



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

TEACHER'S GUIDE

▶ **8th Grade**

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HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 800

Teacher's Guide

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Teacher Notes

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

The LIFEPAC curriculum from grades two through twelve is structured so that the daily instructional material is written directly into the LIFEPACs. The student is encouraged to read and follow this instructional material in order to develop independent study habits. The teacher should introduce the LIFEPAC to the student, set a required completion schedule, complete teacher checks, be available for questions regarding both content and procedures, administer and grade tests, and develop additional learning activities as desired. Teachers working with several students may schedule their time so that students are assigned to a quiet work activity when it is necessary to spend instructional time with one particular student.

The Teacher Notes section of the Teacher's Guide lists the required or suggested materials for the LIFEPACs and provides additional learning activities for the students. The materials section refers only to LIFEPAC materials and does not include materials which may be needed for the additional activities. Additional learning activities provide a change from the daily school routine, encourage the student's interest in learning and may be used as a reward for good study habits.

Materials Needed for LIFEPAC

Required:

Suggested:

atlas

world globe

encyclopedia

Additional Learning Activities

Section I Quest and Conquest

1. Discuss these questions.
 - a. What did Western Civilization get from Greece? from Rome? from Judaism? from Christianity?
 - b. Why was Prince Henry's work so revolutionary?
 - c. What kind of man was Columbus? a hero? an opportunist? a fool?
2. Do a class or individual project on spices to find out which were important, where they came from, and how they were used. Give a report.
3. Do research and a report or paper on the Viking exploration of America.
4. Different students should read about the lives of different *conquistadors*. Each should make a brief report to the class. Then, draw some conclusions. What kind of men were they?
5. Map out Magellan's trip around the world. Discuss what the circumstances would be like for the sailors at different points on the journey.
6. Discuss this question: Could the Aztec and Inca Empires have defeated the Spanish? If so, how?

Section II The Chase

1. Discuss the circumstances in England that hindered exploration from there between 1490 and 1600.
2. Do research and a report or paper on the life of Francis Drake.
3. Do research and a report or paper on the Grand Banks.
4. Discuss what life would have been like on a ship exploring the New World in the late 1400s and early 1500s.
5. Create an ending for the story of Henry Hudson's life after he was marooned.
6. Discuss what drove the people of the 15th and 16th centuries to explore the earth, and compare it with why people might one day explore the stars.
7. Different students should read about the lives of Cartier, Champlain, Jolliet, Marquette, and LaSalle. Give a brief report to the class. Then, draw some conclusions. What kind of men were they?
8. Discuss the morality of the European custom of claiming for themselves any lands they "discovered."

Section III The First Colonies

1. Each student or group of students should assume the role of a person in a Spanish colony—slave, Indian, mestizo, Spanish nobleman, etc. Discuss what your role is in society in the 1500s. Do the same for the French, Dutch, and English colonies.

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2. Discuss how life was different in Spanish, Dutch, French, and English colonies and how it was the same.
3. Every student should write his own story about what happened to the Lost Colony. Read them in class. Discuss which is the most likely, the least likely, and the best story.
4. Discuss what life was like for the colonists in the early years of Jamestown.
5. Do some role playing and discuss or dramatize what it must have been like for Pocahontas to go to England.
6. Discuss the long-term effects of the three major events of 1619 at Jamestown. (The arrival of women and slaves, the founding of the House of Burgesses). Which was the most important event and why?
7. Discuss why the Indians would help the colonists and why they would fight them.
8. Discuss whether the Native Americans could have stopped European colonization of North America. If so, how?

Alternate Tests

Reproducible Tests
for use with the History &
Geography 800 Teacher's Guide

History & Geography 801 Alternate Test

Name _____

Match these people with the best description of the land they explored. Some answers will be used more than once (each answer, 2 points).

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Marquette | a. the Mississippi River |
| 2. _____ La Salle | b. Florida |
| 3. _____ Columbus | c. the Caribbean, Central America, and northern South America |
| 4. _____ Balboa | d. New York and northern Canada |
| 5. _____ Magellan | e. Newfoundland |
| 6. _____ Drake | f. St. Lawrence River |
| 7. _____ Coronado | g. Isthmus of Panama |
| 8. _____ Cartier | h. coast of South America and the Pacific Ocean on the way to Asia |
| 9. _____ Ponce de León | i. west coast of North America on the way to Asia |
| 10. _____ Champlain | j. southwestern United States |
| 11. _____ De Soto | k. Mississippi River, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas |
| 12. _____ Hudson | l. St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, east coast south to Massachusetts |
| 13. _____ Cabot | m. Ohio River valley, Mississippi River |
| 14. _____ Jolliet | |
| 15. _____ Ericson | |

Name the European country that sponsored each item or person (each answer, 2 points).

