. Columbia
 - C. Guyana
 - D. Venezuela
7. The **highest** elevation of South America is located at?
- A. Aconcagua
 - B. Angel Falls
 - C. Brazilian Highlands
 - D. Lake Titicaca
8. All of the following countries border the Caribbean Sea or Atlantic Ocean **except**:
- A. Argentina
 - B. Brazil
 - C. Peru
 - D. Venezuela
9. Two landlocked South American countries that do not border an ocean or sea are?
- A. Bolivia and Peru
 - B. Columbia and Peru
 - C. Paraguay and Bolivia
 - D. Uruguay and Paraguay
10. All of the following countries have mountains running through them **except**:
- A. Bolivia
 - B. Chile
 - C. Peru
 - D. Uruguay

Turn the page.

11. The **lowest** elevation of South America is located in what type of physical feature?
- A. desert
 - B. lake
 - C. pampas
 - D. peninsula
12. All of the following countries are located in northern South America **except**:
- A. Chile
 - B. Columbia
 - C. Guyana
 - D. Venezuela
13. In population and size, name the South American country that is the **largest**?
- A. Argentina
 - B. Brazil
 - C. Columbia
 - D. Peru
14. An island located in southern South America is?
- A. Aruba
 - B. Galapagos Island
 - C. Tierra del Fuego
 - D. Falklands Islands
15. What is the population of South America to the **closest ten million**?
- A. 300,000,000
 - B. 340,000,000
 - C. 390,000,000
 - D. 420,000,000
16. In terms of land size, name the **skinniest** country of South America?
- A. Argentina
 - B. Chile
 - C. French Guiana
 - D. Venezuela

Turn the page.

17. Which is **not** a plain region of South America?
- A. Argentina Pampas
 - B. Gran Chaco
 - C. Orinoco Llanos
 - D. Patagonia
18. All of the following water forms border on the coast of South America **except**:
- A. Atlantic Ocean
 - B. Pacific Ocean
 - C. Gulf of Mexico
 - D. Lake Titicaca
19. Which country produces **most** of the world's emeralds?
- A. Brazil
 - B. Columbia
 - C. Ecuador
 - D. Peru
20. Name the rugged mountain chain that runs through most of South America.
- A. Alps
 - B. Andes
 - C. Appalachian
 - D. Brazilian Highlands
21. One of the **driest** places in the world is known as the?
- A. Altiplano
 - B. Atacama Desert
 - C. Cape Horn
 - D. Tierra del Fuego
22. **Most** of the mountainous climate type is located in what part of South America?
- A. eastern
 - B. northern
 - C. southern
 - D. western

Turn the page.

23. Bolivia and Peru are **best known** for their production of?
- A. cotton
 - B. machinery
 - C. metal ores
 - D. wool
24. Which country is **well-known** for exporting huge quantities of meat and leather ?
- A. Argentina
 - B. Brazil
 - C. Suriname
 - D. Venezuela
25. Columbia, Brazil, and Ecuador are **leading** producers of this liquid-based product?
- A. oil
 - B. coffee
 - C. milk
 - D. tea
26. What is the **most common** way for **most** people to travel in South America?
- A. by rivers
 - B. by bus
 - C. by train
 - D. by highways
27. The Amazon River Basin experiences what sub-climate type?
- A. dry – some rain
 - B. seasonal rain with dry summer
 - C. temperate rainy summer
 - D. rain all year
28. **Much** of the northern coast of Chile and Peru experience what sub-climate type?
- A. mountainous continental
 - B. rainy summer
 - C. desert
 - D. seasonal rain

Turn the page.

29. Why are **many** Native American languages still spoken today in South America?
- A. conscious effort to maintain a proud cultural heritage
 - B. many areas were too remote, so languages are still spoken
 - C. most South American countries passed a law requiring native languages be spoken
 - D. tribal councils have requested the use of native languages
30. A dangerous water form that crosses southern South America is known as?
- A. Lake Titicaca
 - B. Panama Canal
 - C. Strait of Magellan
 - D. Rio de la Plata
31. Much of western South America can best be described as a region of?
- A. coastal wetlands
 - B. earthquakes and volcanoes
 - C. hurricanes
 - D. tornadoes
32. The **main** products coming from the Pampas of Argentina are ?
- A. corn and sheep
 - B. oil and minerals
 - C. sugar cane and corn
 - D. beef and wheat
33. What is the **major** religion of **most** South American countries?
- A. Catholic
 - B. Protestant
 - C. Hindu
 - D. Islamic
34. The northern and central parts of South America experience what climate type?
- A. desert/dry
 - B. continental
 - C. tropical
 - D. temperate

Turn the page.

35. All of the following countries are located in the tropical region **except**:
- A. Brazil
 - B. Ecuador
 - C. Suriname
 - D. Uruguay
36. What is the only South American country whose official language is Portuguese?
- A. Argentina
 - B. Brazil
 - C. Guyana
 - D. Suriname
37. What is the official language of **most** South American countries?
- A. English
 - B. Dutch
 - C. Portuguese
 - D. Spanish

Answer Key for Chapter Tests
The Western Hemisphere:
Early Cultures & Civilizations to Modern Times

CHAPTER ONE: GEOGRAPHY FEATURES

Test 1: Lessons 1, 2, 3

Part 1 – Matching (12 pts.)

- | | | |
|-------|------|------|
| A. 10 | E. 2 | I. 4 |
| B. 12 | F. 3 | J. 5 |
| C. 1 | G. 6 | K. 8 |
| D. 11 | H. 7 | L. 9 |

Part 2 - Matching (8 pts.)

- | | |
|------|------|
| A. 5 | E. 3 |
| B. 4 | F. 2 |
| C. 1 | G. 1 |
| D. 6 | H. 2 |

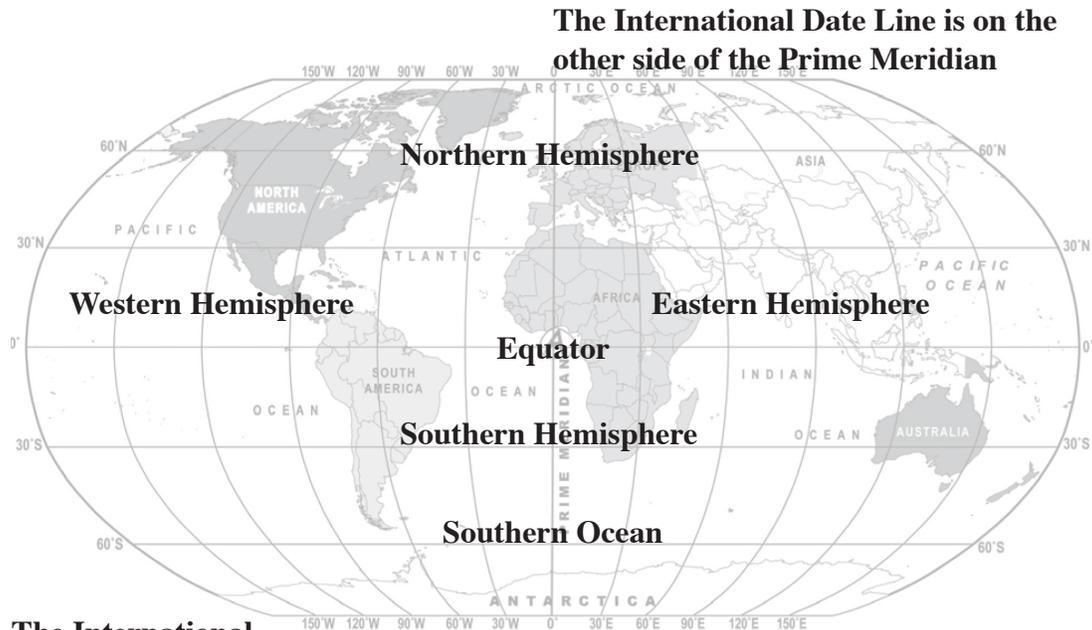
Part 3 - Classifying (9 pts) - A:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| North America - 2, 6, 8 | Mesoamerica - 2 |
| Latin America - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 | Caribbean - 1 |
| Central America - 5 | Dependent Territory - 3, 6 |
| South America - 4, 7, 9 | |

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		● ● ●	200		300	
2	—		△			
3						50
4	100		●			stop
5		□		81		
6	●		25	one way	●	○
7		75			90	

B: 1. C,2 2. B, 5 3. E, 7 4. C,6 5. D,3

Part 5 - Labeling (7 pts.)



Test 2: Lessons 4, 5

Part 1 – Matching (13 pts.)

