



ST. Augustine Catholic School

Washington, DC

June 9, 2021

Dear Students,

My name is Sister Stella Maris Ihejeto, HHCJ. I welcome you to eight grade Social Studies class. I am sure that it will be an exciting year for us to study, learn, and grow together. You will be experiencing eight grade for the first time, with God on our side we will achieve our goals. Your Social Studies book is Discovering our Past a History of the United States, Early Years.

I wish you an enjoyable and safe summer holidays. And I look forward to meeting you in September, building upon the skills you mastered this year, and helping you to accomplish new challenges in Social Studies subject area.

Sincerely,

Sister Stella Maris Ihejeto, HHCJ

IXL Standard for Grade 8

8.1,8.1.1,8.1.2,8.1.3,8.1.4,8.1.5,8.1.6

I Age of Exploration

1. The Age of Exploration: origins
2. Portuguese and Spanish expeditions: part 1
3. Portuguese and Spanish expeditions: part 2
4. French and English expeditions: part 1
5. French and English expeditions: part 2
6. The Columbian Exchange

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class Period: _____

Age of Exploration

Explorer	Date	Country	Explorations
Balboa			
Cabot			
Cabral			
Cartier			
Champlain			
Columbus			
Cortez			
Da Gama			
Diaz			
Drake			
Gilbert			
Hudson			
La Salle			
Magellan			
Marquette & Joliet			
Pizarro			
Ponce de Leon			
Raleigh			

Ancient Americas: Word Search Puzzle

Y	U	C	A	T	A	N	W	F	X	G	N	H	E	I	R	O	A	J	Y
M	N	L	N	D	D	A	M	E	R	I	C	A	S	Z	L	T	K	A	B
Z	N	E	O	N	E	L	O	R	P	O	Q	I	R	B	E	S	J	L	T
D	L	B	W	A	N	V	E	U	E	H	O	P	E	W	E	L	L	E	C
R	E	X	L	P	A	N	Y	S	Z	R	A	U	A	N	B	S	C	T	D
Y	H	T	R	O	P	I	C	A	L	G	P	E	N	F	A	E	K	S	D
F	T	I	T	C	J	U	L	K	N	L	A	M	C	L	N	H	O	I	P
A	N	R	U	B	D	N	A	H	S	A	L	S	I	Y	E	P	L	Q	E
R	S	M	S	K	T	I	S	T	A	S	E	R	E	T	I	Y	M	H	D
M	N	R	L	E	J	E	S	U	L	B	N	E	N	Z	S	L	E	X	N
I	E	S	U	O	H	T	I	P	C	T	Q	D	T	M	O	G	W	G	U
N	R	L	R	O	O	R	C	H	T	D	U	L	A	A	D	V	N	R	O
G	K	S	N	I	Q	U	P	L	E	L	E	I	R	I	T	R	U	A	M
I	E	M	E	P	S	S	E	G	S	F	L	U	R	Z	T	S	O	I	T
R	J	A	S	U	P	E	R	N	O	V	A	B	S	E	R	E	D	N	N
H	A	T	A	R	V	R	I	N	T	N	D	U	T	L	D	P	F	E	
S	T	T	C	S	R	W	O	S	R	N	T	N	T	H	L	N	Q	O	P
G	N	U	R	K	X	S	D	E	A	R	S	U	V	E	N	O	L	R	R
T	E	L	I	O	E	Y	N	L	P	E	Q	O	A	O	N	L	P	E	E
F	V	V	F	E	D	R	E	V	A	S	E	M	L	R	E	M	X	S	S
Y	A	A	I	E	Z	I	C	O	E	U	E	N	G	Y	I	T	K	T	T
E	L	C	C	A	N	B	L	D	T	R	R	F	R	H	R	J	W	S	A
L	B	N	E	T	D	B	E	R	I	N	G	S	T	R	A	I	T	L	E
Z	N	Y	E	X	L	W	T	C	V	S	U	E	T	S	S	S	R	F	R
E	A	W	O	O	D	L	A	N	D	S	R	A	Q	B	U	C	V	D	G

- TERMS**
- Adena
 - adobe
 - Americas
 - ancient
 - Bering Strait
 - Classic Period
 - Copan
 - dry farming
 - glyph
 - Great Serpent Mound
 - Hopewell
 - kiva
 - La Venta
 - land bridge
 - maize
 - Mesa Verde
 - Middle America
 - mound builders
 - Palenque
 - pit house
 - pueblo
 - rain forests
 - sacrifice
 - slash and burn
 - stela
 - supernova
 - theory
 - tropical
 - woodlands
 - Yucatan

