7th Grade Critical Facts (1-100)

Geography and Prehistory Unit

1. List the four components commonly found in most Maps.
	1. Title, Key (Legend), Compass Rose, Scale
2. List the four major Oceans in the world.
	1. Atlantic Ocean c. Indian Ocean
	2. Pacific Ocean d. Arctic Ocean
3. List all seven continents.
	1. North America d: Asia g: Antarctica
	2. South America e: Africa
	3. Europe f: Australia
4. Identify: The land bridge that connected Asia to North America during the last Ice Age, which archaeologist believe was the path that the first Native Americans used to reach the New World.
	1. Beringia
5. This geographic tool is used to measure, in degrees, how for north or south a place is from the Equator.
	1. Latitude
6. This geographic tool is used to measure, in degrees, how far east or west a place is from the Prime Meridian.
	1. Longitude
7. What is the zero degree line of longitude called?
	1. Prime Meridian
8. What is the zero degree line of latitude called?
	1. Equator

Chapter 1

1. Identify: The artificial watering of crops through either surface water (rivers or lakes) or ground water (from a well).
	1. Irrigation
2. Identify: A long period of time in which very little or no rain falls.
	1. Drought
3. What are three of the five most important rivers in New Mexico?
	1. Rio Grande, Pecos, San Juan, Canadian, Gila
4. Please list all other states in the Unites states that share a border with New Mexico;
	1. Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas

Chapter 2

1. A term that means something that was made by people. (Hint: often studied by archaeologists.)
	1. artifacts
2. Identify: The study of ancient peoples, usually by examining the things they left behind.
	1. Archaeology
3. Identify: The learned behavior of a people, or the lifeway of a people.
	1. Culture
4. Identify: The earliest formally recognized culture in the New World; these hunter-gatherers lived about 12,000 years ago.
	1. Clovis Culture
5. Identify: People who move from place to place, and have no permanent home.
	1. Nomads
6. Identify: A word used to describe a way of life in which people settle down and build permanent homes.
	1. Sedentary
7. Identify: Aztec word for a spear-thrower, used to hurl spears much farther and harder than they could be thrown by hand.
	1. Atlatl

Chapter 3

1. The people, whose name translates as “Ancient Ones”, were the ancestors of the Pueblo Indians.
	1. Anasazi
2. Although the Anasazi were spread throughout a large area in New Mexico and Colorado, the largest and most complex settlement of Anasazi was located in what place?
	1. Chaco Canyon
3. In the 13th century the Anasazi abandoned Chaco Canyon and moved to the Rio Grande Valley and to Arizona. Why do archaeologists think they did this?
	1. A long drought made it impossible to feed the people, and the Anasazi had to

 move to a place with more water.

1. Identify: Used to describe a religion that recognizes only one God.
	1. Monotheism
2. Identify: Used to describe a religion that recognized many different Gods.
	1. Polytheism
3. A type of culture where the line of descent is traced through the woman’s family.
	1. Matrilineal
4. A type of culture where the line of descent is traced through the man’s family.
	1. Patrilineal
5. In Pueblo culture these beings (associated in some cases with masks) are considered to be the ancestors of the Pueblo People and messengers from the Gods.
	1. Kachina
6. List the four Native American peoples of New Mexico that were discussed in class this year.
	1. Pueblo, Navajo, Apache, Comanche

Chapter 4

1. What was the name of the Italian explorer who “discovered” the New World while he was searching for a way to sail to Asia?
	1. Christopher Columbus
2. In what year did Christopher Columbus make his first trip to the New World?
	1. 1492
3. What were the names of the three ships in Columbus’s first voyage?
	1. The Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria
4. What was Columbus looking for when he “discovered” the New World in 1492?
	1. A water route to Asia
5. Identify: The exchange of goods, ideas, and people between Europe and the Americas.
	1. Columbian Exchange.
6. Identify: A Spanish explorer in the new world in the 1500’s, given the right by the Spanish king to claim lands in the name of Spain.
	1. Conquistador
7. What was the name of the great empire, centered in the Valley of Mexico, which was conquered by the Spanish in 1521?
	1. The Aztec
8. Identify: The last Emperor of the Aztec People, killed after Cortez arrived in 1519.
	1. Montezuma
9. What was the name of the Spanish Conquistador who is given credit for conquering the Aztec Empire in 1521?
	1. Herman Cortez
10. Identify: Any government in which the leaders of the government are also the leaders of the religion and they rule as representatives of the Deity.
	1. Theocracy.
11. What was the name of the Native American woman who assisted Cortez by acting as an interpreter for him, and whose name is synonymous in Mexico today with “Traitor”.
	1. Malinche, or Dona Marina
12. What was the name of the Spanish conquistador given credit for conquering the Incan Empire?
	1. Pizzaro
13. This South American Empire, responsible for building over a thousand miles worth of roads, was also conquered by the Spanish.
	1. The Inca
14. What Spanish Conquistador was shipwrecked in the Gulf of Mexico and walked over a thousand miles and eight years to get back to New Spain?
	1. Cabeza de Vaca
15. Who was the Black, Moorish ex-slave who journeyed with Cabeza De Vaca after being shipwrecked and later acted as a guide for the Fray Marcos expedition? (Hint: He was killed at Zuni)
	1. Estevan
16. The Spanish word that means “buffalo cow”; it was the name applied to the area north of New Spain, which the Spanish thought was very rich.
	1. Cibola
17. Who was the Spanish priest that led an expedition north of New Spain in an attempt to locate Cibola? His guide was Estevan. Although he turned back after Estevan was killed at Zuni, he reported to the Spanish Viceroy of New Spain that he had seen seven cities whose walls were made of gold.
	1. Fray Marcos
18. Formal permission from a government for a person or group of people to start a Colony.
	1. Charter
19. Who was the conquistador that led a large expedition to New Mexico in 1540, looking for treasure and riches? Although he found no treasure and eventually returned to New Spain in shame, he did explore a large part of the southwest.
	1. Coronado