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. D | 10. D |
| 2. D | 7. B | 11. B |
| 3. A | 8. A | 12. C |
| 4. C | 9. B | 13. B |
| 5. B | | |

Part 2 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (15 pts.)

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. source | 6. desert | 11. fiord |
| 2. archipelago | 7. reservoir | 12. bay |
| 3. tributary | 8. strait | 13. swamp |
| 4. peninsula | 9. plateau | 14. harbor |
| 5. isthmus | 10. mesa | 15. mouth |

CHAPTER TWO: GEOGRAPHY-RELATED ASPECTS

Test 3: Lessons 6, 7

Part 1 – Matching (14 pts.)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. D | 11. B |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. B |
| 3. C | 8. A | 13. A |
| 4. D | 9. A | 14. D |
| 5. C | 10. C | |

Part 2 – Classifying (6 pts.)

- | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|
| 1. service | 3. good | 5. service |
| 2. service | 4. good | 6. good |

Part 3 – Matching (10 pts.)

- | | | |
|------|-------|------|
| A. 3 | E. 10 | H. 4 |
| B. 9 | F. 2 | I. 6 |
| C. 7 | G. 1 | J. 8 |
| D. 5 | | |

Part 4 – Short Essay (7 pts.)

Answers will vary. You will need to assess if a student has used the terms correctly (with understanding).

Test 4: Lessons 8, 9, 10

Part 1 – Short Answer (6 pts.)

- A. Population: The number of inhabitants who live in an area is population.
- B. Population Growth: The number of people added to a geographical area each year.
- C. Population Density: The number of people who live in a square mile.

Part 2 – Short Answer (2 pts.)

Geographers who study demography investigate human populations.

Part 3 – Short Answer (4 pts.)

Population growth and population density affect the use of natural resources, such as land for farming and water for drinking and irrigation.

Governments study population characteristics so they can make decisions on how to spend money on roads, schools, healthcare, and neighborhood improvements.

Part 4 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (5 pts.)

1. United States
2. Brazil
3. 326,000,000
4. Antarctica
5. 45

Part 5 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (6 pts.)

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Tropical | 4. Continental |
| 2. Dry | 5. Polar |
| 3. Temperate | 6. Mountain |

Part 6– Matching (6 pts.)

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Dry | 4. Tropical |
| 2. Polar | 5. Continental |
| 3. Temperate | 6. Mountain |

Part 7 – Classifying (10 pts.)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. E | 5. A, I |
| 2. G, J | 6. D, H |
| 3. B | 7. F |
| 4. A, I | 8. C |

Bonus Question – (2 pts.)

Population Information Chart or Data Retrieval Chart

CHAPTER THREE: RISE OF CIVILIZATIONS INTO EMPIRES

Test 5: Lessons 11, 12, 13

Part 1 – Matching (12 pts.)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 7 | G. 1 |
| B. 9 | H. 5 |
| C. 6 | I. 2 |
| D. 8 | J. 4 |
| E. 12 | K. 10 |
| F. 3 | L. 11 |

Part 2 – Short Answer (4 pts.)

1. The theory of cultural diffusion explains how aspects of culture, such as language or architecture, spreads geographically from one place to another throughout the world.
2. Two common features of culture could be language, music, architecture, or religion, etc.

Part 3 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (12 pts.)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. kivas | 7. maize |
| 2. petroglyphs | 8. excavate |
| 3. adobe | 9. mesa |
| 4. nomadic | 10. spiritual |
| 5. thatched | 11. flint |
| 6. ceremony | 12. ancestors |

Part 4 – Classifying (14 pts.)

- Anasazi 2, 6, 9, 10
Hohokam 5, 6, 10
Mound Builders 3, 8, 12
Meadowcroft Rockshelter 4, 11
Eskimo Inuit 1, 7

Part 5 – Labeling (12 pts.)

See map on next page.



CHAPTER THREE: RISE OF CIVILIZATIONS INTO EMPIRES

Test 6: Lessons 14 and 15

Part 1 – Matching (10 pts.)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| A. 4 | F. 9 |
| B. 7 | G. 2 |
| C. 6 | H. 10 |
| D. 1 | I. 3 |
| E. 8 | J. 5 |

Part 2 – Short Answer (4 pts.)

Answers will vary but should include at least four of the characteristics below.

1. Agricultural villages took the place of hunting and gathering for survival
2. Structured societies with chiefdoms dominated by strong families
3. Monuments and buildings
3. Religious ceremonies and traditions
4. Numbering systems
5. Writing systems using hieroglyphics
6. Calendars

Part 3 – Short Answer (6 pts.)

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| Guatemala | Honduras |
| Belize | Nicaragua |
| El Salvador | Costa Rica |

Part 4 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (10 pts.)

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Tikal | 4. Agriculture | 7. Stelae | 10. Great Pyramids |
| 2. city-states | 5. 250- 800 AD | 8. calendar | |
| 3. Olmecs | 6. System of writing | 9. religious rituals | |

Part 5 – Short Answer (5pts.)

Answers will vary but should include at least five of the achievements below.

- System of writing using 800 symbols or hieroglyphics
- Knowledge of astronomy and developed mathematical skills
- Calendars for agriculture and religious rituals
- Skilled builders and monumental architecture that included Great Pyramids, palaces, and temples
- Terraced fields, irrigation systems, and reservoirs to store water
- Elaborate system of roads
- Agriculture supported large cities or urban areas.
- The Maya governed over more than 80 independent city-states

CHAPTER THREE: RISE OF CIVILIZATIONS INTO EMPIRES

Test 7: Lesson 16

Part 1 – Matching (12 pts.)

- | | | | |
|------|-------|------|-------|
| A. 8 | D. 10 | G. 9 | J. 3 |
| B. 6 | E. 12 | H. 1 | K. 15 |
| C. 7 | F. 4 | I. 5 | L. 2 |

Part 2 – Short Answer (4 pts.)

Answers will vary but should include some of the ideas below. Only two sentences are needed but the main idea in the first sentence should be part of student responses.

The Aztec Empire required that all children receive an education regardless of social class.

Requiring children to go to school is called compulsory education.

Boys and girls had separate schools. There were schools for boys from the noble class and separate schools for boys of the common class. The noble schools taught boys to be leaders, priests, teachers, and healers. The common class schools taught history, religion, farming skills, and trades. All boys received military training. Girls were taught religion, family and home skills, singing, and dancing.

Part 3 – Matching (10 pts.)

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. seawalls | 4. causeways | 7. reservoirs |
| 2. chinampas | 5. medicines and painkillers | 8. calendars |
| 3. hieroglyphics | 6. aqueducts | 9. canals |
| | | 10. numbering system |

Part 4 – Short Answer (4 pts.)

Answers will vary but main ideas are summarized below.

Diego Velasquez, the Spanish governor of Cuba, received reports of a wealthy civilization in Mexico. Velasquez sent Hernan Cortes and a small army to conquer the Aztecs.

Hernan Cortes and his men were ruthless Spanish conquistadors. They first invaded the Aztec capital city of Tenochtitlan in 1519. By 1521, Cortes and his men had conquered the Aztecs and destroyed and plundered the riches of the capital city of Tenochtitlan.

Montezuma II, the Aztec leader was taken hostage and killed during the first invasion of the Spanish. The Great Temple, Templo Mayor, was also destroyed, and all of its riches taken by the Spanish.

Smallpox was a deadly European disease introduced to the Aztecs by the Spanish invaders. Smallpox killed thousands of Aztec men, women, and children. Historians report that smallpox and other European diseases would eventually kill millions of indigenous people.

CHAPTER THREE: RISE OF CIVILIZATIONS INTO EMPIRES

Test 8: Lesson 17 and 18

Part 1 – Matching (8 pts.)

- | | |
|------|------|
| A. 5 | E. 2 |
| B. 8 | F. 1 |
| C. 9 | G. 4 |
| D. 6 | H. 3 |

Part 2 – Short Answer (4 pts.)

Answers will vary but should include some of the ideas below. Only two sentences are needed but the main idea in the first or second sentence below should be part of student responses.

The Pre Columbian Norte Chico civilization is considered a pristine or primary civilization.

Historians believe the Norte Chico society is the oldest civilization in the Americas. The Norte Chico civilization flourished at the same time as the ancient Egyptian civilization. The Norte Chico civilization was primarily an agricultural society that supported large population centers and trade with distant communities.

The civilization is best known for its monumental architecture and terraced pyramids.