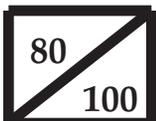
16. _____ Jamestown
17. _____ Columbus
18. _____ opening the trade route around Africa
19. _____ claimed the Mississippi River basin by 1700
20. _____ Fort Orange, settlements on the Hudson River
21. _____ the first permanent European settlement in the United States
22. _____ Cortes and Pizarro
23. _____ Magellan
24. _____ persecuted Huguenots, encouraged *coureurs de bois*
25. _____ Detroit, New Orleans, Quebec
26. _____ Roanoke, John Cabot

History & Geography 801 Alternate Test

27. _____ claimed Florida and southwestern U.S. by 1700
28. _____ claimed the U.S. east coast and Hudson Bay area by 1700
29. _____ divided up the non-Catholic world with Portugal with the Treaty of Tordesillas
30. _____ few settlers, mostly fur traders, no religious or political freedom, best relations with the Indians
31. _____ House of Burgesses, Elizabeth I, James I
32. _____ Isabela, Santa Fe, San Diego
33. _____ Champlain, Cartier
34. _____ Invincible Armada, a tremendous wealth of gold and silver from Mexico and Peru
35. _____ West India Company, purchased Manhattan Island, *patroon* system

Identify each of the following items or persons (each answer, 3 points).

36. _____ Traveled to China in the 1200s, wrote a book that interested Europe in the Far East
37. _____ Two hundred year attempt to take the Holy Land from the Muslims, brought Europe into contact with Asian markets and science
38. _____ Cash crop of Virginia
39. _____ The four cultural ancestors of Western Civilization
- _____
- _____
- _____
40. _____ settlement established by the London Company of Virginia in 1607 on a marshy peninsula
41. _____ the continent the very first American settlers came from
42. _____ prince who organized voyages around Africa to Asia



Date _____
Score _____

Answer Keys

SECTION ONE

- 1.1 Any order:
a. Rome
b. Greece
c. Jews
d. Christianity
- 1.2 Asia, across the Bering Strait
- 1.3 Either order:
a. Crusades
b. Marco Polo's book
- 1.4 Trade from the contact with Asia led to improved ships, education, larger cities, and stronger governments.
- 1.5 A.D. 476, Medieval
- 1.6 Roman Catholic Church
- 1.7 Seljuk Turks
- 1.8 China
- 1.9 Any order:
a. long trade routes over land and sea
b. land routes controlled by Muslims
c. Italian monopoly on the trade
- 1.10 Either order:
a. find the source of African gold
b. find a route to Asia
- 1.11 false (change *Spain* to *Portugal*)
- 1.12 true
- 1.13 false (change *alchemy* to *geography*)
- 1.14 true
- 1.15 false (change *Bartholomeu Diaz* to *Vasco da Gama*)
- 1.16 true
- 1.17 Genoa
- 1.18 west
- 1.19 half
- 1.20 Any order: Portugal, France, England
- 1.21 Any order: Ferdinand, Isabella
- 1.22 Muslim, Granada
- 1.23 Any order: *Niña, Pinta, Santa Maria*
- 1.24 He believed his own experts who said the earth was larger than Columbus' estimates and he did not want to grant the explorer's demands for himself.
- 1.25 Either order:
a. on the island of Hispaniola
b. Columbus
- 1.26 four
- 1.27 yes, Central America is part of North America
- 1.28 Amerigo Vespucci
- 1.29 That they were in or near Asia
- 1.30 Vikings under Leif Ericson
- 1.31 It established permanent contact between the Americas and Europe.
- 1.32 Ponce de León
- 1.33 Balboa
- 1.34 Ponce de León
- 1.35 Magellan
- 1.36 Coronado
- 1.37 Pizarro
- 1.38 Magellan
- 1.39 De Soto
- 1.40 Cortes
- 1.41 Coronado
- 1.42 De Soto
- 1.43 Spain and Portugal
- 1.44 To divide the non-Christian lands of the world "fairly" between the two
- 1.45 Line of Demarcation
- 1.46 They were soldiers and noblemen who came to get rich. They explored, mapped, and conquered much of the Americas for Spain.
- 1.47 Any order:
a. America was a long way from Asia
b. the world is a sphere
- 1.48 Any order
a. Spain concentrated its attention on Mexico and South America
b. the treasure excited the interest of the other nations of Europe
- 1.49 Teacher check