Mayan Civilization

Word Search Puzzle

R Z C S O O Y Z D R A O E O R
 E V I M S B U L O O S N H T H
 R C V R A C C K I D T A C Y N
 W L I O N R A I R A R C E O K
 P O L F F J T Q E V O L P Z X
 U N I T I E A B P L N U M U E
 S G Z A J R N I C A O K A A S
 T C A L Y A C S I S M U C A U
 E O T P O U D A S L Y K P O W
 L U I L L A Q E S E D A G R S
 A N O A A E C S A N I U I S N
 E T N I K Z I A L H A T V A R
 O C Y N I W T M C T T M C L O
 C A A O T E A I E E M I U T B
 I L L M O Y R M N A R E J H S
 X E S E A F A L T E B L B C I
 E N E R K L A H M O H S L F D
 M D K E A N E A D V C C P N I
 X A A C G M O A Q Y B L I F A
 E R U U A S T A B A S C O H N
 G S A T E S L L E H S A E S C
 C G I M O O R A N A T N I U Q
 E C O R B E L E D A R C H C H
 S D I M A R Y P D E P P E T S
 C B A L L C O U R T S V O H J
 B E L I Z E H O N D U R A S J
 E U Q N E L A P S E C A L A P
 M A I Z E X S H P Y L G L G T
 Y E Z I I W L K A J Q A R D I
 B M F W N E Z H F G M X M O S

TERMS

ADOBE
 ASTRONOMY
 BALL COURTS
 BELIZE
 CACAO
 CAMPECHE, Mexico
 CEREMONIAL PLATFORMS
 CHIAPAS, Mexico
 CHICHEN ITZA
 CIVILIZATION
 CLASSIC PERIOD
 CORBELED ARCH
 EL SALVADOR
 GLYPHS
 GUATEMALA
 HONDURAS
 HUMAN SACRIFICE
 JADE
 KUKULCAN
 LONG COUNT CALENDAR
 MAIZE
 MATHEMATICS
 MAYA
 MESOAMERICAN
 MEXICO
 OBSIDIAN
 PALACES
 PALENQUE
 QUINTANA ROO, Mexico
 SALT
 SEA SHELLS
 STELAE
 STEPPED PYRAMIDS
 TABASCO, Mexico
 TIKAL
 WRITTEN LANGUAGE
 YUCATAN, Mexico

1.12 The Enduring Mystery of the Anasazi

Time-worn pueblos and dramatic cliff towns, set amid the stark, rugged mesas and canyons of Colorado and New Mexico, mark the settlements of some of the earliest inhabitants of North America, the Anasazi (a Navajo word meaning "ancient ones").

By 500 A.D. the Anasazi had established some of the first villages in the American Southwest, where they hunted and grew crops of corn, squash, and beans. The Anasazi flourished over the centuries, developing sophisticated dams and irrigation systems; creating a masterful, distinctive pottery tradition; and carving multiroom dwellings into the sheer sides of cliffs that remain among the most striking archaeological sites in the United States today.

Yet by the year 1300, they had abandoned their settlements, leaving their pottery, implements, even clothing – as though they intended to return – and seemingly vanished into history. Their homeland remained empty of human beings for more than a century – until the arrival of new tribes, such as the Navajo and the Ute, followed by the Spanish and other European settlers.

The story of the Anasazi is tied inextricably to the beautiful but harsh environment in which they chose to live. Early settlements, consisting of simple pithouses scooped out of the ground, evolved into sunken kivas (underground rooms) that served as meeting and religious sites. Later generations developed the masonry techniques for building

square, stone pueblos. But the most dramatic change in Anasazi living was the move to the cliff sides below the flat – topped mesas, where the Anasazi carved their amazing, multilevel dwellings.

The Anasazi lived in a communal society. They traded with other peoples in the region, but signs of warfare are few and isolated. And although the Anasazi certainly had religious and other leaders, as well as skilled artisans, social or class distinctions were virtually nonexistent.

Religious and social motives undoubtedly played a part in the building of the cliff communities and their final abandonment. But the struggle to raise food in an increasingly difficult environment was probably the paramount factor. As populations grew, farmers planted larger areas on the mesas, causing some communities to farm marginal lands, while others left the mesa tops for the cliffs. But the Anasazi couldn't halt the steady loss of the land's fertility from constant use, nor withstand the region's cyclical droughts. Analysis of tree rings, for example, shows that a drought lasting 23 years, from 1276 to 1299, finally forced the last groups of Anasazi to leave permanently.

Although the Anasazi dispersed from their ancestral homeland, their legacy remains in the remarkable archaeological record that they left behind, and in the Hopi, Zuni, and other Pueblo peoples who are their descendants.