Part 3 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (10 pts.)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Inca | 6. alpacas |
| 2. collective labor | 7. 1438-1533 |
| 3. myths | 8. Quecha |
| 4. Pachacuti | 9. Cuzco |
| 5. State owned farms | 10. Land of Four Quarters |

Part 4 – Short Answer (7 pts.) Answers will vary but main ideas are summarized below.

Clue: 25,000 miles – The Inca road network stretched for as much as 25,000 miles.

Clue: collective labor of common people – Inca roads were built by the collective labor of common people.

Clue: road signs – The Inca road network included road signs that provided direction for travelers.

Clue: suspension bridges and pontoon bridges – The Inca built suspension bridges over mountain gorges and stretched pontoon bridges across rivers and streams.

Clue: causeways and staircases – The Inca built causeways to connect islands to the mainland and staircases to climb steep mountains.

Clue: rest stops and inns – Rest stops and inns were built along roads where Inca travelers could stay overnight.

Clue: Inca roads today – Many of the Inca roads are still used today.

Part 5 – Short Answer (6 pts.) Answers will vary but main ideas are summarized below. Students may write additional sentences to explain each factor.

Factor 1: The Inca were fighting an internal war for power. Two brothers were at war over who should be the emperor. At the same time some conquered city-states began to rebel from Inca rule. These power struggles and rebellions weakened the Inca Empire.

Factor 2: Smallpox and European diseases killed nearly two thirds of the Inca population.

Factor 3: The Spanish conquistadors, led by Francisco Pizarro, invaded the Inca capital city of Cuzco. The ruthless Spanish killed the Emperor, destroyed the capital city, and robbed the Inca of gold and treasures.

Bonus Questions: (2pts. each)

What was a quipus?

The Quipus was a counting device. It used knots and strings to count and tell a story.

What was the Inca panpipe?

The Inca panpipe was a special musical instrument used in celebrations.

**CHAPTER FOUR: EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND ITS IMPACT
ON THE AMERICAS**

Test 9: Lesson 19, 20, 21

Part 1 – Matching (10 pts.)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. de Leon | 4. Balboa | 7. Columbus |
| 2. Atahualpa | 5. Alvarado | 8. Cabral |
| 3. Cortes | 6. da Gama | 9. de Soto |
| | | 10. Cordoba |

Part 2 – Multiple Choice (6 pts.)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. D | 4. D |
| 2. C | 5. A |
| 3. B | 6. B |

Part 3 – Matching (10 pts.)

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Vespucci | 4. Pizzaro | 7. Dias |
| 2. Polo | 5. Prince Henry | 8. Velasquez |
| 3. Gutenberg | 6. Magellan | 9. Waldseemuller |
| | | 10. Ericson |

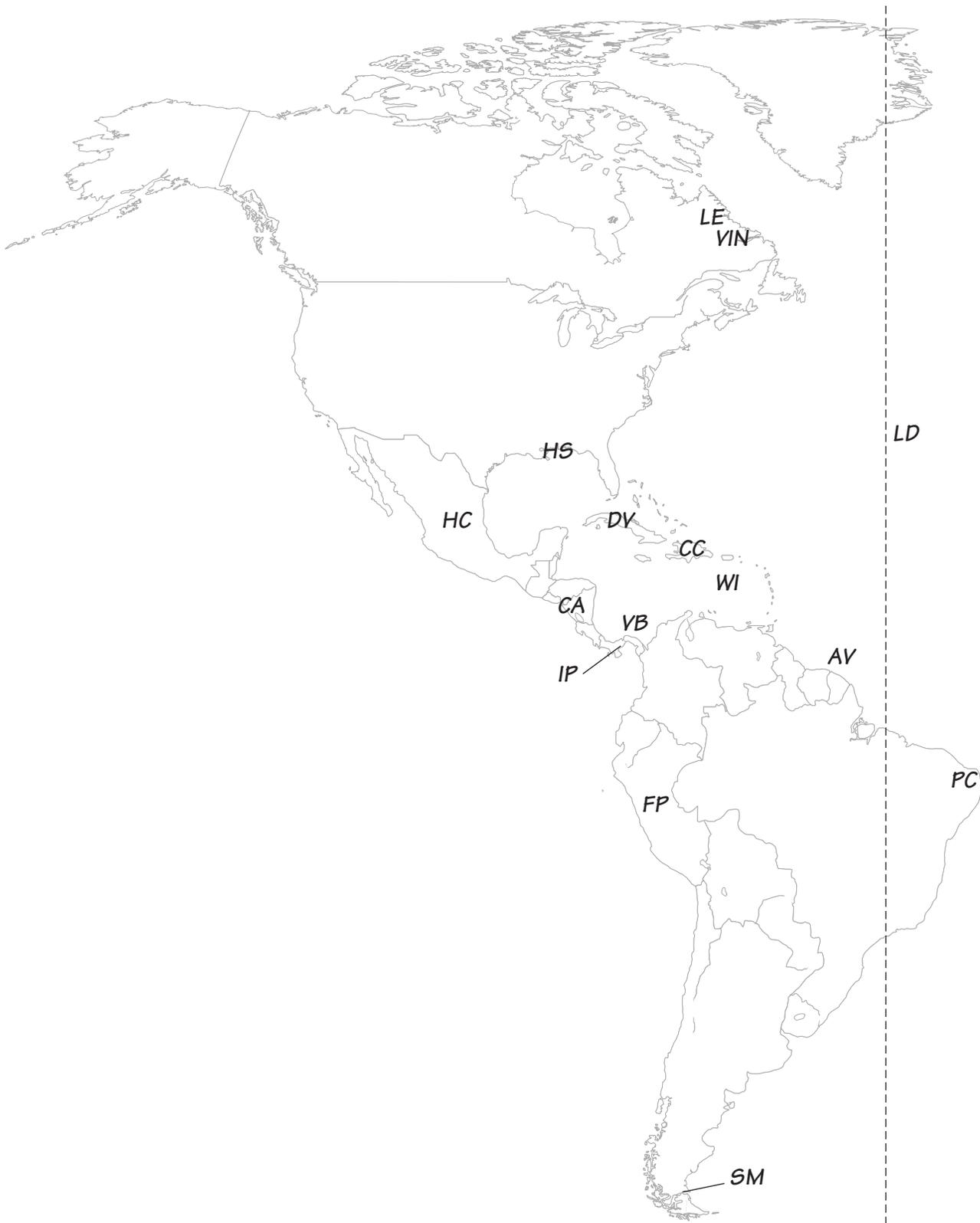
Part 4 – Matching (10 pts.)

- | | | |
|-------|------|------|
| A. 7 | D. 6 | G. 9 |
| B. 10 | E. 8 | H. 3 |
| C. 1 | F. 2 | I. 4 |
| | | J. 5 |

Part 5 – Short Answer

1. Only when writes and publishes his/her discovery does it become a true discover, such as Columbus did.
2.
 - a. Sailors and explorers thought the earth was flat
 - b. Sailors are superstitious and feared sea monsters
 - c. Explorers were lured by greed for wealth, especially gold
 - d. Explorers felt they could claim land for their kings and queens
 - e. Explorers attacked native people and confiscated their possessions
 - f. Native populations in the Americas had no concept of being discovered. They had well established civilizations.

Part 6 – Labeling. See map on next page.



**CHAPTER FOUR: EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND ITS IMPACT
ON THE AMERICAS**

Test 10: Lesson 22 and 23

Part 1 – Matching (6 pts.)

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. C
6. A

Part 2 – Matching (12 pts.)

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Queen Elizabeth | 7. Hudson |
| 2. de Soto | 8. Cartier |
| 3. Drake | 9. Raleigh |
| 4. Cabot | 10. de Leon |
| 5. La Salle | 11. Marquette/Joliet |
| 6. Coronado | 12. Champlain |

Part 3 – Short Answer

1. The Spanish treated the Native Americans very harshly and unfairly. They robbed, killed, and forced them to work in mines and to be slaves. The French treated the Native Americans much kinder and fairly.
2. With so many explorers claiming the same land for their kings and queens, there was bound to be fights and conflicts.

Part 4 – Matching (12 pts.)

- | | |
|------|----------------------|
| 1. G | 7. Hudson |
| 2. J | 8. Cartier |
| 3. I | 9. Raleigh |
| 4. A | 10. de Leon |
| 5. B | 11. Marquette/Joliet |
| 6. N | 12. Champlain |

Part 5 – Labeling the Map (7 pts)

See next page.