SECTION TWO

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|---|
| 2.1 | Henry VII | 2.18 | The Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River. |
| 2.2 | John Cabot | 2.19 | St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes, the east coast south to Massachusetts, northern New York |
| 2.3 | Sir Francis Drake | 2.20 | The Iroquois became enemies of France, allies with England, and interfered with French settlements south of the Great Lakes |
| 2.4 | Elizabeth I | 2.21 | yes |
| 2.5 | Grand Banks | 2.22 | no |
| 2.6 | Invincible Armada | 2.23 | no |
| 2.7 | He gave England a claim to North America along Canada and the eastern United States as well as discovering the Grand Banks. | 2.24 | no |
| 2.8 | They kept the Spanish fleet busy, reduced Spain's profit, and gave Elizabeth income. | 2.25 | no |
| 2.9 | He attacked Spanish interests on the American west coast, explored the west coast of North America, and captured a great deal of treasure. | 2.26 | <i>coureus de bois</i> |
| 2.10 | The defeat of the Invincible Armada, pirate attacks, rebellions in Spanish lands, bad management, and over-spending. | 2.27 | fur |
| 2.11 | false (change <i>Northeast</i> to <i>Northwest</i>) | 2.28 | Mississippi |
| 2.12 | false (new wording: <i>three</i> times for England and <i>one</i> time for the Netherlands) | 2.29 | Asia |
| 2.13 | true | 2.30 | landowner, fur |
| 2.14 | false (change <i>Hudson Bay</i> to <i>Hudson River</i>) | 2.31 | Louisiana |
| 2.15 | true | 2.32 | Down the Fox River from Lake Michigan to the Wisconsin River, south to the Mississippi until the Arkansas River, back up the Mississippi to the Illinois and Chicago River, and back to Lake Michigan |
| 2.16 | false (change the <i>United States</i> to <i>Canada</i>) | 2.33 | South of the Great Lakes around the Ohio River, the Mississippi River, and part of Texas on the Gulf of Mexico |
| 2.17 | They were fishermen who came to fish the Grand Banks and dry their catch on land. | 2.34 | All of the Mississippi Basin, from the Appalachians to the Rocky Mountains |

SECTION THREE

- 3.1 false (change *California* to *Florida*)
- 3.2 false (change *Santa Fe* to *St. Augustine*)
- 3.3 true
- 3.4 true
- 3.5 false (change *San Diego* to *Santa Fe*)
- 3.6 false (new wording: governor *appointed* by the *king*)
- 3.7 true
- 3.8 false (change *America* to *Spain*)
- 3.9 true
- 3.10 Dutch
- 3.11 French
- 3.12 French
- 3.13 Dutch
- 3.14 French
- 3.15 Strict government control of politics and trade, land held by rich landowners, and no religious freedom
- 3.16 The French needed the Indians to trap furs and the small French population was less of a threat to the Indians
- 3.17 The Dutch West India Company
- 3.18 Huge tracts of land were given to company members who brought over fifty people to settle on it.
- 3.19 They were ruled over by a privileged land-owning aristocracy and despotic governors who were appointed by the West India Company and were often poor administrators.
- 3.20 Any order: Humphrey Gilbert, Walter Raleigh
- 3.21 Any order: 1585, 1587
- 3.22 Virginia Dare
- 3.23 king
- 3.24 John Smith
- 3.25 Algonquin, Powhatan
- 3.26 Pocahontas
- 3.27 It disappeared without a trace while the leader was in England for three years.
- 3.28 Roanoke was sponsored by an individual nobleman while Jamestown's sponsor was a joint stock company.
- 3.29 It was chosen because it was an easily defensible peninsula but it was swampy and subjected the men to disease.
- 3.30 Any order:
a. lack of unity
b. inferior weapons
c. lack of immunity to European diseases
d. Europeans kept coming
- 3.31 Too many settlers arrived. They overwhelmed the food and shelter resources of the colony. Most of the people starved to death.
- 3.32 Every settler in Virginia was given 50 acres of land if he stayed three years.
- 3.33 Any order:
a. House of Burgesses meets
b. boatload of women sent from England
c. first African slaves arrive
- 3.34 About three hundred and fifty colonists were killed, the London Company lost its charter, Virginia became a crown colony
- 3.35 Almost 500 colonists were killed, the power of the Virginia Indians was broken and they were confined to reservations
- 3.36 tobacco
- 3.37 An indentured servant is a bound for a term of years and is then free. A slave is bound for life unless freed by his master.
- 3.38 Pocahontas
- 3.39 Any order:
a. Spain: Florida, Mexico, and the southwest U.S.
b. France: St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, Mississippi Basin
c. England: U.S. east coast, Hudson Bay area