Early Settlements

The early 1600s saw the beginning of a great tide of emigration from Europe to North America. Spanning more than three centuries, this movement grew from a trickle of a few hundred English colonists to a flood of millions of newcomers. Impelled by powerful and diverse motivations, they built a new civilization on the northern part of the continent.

The first English immigrants to what is now the United States crossed the Atlantic long after thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. Like all early travelers to the New World, they came in small, overcrowded ships. During their six-to 12-week voyages, they lived on meager rations. Many died of disease, ships were often battered by storms, and some were lost at sea.

Most European emigrants left their homelands to escape political oppression, to seek the freedom to practice their religion, or to find opportunities denied them at home. Between 1620 and 1635, economic difficulties swept England. Many people could not find work. Even skilled artisans could earn little more than a bare living. Poor crop yields added to the distress. In addition, the Commercial Revolution had created a burgeoning textile industry, which demanded an ever-increasing supply of wool to keep the looms running. Landlords enclosed farmlands and evicted the peasants in favor of sheep cultivation. Colonial expansion became an outlet for this displaced peasant population.

The colonists' first glimpse of the new land was a vista of dense woods. The settlers might not have survived had it not been for the help of friendly Indians, who taught them how to grow native plants – pumpkin, squash, beans, and corn. In addition, the vast, virgin forests, extending nearly 2,100 kilometers along the Eastern seaboard, proved a rich source of game and firewood. They also provided abundant raw materials used to build houses, furniture, ships, and profitable items for export.

Although the new continent was remarkably endowed by nature, trade with Europe was vital for articles the settlers could not produce. The coast served the immigrants well. The whole length of shore provided many inlets and harbors. Only two areas – North Carolina and southern New Jersey – lacked harbors for ocean-going vessels.

Majestic rivers – the Kennebec, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and numerous others – linked lands between the coast and the Appalachian Mountains with the sea. Only one river, however, the St. Lawrence – dominated by the French in Canada – offered a water passage to the Great Lakes and the heart of the continent. Dense forests, the resistance of some Indian tribes, and the formidable barrier of the Appalachian Mountains discouraged settlement beyond the coastal plain. Only trappers and traders ventured into the wilderness. For the first hundred years the colonists built their settlements compactly along the coast.

Political considerations influenced many people to move to America. In the 1630s, arbitrary rule by England's Charles I gave impetus to the migration. The subsequent revolt and triumph of Charles' opponents under Oliver Cromwell in the 1640s led many cavaliers – "king's men" – to cast their lot in Virginia. In the German-speaking regions of Europe, the oppressive policies of various petty princes – particularly with regard to religion – and the devastation caused by a long series of wars helped swell the movement to America in the late 17th and 18th centuries.

The journey entailed careful planning and management, as well as considerable expense and risk. Settlers had to be transported nearly 5,000 kilometers across the sea. They needed utensils, clothing, seed, tools, building materials, livestock, arms, and ammunition. In contrast to the colonization policies of other countries and other periods, the emigration from England was not directly sponsored by the government but by private groups of individuals whose chief motive was profit.

HANDOUT A
THE VALUE OF RIGHTS

Directions: Read over the Bill of Rights and the rights protected in each amendment. Then think about which rights are most important to you. Choose five that you believe are the most important, and list them in the chart below. Then answer the questions below.

Right	Amendment
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

1. Why did you select these rights?

2. How would life change without the other rights?

3. Why is it important that we have all of these rights?

Bill of Rights Word Search

Find and circle the words below in the word find puzzle.
Words can be vertical, horizontal, diagonal, forward or backward.

A	D	C	O	N	G	R	E	S	S	T	Y	U
M	A	N	G	G	F	R	T	Z	C	O	R	R
E	A	E	M	H	Y	R	Z	O	R	T	U	I
N	S	G	H	U	T	U	E	F	D	H	J	G
D	Q	R	N	B	G	R	O	E	G	L	J	H
M	U	M	R	A	T	F	I	E	D	M	H	T
E	D	H	A	O	C	I	Y	A	K	O	B	S
N	E	G	V	H	H	A	C	X	L	S	M	J
T	R	Q	C	B	F	F	R	I	F	S	B	H
S	H	X	L	I	B	E	R	T	I	E	S	I
D	P	T	Q	O	F	N	M	C	A	C	G	E
C	O	N	S	T	I	T	U	T	I	O	N	C
G	N	M	W	J	U	K	S	R	E	R	R	A
R	E	L	I	G	I	O	N	C	H	P	A	E
U	N	R	E	A	S	O	N	A	B	L	E	P

PEACE

JURY

CONGRESS

CONSTITUTION

TRIAL

MAGNA CARTA

RELIGION

FREEDOM

AMENDMENTS

LIBERTIES

UNREASONABLE

RIGHTS

PROCESS