CHAPTER FIVE : REVOLUTION AMONG THE AMERICAS

Test 11: Lesson 24 and 25

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (6 pts.)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. D | 4. C |
| 2. A | 5. B |
| 3. D | 6. B |

Part 2 – Matching (7 pts.)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. E | 5. A |
| 2. C | 6. H |
| 3. F | 7. B |
| 4. G | |

Part 3 – Matching (8 pts.)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. I | 5. A |
| 2. F | 6. D |
| 3. C | 7. B |
| 4. K | 8. H |

Part 4 – Short Answer (16 pts.) Answers will vary on all of these test items.

1. Check to make sure students' answers have a clear cut cause and a clear cut effect, such as nations claiming the same land which led to war (French and Indian War or taxes leading to the American Revolution).
2. The Europeans had many more domesticated animals from which they could transmit diseases to the Native Americans. Or, the one major benefit the Spanish brought to the Americas was the re-introduction of the horse.
3. The Europeans had superior weapons and armor which allowed them to conquer the native populations of the Americas.
4. The Europeans took back several different types of food from the Americas, such as potatoes, tomatoes, and tobacco.
5. The Europeans brought their diseases to the Americas. The native population had no immunities against European diseases which killed millions of Native Americans.
6. When the Europeans ran out of native Americans to work their mines and cash crop fields, millions of slaves were forcefully brought to the Americas from Africa.
7. The Middle Passage involved transporting millions of African slaves to the Americas across the Atlantic Ocean in the most horrendous conditions.
8. The Atlantic Triangle Slave Trade involved three or 4 regions of the world – Africa, the Americas, and European countries. Slaves were brought to the America in exchange for raw materials – sugar, molasses, tobacco, etc. These raw materials were shipped to the English colonies or European countries and made into products. These products were shipped to Africa and were used to purchase slaves. (Note: You could award more point for this answer.)

CHAPTER FIVE : REVOLUTION AMONG THE AMERICAS

Test 11: Lesson 26 and 27

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (6 pts.)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. D | 4. C |
| 2. A | 5. B |
| 3. D | 6. B |

Part 2 – Matching (7 pts.)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. E | 5. A |
| 2. C | 6. H |
| 3. F | 7. B |
| 4. G | |

Part 3 – Matching (8 pts.)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. I | 5. A |
| 2. F | 6. D |
| 3. C | 7. B |
| 4. K | 8. H |

Part 4 – Short Answer (16 pts.) Answers will vary on all of these test items.

1. Check to make sure students' answers have a clear cut cause and a clear cut effect, such as nations claiming the same land which led to war (French and Indian War or taxes leading to the American Revolution).
2. The Europeans had many more domesticated animals from which they could transmit diseases to the Native Americans. Or, the one major benefit the Spanish brought to the Americas was the re-introduction of the horse.
3. The Europeans had superior weapons and armor which allowed them to conquer the native populations of the Americas.
4. The Europeans took back several different types of food from the Americas, such as potatoes, tomatoes, and tobacco.
5. The Europeans brought their diseases to the Americas. The native population had no immunities against European diseases which killed millions of Native Americans.
6. When the Europeans ran out of native Americans to work their mines and cash crop fields, millions of slaves were forcefully brought to the Americas from Africa.
7. The Middle Passage involved transporting millions of African slaves to the Americas across the Atlantic Ocean in the most horrendous conditions.
8. The Atlantic Triangle Slave Trade involved three or 4 regions of the world – Africa, the Americas, and European countries. Slaves were brought to the America in exchange for raw materials – sugar, molasses, tobacco, etc. These raw materials were shipped to the English colonies or European countries and made into products. These products were shipped to Africa and were used to purchase slaves. (Note: You could award more point for this answer.)

CHAPTER FIVE : REVOLUTION AMONG THE AMERICAS

Test 12: Lesson 26 and 27

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (20 pts.)

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. A | 11. D | 16. A |
| 2. B | 7. B | 12. A | 17. B |
| 3. B | 8. A | 13. B | 18. C |
| 4. C | 9. C | 14. A | 19. F |
| 5. D | 10. A | 15. D | 20. D |

Part 2 – Matching (12 pts.)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 7 | G. 14 |
| B. 12 | H. 1 |
| C. 5 | I. 11 |
| D. 10 | J. 6 |
| E. 13 | K. 2 |
| F. 3 | L. 8 |

Part 3 – Short Answer (5 pts.).

1. The common people demanded individual rights, liberty, freedom, and supported the abolition of slavery.
2. After the invasion of Portugal by Napoleon of France, the King of Portugal transferred the royal power to Brazil. He named his son Don Pedro the ruler of Brazil. Don Pedro declared Brazil independent from Portugal. **Brazil gained its independence without costly fighting, but the irony was that the royal family of Portugal still ruled Brazil.**

CHAPTER SIX: NORTH AMERICA

Test 13: Lesson 28, 29 and 30

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (15 pts.)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. D | 11. C |
| 2. C | 7. B | 12. C |
| 3. B | 8. D | 13. A |
| 4. A | 9. A | 14. D |
| 5. D | 10. B | 15. B |

Part 2 – Labeling (14 pts.)

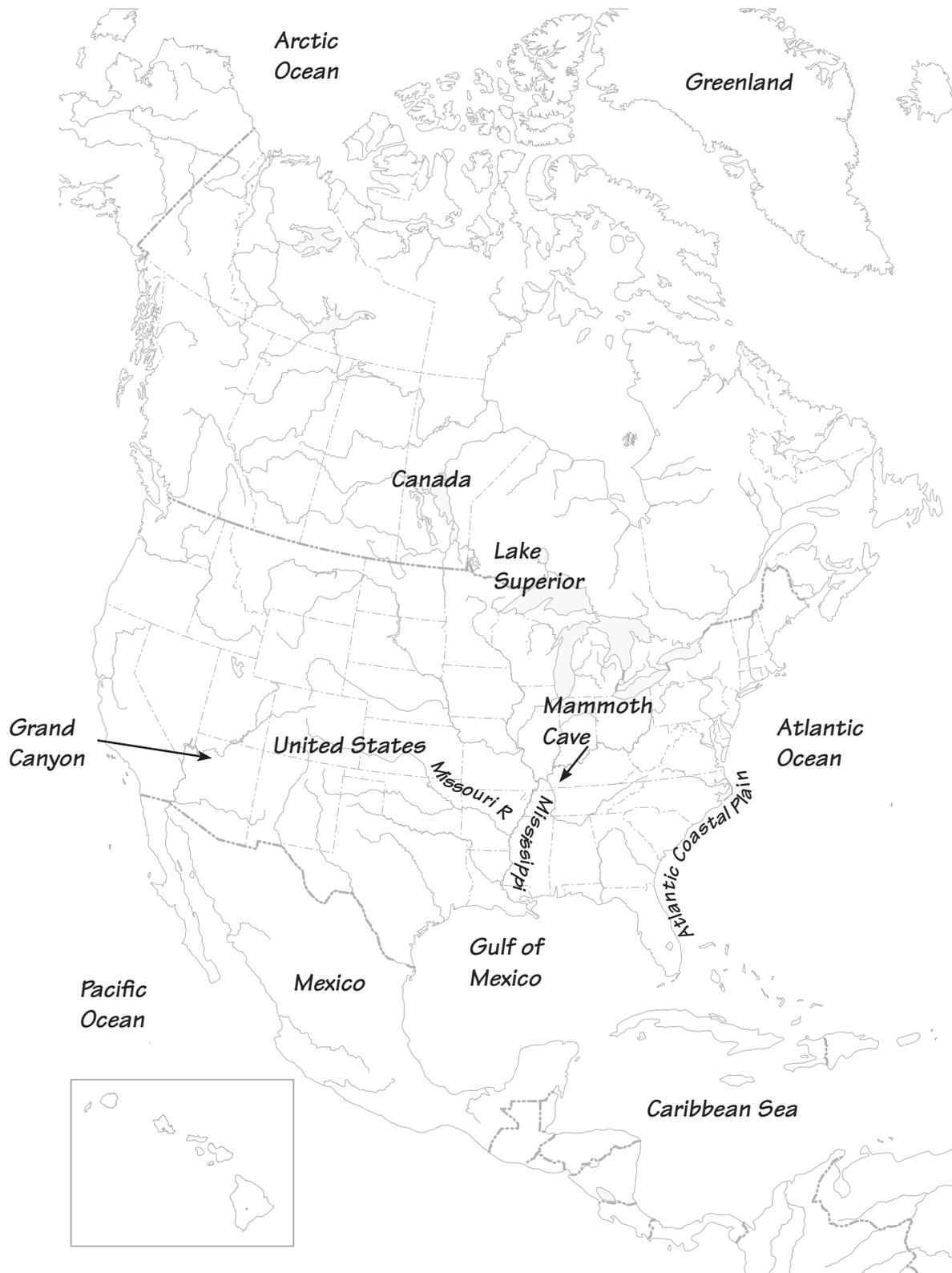
See map on next page.

