

Concept: Physical Geography of Middle America (Chapter 11)

Middle America (n) – Mexico and Central America

plateau (n) – a large raised area of mostly level land

isthmus (n) – strip of land with water on both sides that joins two bodies of land

tributary (n) – a river or stream that flows into another river

Natural Resources – things found in nature that people can use to meet their needs

renewable resources (n) – a natural resource that can be replaced

nonrenewable resources (n) – a resource that cannot be replaced

Concept: Culture of Middle America

subsistence farming (v) – growing enough food to meet the needs of the farmer's family

cash crop farming (v) – a crop grown mostly for sale rather than for the needs of the farmer's family

one-resource economy (n) – a country's economy based largely on one resource or crop

diversify (v) – to add variety

Concept: History of Middle America

hieroglyphics (n) – a system of writing using signs and symbols

maize (n) – corn

Aztec (n) – a civilization of native people who arrived in the valley of Mexico in the 1100's and built an empire in Middle America in the 1400's

Maya (n) – a civilization of native people who lived in Central America and Southern Mexico in 250-900 AD

Tenochtitlan (n) – the Aztec capital that stood on a floating island on the site of present-day Mexico City

Moctezuma (n) – a ruler of the Aztec empire at the time the Spanish arrived

conquistador – one of the conquerors who claimed and ruled land in the Americas for the Spanish government in the 1500's

Hernan Cortes (n) – a conquistador who conquered the Aztec empire

mestizo (n) – in Latin America a person of mixed Spanish and Native American ancestry

hacienda (n) – a large farm or plantation

revolution – (n) (Chapter 12: 4) overthrow of a government, with another taking its place

criollo – a person with Spanish parents who was born in Latin America

caudillo (n) – a military officer who rules a country very strictly

dictator (n) – a ruler with complete power

export (v) – to send products from one country to be sold in another

import (v) – to bring products into one country from another

foreign debt (n) – money owed by one country to other countries

regime (n) – a particular administration or government

Chpt 13

indigenous people (n) – descendants of the people who first lived in a region

campesino – a poor Latin American farmer or farm worker

emigrate (v) – to leave one country to settle in another

Francisco Pizarro – a Spanish conquistador who conquered the Incas

Chapter 14

migrant worker (n) – a laborer who travels from one area to another, picking crops that are in season

plaza – a public square at the center of a village, a town, or a city

squatter (n) – a person who settles on someone else's land without permission

land reform (n) – the effort to distribute land more equally and fairly

political movement (n.) – a large group of people who work together for political change

strike (n) – a refusal to work until certain demands of workers are met

lock (n) – a section of waterway in which ships are raised or lowered by adjusting the water level

Canal Zone (n) – a 10-mile strip of land along the Panama Canal, once governed by the United States

ecotourism (n) – travel to unspoiled areas in order to learn about the environment

Chapter 15 (all) Caribbean

Fidel Castro (n) – a former dictator of Cuba

communism (n) – an economic system in which the government owns all large businesses and most of the country's land

illiterate (adj) – unable to read and write

ally (n) – a country joined to another country for a special purpose

exile (n) – a person who leaves his or her homeland for another country, often for political reasons

refugee (n) – someone who leaves his or her homeland to protect personal safety and escape persecution

Creole (n) – a person of mixed African and European descent; in Haiti, a language that mixes French and African languages

constitution (n) – a statement of a country's basic laws and values

citizen (n) – a person with certain rights and responsibilities under a particular government

commonwealth (n) – a self-governing political unit that has strong ties to a particular country

Chpt 12:4 (385)

Toussaint L'Ouverture (n) – leader of Haiti's fight for independence

revolution (n) – overthrow of a government, with another taking its place

13:2 (410)

West Indies (n) – the Caribbean islands

ethnic groups (n) – a group of people who share the same ancestry, language, religion, or cultural traditions

Carnival (n) – lively annual celebration just before Lent in Latin America

Concept: History of South America 12:2 (373) 12:3 (378) 12:4 (385)

Cuzco (n) – capital of the Incan empire

Topa Inca (n) – emperor of the Incas, who expanded their empire

census (n) – an official count of all the people in an area

quipu (n) – knotted strings on which the Incas recorded information
aqueduct (n) – pipe or channel that carries water from a distant source
Francisco Pizarro (n) – conquistador who conquered the Incas
mestizo (n) – Latin America, a person of mixed Spanish and Native American ancestry
hacienda (n) – a large farm or plantation
Simón Bolívar (n) – a South American revolutionary leader
José de San Martín (n) – a South American revolutionary leader
gauchos (n) – cowboys of the pampas of Argentina
subsistence farming (n) – growing only enough food to meet the needs of the farmer's family
cash crop (n) – a crop grown mostly for sale rather than for the farmer's own use

Chpt 16 (ALL) (494)

canopy (n) – the dense mass of leaves and branches that form the top layer of a rain forest
Amazon rain forest (n) – a large tropical rain forest occupying the Amazon Basin in northern South America
Rio de Janeiro (n) – a large city in Brazil previously the capital of Brazil
savanna (n) – a flat, grassy region, or plain
Altiplano (n) – a high plateau in the Andes Mountains (hint: middle high alto)
sierra (n) – the mountain region of Peru (hint: high soprano)
oasis (n) – a fertile area in a desert that has a source of water
Ferdinand Magellan (n) – Portuguese explorer sailing for Spain, whose expedition first circumnavigated the globe
circumnavigate (v) – to sail or fly all the way around something, such as the Earth
privatization (n) – the government's sale of land or industries it owns to private businesses or individuals
coup (n) – the overthrow of a ruler or government by an organized group, which then takes power

Concept: Physical Geography of South America (Chapter 11)

pampas (n) – flat grasslands in South America
rain forest (n) – a dense evergreen forest that has abundant rainfall year-round
Amazon River (n) – a long river in northern South America
El Niño (n) – a warming of the ocean water along the western coast of South America
hydroelectricity (n) – electric power produced by rushing water
one-resource economy (n) – a country's economy based largely on one resource or crop

Google Lost civilization Mayan – Youtube

Mexico Web quest from Dee Boggs -

Kim shared review and test on geography and history of LA

Ideas to share - vocabulary section in notebook

Bell ringer – analogy, map, vocabulary....

Journal – LEQ – have students answer the LEQ – HW assignment to answer, peer correct the next day for HW grade.

Vocab – discussion on how to

Read aloud – Kids Discover class sets vs Esperanza Rising, Cuba