SELF TEST 1

1.01	d	1.015	Any order:
1.02	e		a. Rome
1.03	j		b. Greece
1.04	f		c. Jews
1.05	c		d. Christianity
1.06	g	1.016	✓
1.07	i	1.017	✓
1.08	h	1.018	
1.09	b	1.019	✓
1.010	a	1.020	
1.011	The Treaty was an agreement	1.021	
	between Spain and Portugal to	1.022	✓
	divide the newly discovered non-	1.023	
	Christian lands of the world	1.024	✓
	between them.	1.025	
1.012	The Crusades were a series of	1.026	✓
	campaigns to capture the Holy	1.027	
	Land from the Turks. They brought	1.028	
	Europe into contact with the goods	1.029	✓
	and science of Asia which increased	1.030	true
	trade and knowledge in Europe.	1.031	false
1.013	The long route on land and sea was	1.032	true
	controlled on land by the Muslims	1.033	true
	and in Europe monopolized by the		
	Italian cities.		
1.014	A Portuguese prince who increased		
	Europe's knowledge of ship		
	building, navigation, and		
	geography while organizing a trade		
	route around Africa to Asia.		

History & Geography 801 Self Test Key

SELF TEST 2

2.01	<u>France</u>	2.015	j
	The Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River	2.016	f
		2.017	b
2.02	<u>Netherlands</u>	2.018	true
	Hudson River and the east coast of the U.S.	2.019	false
		2.020	false
2.03	<u>England</u>	2.021	true
	Hudson Bay area, eastern Canada	2.022	true
2.04	<u>France</u>	2.023	false
	St Lawrence River, Great Lakes, east coast south to Massachusetts	2.024	false
2.05	<u>England</u>		
	Newfoundland and U.S. east coast		
2.06	<u>France</u>		
	Mississippi River and tributaries from Lake Michigan to the Arkansas River		
2.07	<u>France</u>		
	Ohio River valley and Mississippi River		
2.08	g		
2.09	h		
2.010	d		
2.011	e		
2.012	i		
2.013	a		
2.014	c		

SELF TEST 3

3.01	Netherlands	3.027	Spain
3.02	England	3.028	France
3.03	France	3.029	France
3.04	Spain	3.030	England
3.05	Netherlands	3.031	
3.06	France	3.032	✓
3.07	England	3.033	
3.08	Spain	3.034	
3.09	Spain	3.035	✓
3.010	France	3.036	✓
3.011	c	3.037	✓
3.012	f	3.038	
3.013	g	3.039	✓
3.014	i	3.040	✓
3.015	a	3.041	Any two: lack of unity, inferior weapons, lack of immunity to European diseases, overwhelmed by the Europeans
3.016	d		
3.017	e		
3.018	j		
3.019	b	3.042	Company members were given large tracts of land in exchange for bringing over 50 settlers.
3.020	h		
3.021	France	3.043	Hudson River
3.022	England	3.044	Any two: autocratic government, government control of trade, land owned by wealthy landlords, no religious freedom
3.023	Spain		
3.024	France		
3.025	Spain		
3.026	France		

History & Geography 801 Test Key

1. d
2. t
3. r
4. a
5. i
6. k
7. e
8. q
9. l
10. n
11. f
12. s
13. m
14. g
15. b
16. o
17. p
18. j
19. c
20. h
21. d
22. b
23. c
24. d
25. d
26. b
27. c
28. c
29. b
30. b
31. tobacco
32. Portugal
33. Henry the Navigator
34. Italy
35. sea dogs
36. Northwest Passage
37. Grand Banks
38. Huguenots
39. fur
40. St. Augustine
41. true
42. false
43. false
44. true
45. true
46. true
47. true
48. false
49. false
50. false

History & Geography 801 Alternate Test Key

1. a
2. j
3. c
4. g
5. h
6. i
7. j
8. f
9. b
10. l
11. k
12. d
13. e
14. a
15. e
16. England
17. Spain
18. Portugal
19. France
20. Netherlands
21. Spain
22. Spain
23. Spain
24. France
25. France
26. England
27. Spain
28. England
29. Spain
30. France
31. Britain
32. Spain
33. France
34. Spain
35. Netherlands
36. Marco Polo
37. Crusades
38. tobacco
39. Any order: Rome, Greece, Jews,
Christianity
40. Jamestown
41. Asia
42. Henry the Navigator



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