Part 3 – Short Answer - Bonus Questions (4 pts.).

A. Washington, D.C. was founded before the United States expanded its boundaries.

Answers will vary.

B. Answers will vary. Responses will be correct as long as they are logical.



CHAPTER SEVEN: UNITED STATES

Test 14: Lesson 31 and 32

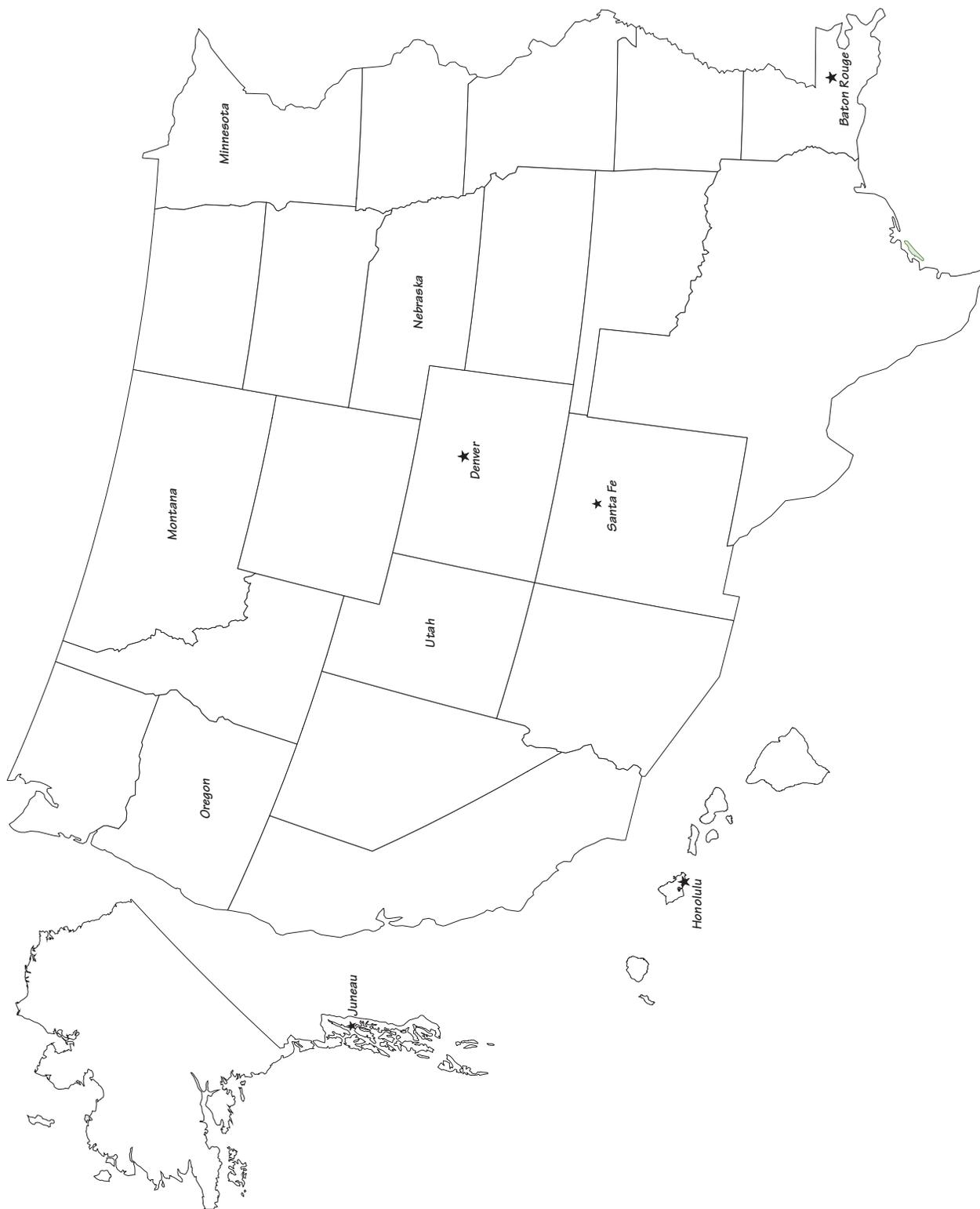
Part 1 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (11 pts.)

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Alaska and Hawaii | 4. Austin | 8. Georgia |
| 2. Albany | 5. Phoenix | 9. Idaho |
| 3. Harrisburg | 6. Alaska | 10. Wyoming |
| | 7. Nevada | |

Part 2 – Labelling (10 pts.) See map below for the **eastern** United States.

Part 3 – Labelling (10 pts.) See map on next page for the **western** United States.





CHAPTER SEVEN: UNITED STATES

Test 15: Lesson 33 and 34

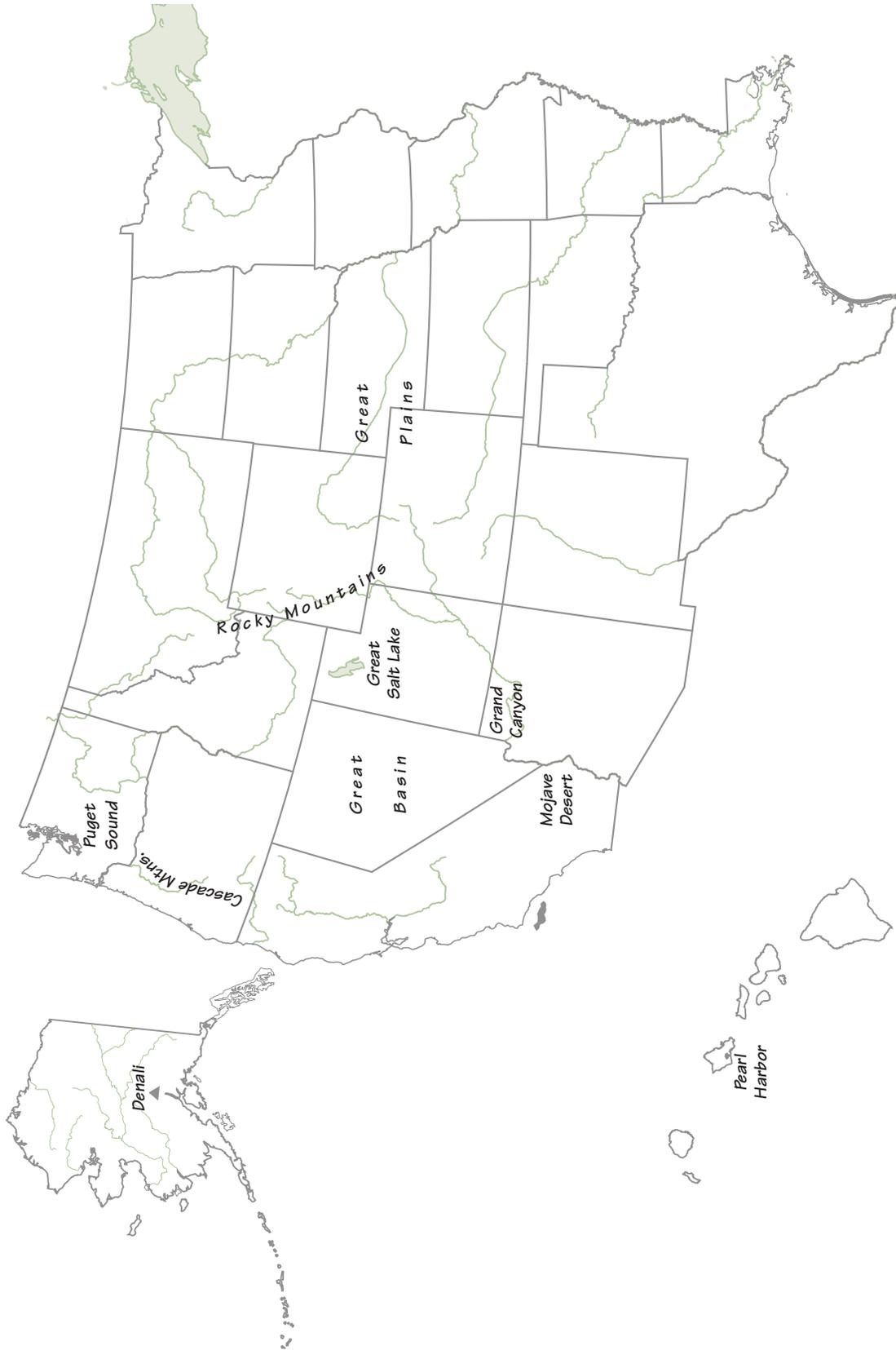
Part 1 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (10 pts.)

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Grand Canyon | 5. Mt. Mitchell | 8. Death Valley |
| 2. Appalachian Mtns. | 6. Cascade Mtns. | 9. Mississippi River |
| 3. Mt. Washington | 7. Lake Okeechobee | 10. Denali |
| 4. Everglades | | |

Part 2 – Labelling (10 pts.) See map below for the **eastern** United States.

Part 3 – Labelling (10 pts.) See map on next page for the **western** United States.





CHAPTER SEVEN: UNITED STATES

Test 16: Lesson 35, 36 and 37

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (20 pts.)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 11. A |
| 2. C | 12. A |
| 3. B | 13. B |
| 4. A | 14. C |
| 5. D | 15. C |
| 6. A | 16. B |
| 7. D | 17. D |
| 8. D | 18. D |
| 9. B | 19. D |
| 10. C | 20. B |

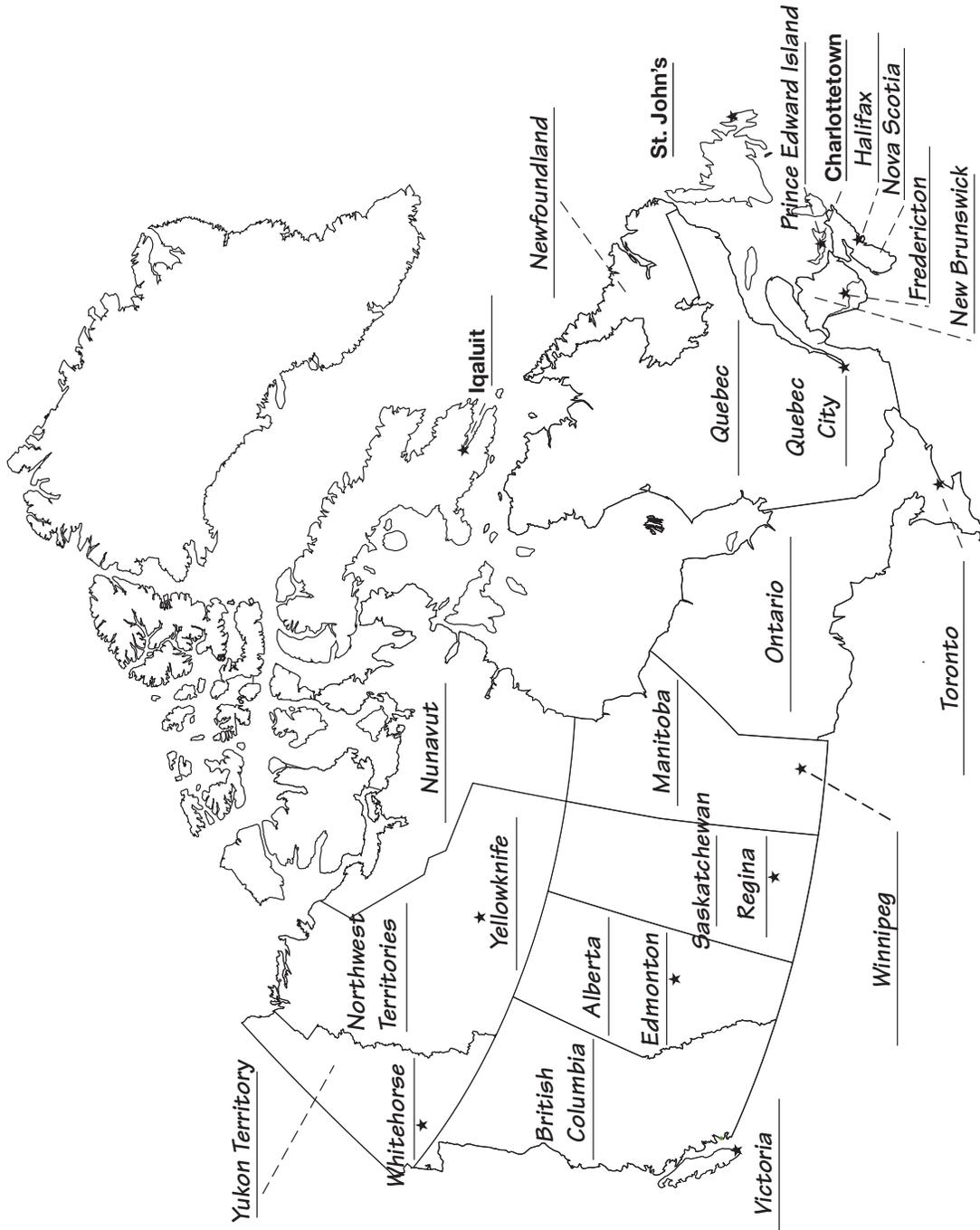
Part 2 – Classifying (15 pts.)

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1. E or F | 8. A, C, or G |
| 2. A | 9. C |
| 3. F | 10. B, C, or G |
| 4. D | 11. C, F, G, or E |
| 5. E | 12. D |
| 6. D | 13. A, B, , E, F, or G |
| 7. F | 14. G |

Part 3 – Short Answer (up to 4 pts.) Answers will vary depending upon whether the item(s) were on the test.

CHAPTER EIGHT: POLITICAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES OF CANADA
Test 17: Lesson 38, 39 and 40

Parts 1 and 3 – Labeling (23 and 24 pts. respectively) See map below for political map. See map on next page for physical map.





Part 2 – True/False (10 pts.)

1. F Arctic Islands
2. F glaciers
3. F hockey (ice)
4. T
5. F Great Plains (prairie)
6. F France

Part 4 – Multiple Choice (14 pts.)

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. D
11. D
12. A
13. B
14. A

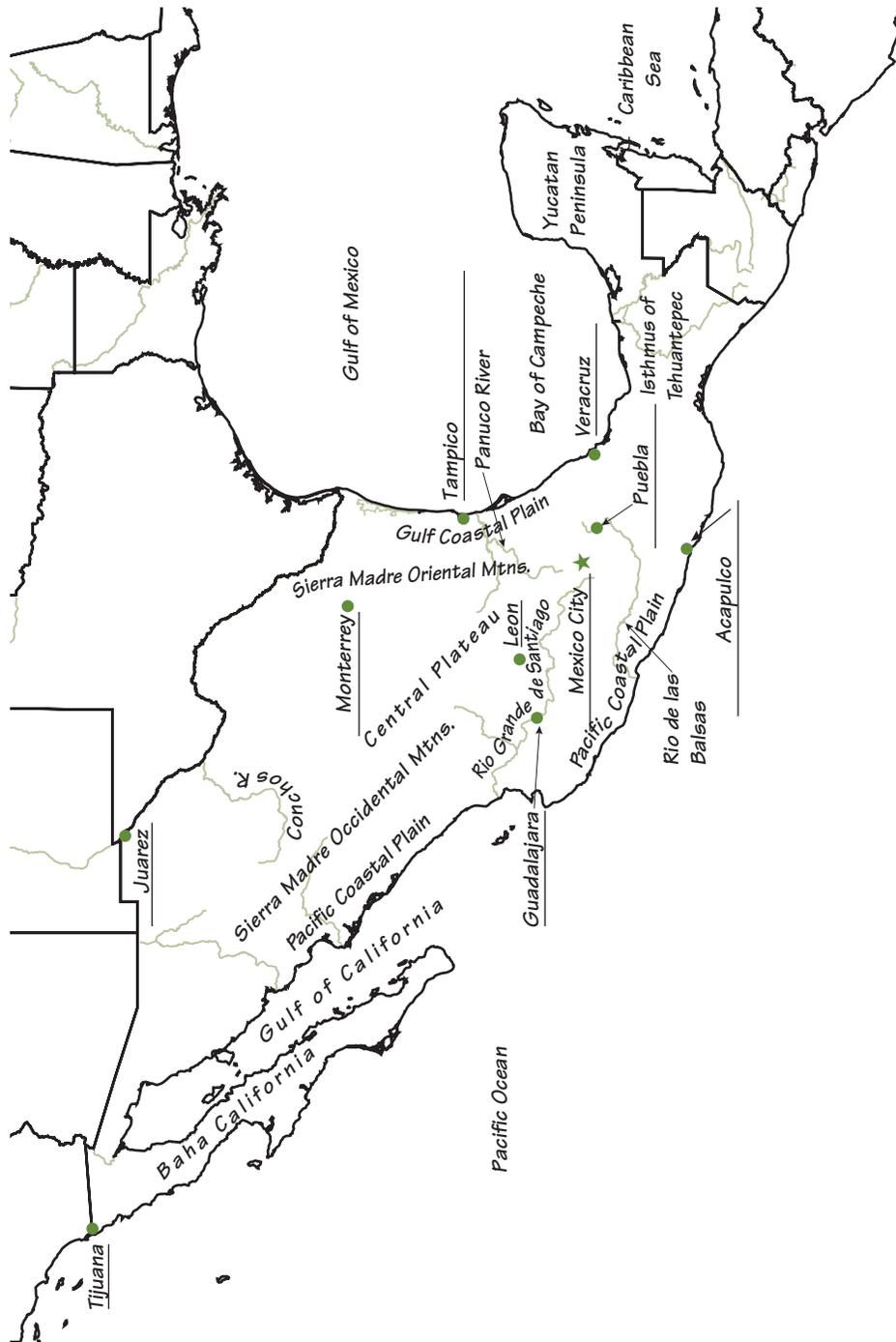
Part 5 – Short Answers (7 pts.)

- 1 Canada has one of the lowest population densities in the world because much of Canada has a very cold climate that is not suitable for human activity. Canada is very large with huge forests. Much of Canada has poor soil for growing food.
2. Answers will vary but they should be associated with a very cold climate.

CHAPTER NINE: MEXICO

Test 18: Lesson 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46

Part 1 – Labeling: A (10 pts), B (10 pts.), and C (8 pts.)



Part 2 – Multiple Choice (18 pts.) (Number 1, collective and number 2, Protestant were not used.)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 7. B | 13. C |
| 2. D | 8. D | 14. D |
| 3. A | 9. C | 15. A |
| 4. B | 10. A | 16. C |
| 5. A | 11. B | 17. B |
| 6. C | 12. B | 18. D |

Part 3 – Summary Statements (6 pts.)

Answers will vary. Student summary statements should refer to products summarized in Activity 2 – the industry bullseye - page 115 of the text. There are a number of products to choose from for the primary and secondary categories. Under the primary category students could write a summary statement regarding corn, coffee, cacao beans, or one of the minerals mined in Mexico such as silver. The secondary category could include statements regarding cars, steel or chocolate. (Hershey makes chocolate products in Mexico.) The tertiary category should focus on tourism and export products that would be shipped from Mexico to the U. S. (chocolate for example).

Part 4 – Matching (6 pts.)

- 4 A.
- 7 B.
- 6 C.
- 8 D.
- 3 E
- 5 F.

Part 5 – Short Answer (2 pts.)

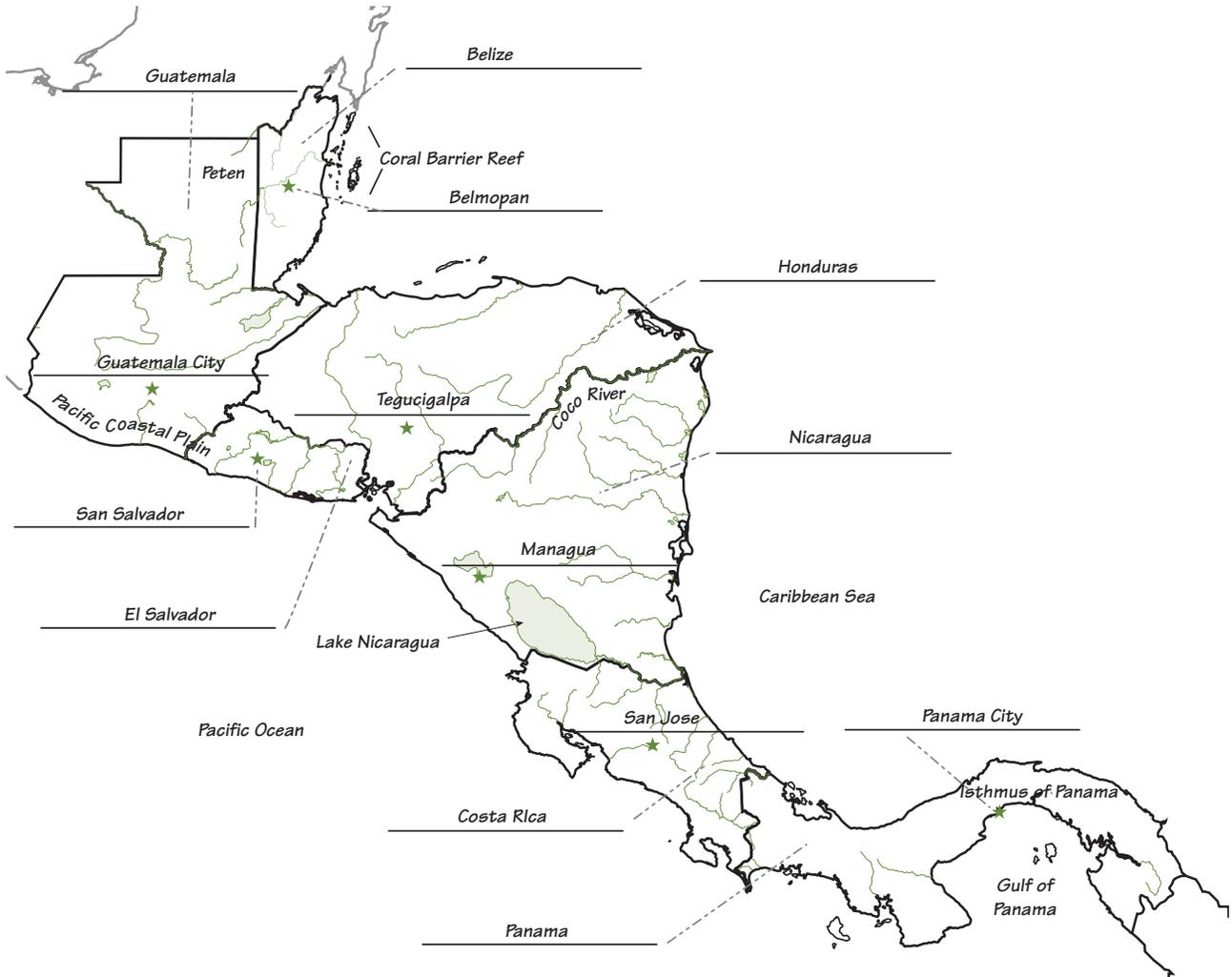
This lesson incorporates the graphic organizers used in answers A and B below.

- A. Industry Bullseye
- B. Main Idea Organizer

CHAPTER TEN: CENTRAL AMERICA

Test 19: Lesson 47, 48, 49, 50

Part 1 – Labeling: A and B (23 pts.)



Part 2 – Multiple Choice (16 pts.)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. D | 9. B |
| 2. A | 10. A |
| 3. C | 11. C |
| 4. B | 12. A |
| 5. D | 13. D |
| 6. A | 14. C |
| 7. D | 15. B |
| 8. C | 16. C |

Part 3 – Short Answer (6pts) Answers will vary.

Clue 1: The Panama Canal stretches 51 miles through the Isthmus of Panama.
Students could also write – The Panama Canal is 51 miles long and connects the Pacific Ocean to the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean.

Clue 2: More than 12,000 ships pass through the Panama Canal each year

Clue 3: More than 14,000 people work at the Panama Canal.

Bonus Clue: If you were traveling from New York to San Francisco by ship you would save thousands of miles and lots of money by using the Panama Canal.

CHAPTER ELEVEN: THE ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

Test 20: Lessons 51, 52, 53, 54

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (10 pts.)

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. C .

Part 2 – Short Answer (4 pts.)

What are Hurricanes?

Hurricanes are violent tropical storms that begin in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Africa.

When hurricanes reach the warm waters of the Caribbean Sea, they become more violent.

Hurricanes bring heavy rain and winds.

What are the consequences of hurricanes?

Hurricanes have caused serious damage to the Caribbean Islands.

They are also known for causing damage along the Gulf Coast and the eastern coastline of the United States.

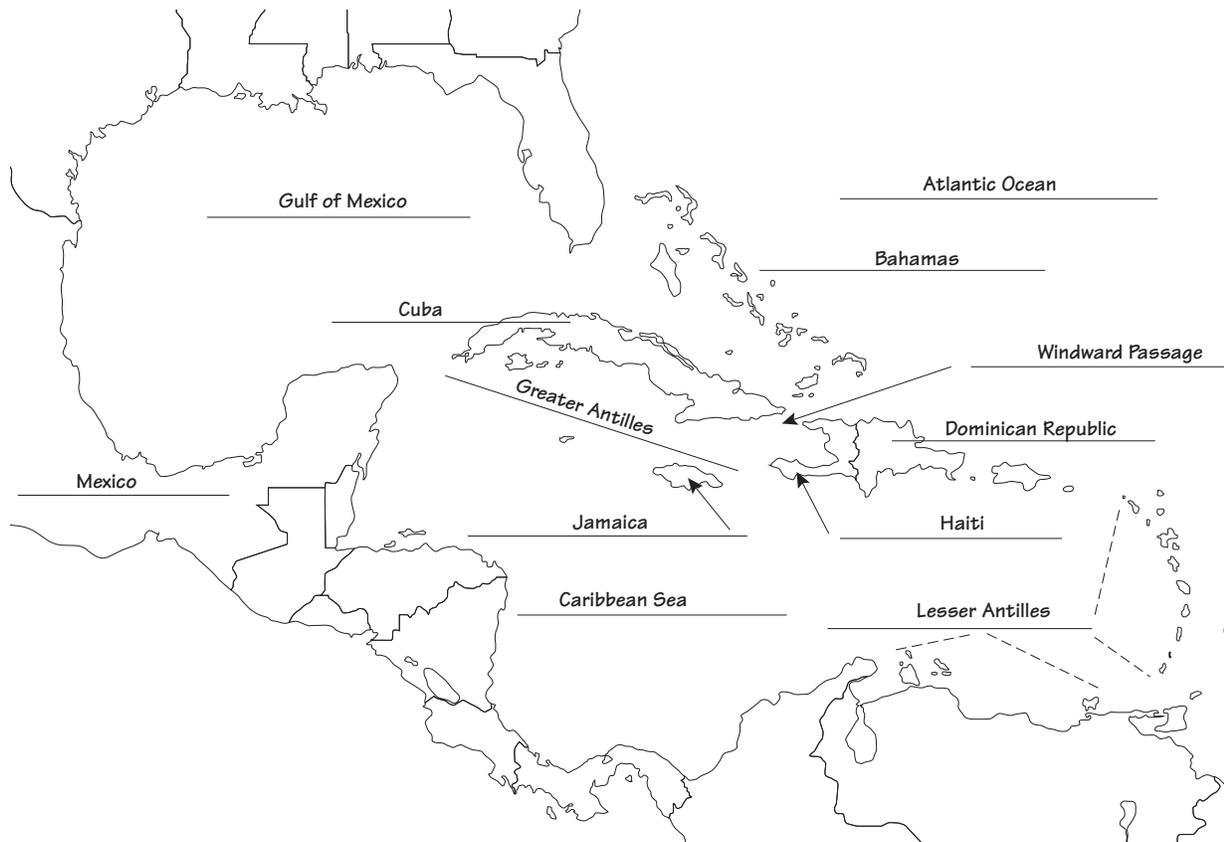
Part 3 – Short Answer (2pts.)

What are trade winds?

Trade winds bring cool temperatures off the Atlantic Ocean to the Caribbean Islands.

Trade winds help reduce the heat from the sun's direct rays. They cause even temperatures throughout the year.

Part 4 – Labeling (12 pts.)



Optional Part 1 – Fill-in-the –Blanks (10 pts.)

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. West Indies | 6. tourism |
| 2. archipelagos | 7. sugar cane |
| 3. Greater Antilles | 8. trade winds |
| 4. Bahamas | 9. hurricanes |
| 5. Lesser Antilles | 10. Cuba |

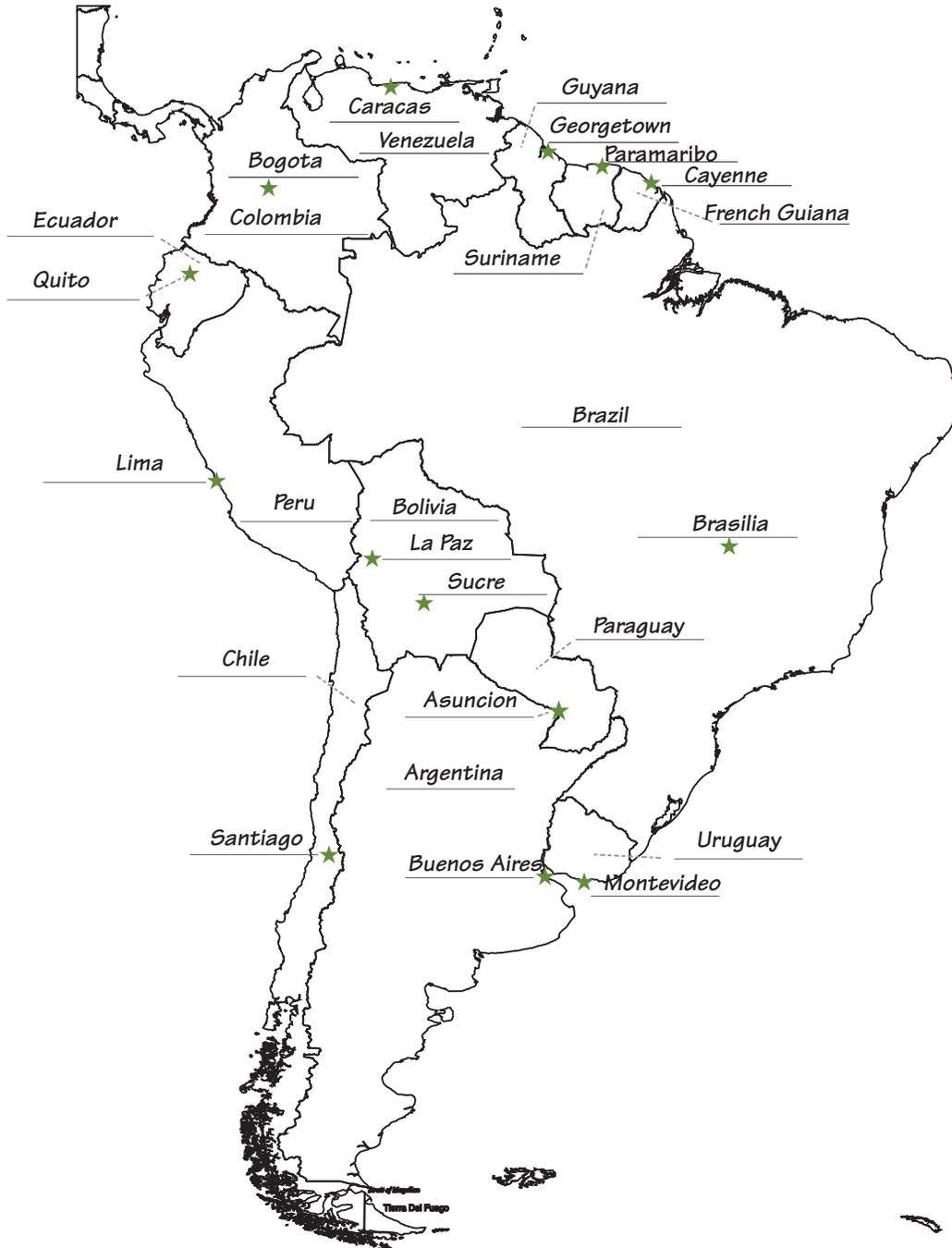
Optional Part 2 – Matching (10 pts.)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 3 | F. 10 |
| B. 1 | G. 12 |
| C. 2 | H. 6 |
| D. 7 | I. 4 |
| E. 11 | J. 5 |

CHAPTER TWELVE: SOUTH AMERICA

Test 21: Lessons 55, 56, 57, 58

Part 1 – Labeling (27 pts.)



Part 2 – True/False (9 pts.)

- 1. F, Panama
- 2. T
- 3. F, Laguna del Carbon
- 4. F, Lake Titicaca
- 5. F, Andes

Part 3 – Labeling (21 pts.)



CHAPTER TWELVE: SOUTH AMERICA

Test 22: Lessons 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61

Multiple Choice (37 pts.)

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 11. B | 21. B | 31. B |
| 2. C | 12. A | 22. D | 32. D |
| 3. D | 13. B | 23. C | 33. A |
| 4. B | 14. C | 24. A | 34. C |
| 5. C | 15. D | 25. B | 35. D |
| 6. A | 16. B | 26. A | 36. B |
| 7. A | 17. D | 27. D | 37. D |
| 8. C | 18. D | 28. C | |
| 9. C | 19. B | 29. B | |
| 10. D | 20. B | 30. C | |