Chapter 5

1. Identify: A type of farming in which farmers grow only enough crops to feed their own family.
	1. Subsistence Farming
2. Who was the Spaniard who attempted to colonize New Mexico in 1590, even though he did not have permission from the king to do so? He was arrested and taken back to New Spain.
	1. Castano de Sosa
3. What was the name of the first Spanish governor of New Mexico?
	1. Don Juan de Onate
4. List the first three Spanish settlements in New Mexico.
	1. San Juan, San Gabriel, Santa Fe
5. After Onate gave up trying to make a settlement in New Mexico, the Spanish king appointed a Royal Governor to try and make a Spanish settlement work in New Mexico. What was the name of this Royal Governor? (Hint: He built Santa Fe).
	1. Don Pedro de Peralta
6. What year was the city of Santa Fe started?
	1. 1610

Chapter 6

1. In what year did the Pueblo revolt take place?
	1. A: 1680
2. What was the name of the Native American leader who is given much credit for planning and leading the Pueblo Revolt?
	1. Pope
3. What is the name of the capital of New Mexico?
	1. Santa Fe
4. Identify: The practice of marrying just one person.
	1. Monogamy
5. Identify: The practice of marrying two or more people.
	1. Polygamy

Chapter 7

1. What was the name of the Spanish conquistador that reconquered New Mexico in 1693, after the Pueblo Revolt.
	1. Don Diego de Vargas
2. What year was the city of Albuquerque started?
	1. 1706
3. What American explorer entered the Southwest in 1806, on orders from President Jefferson? He built a fort in Spanish claimed New Mexico and was eventually kicked out of New Mexico by the Spanish.
	1. Zebulon Pike

Chapter 8

1. A type of religious art where (Santo) where a picture of a Saint was painted or carved on a flat surface.
	1. Retablo
2. A type of religious art (Santo) where the image of the Saint is carved or sculpted into a 3-dimensional image.
	1. Bulto
3. A large area of land in Spanish New Mexico, where both crops and cattle were raised.
	1. Hacienda
4. What was the name of the “Royal Highway” that connected New Mexico to New Spain in the 1700s and 1800s?
	1. The Camino Real
5. Identify: A system in which people trade goods for other goods, without using money.
	1. Barter System

Chapter 9

1. The Santa Fe Trail connected Santa Fe, New Mexico to what other city (and state)?
	1. Independence, Mo.
2. What was the main reason the Revolt of 1837 occurred?
	1. The people of New Mexico didn’t want to pay Taxes
3. What was the name of the governor that was killed in the Revolt of 1837?
	1. Albino Perez

Chapter 10

1. The land of New Mexico has been claimed by three other countries in its history. What are these three countries?
	1. Spain, Mexico, United States
2. During what years was the Mexican-American War fought?
	1. 1846-1848
3. What conflict occurred when Spanish citizens rose up against the Americans in an attempt to drive them out of New Mexico durinf the Mexican-American War? (Hint: They killed Charles Bent, the American Governor)
	1. The Revolt of 1847
4. What was the decisive battle in New Mexico during the Mexican American War in which the American forces defeated the Mexican forced placed against them, giving The United Stated control of all of New Mexico?
	1. El Brazito
5. What was the name of the treaty that ended the Mexican-American War?
	1. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
6. At the end of the Mexican-American War, the United States gained a large amount of land from Mexico, including Texas, California and much of the American southwest. Although the United States paid Mexico 15 million dollars for this land, the only reason

Mexico agreed to this was because they lost the war and didn’t really have a choice. What is this transfer of land from Mexico to the United States called?

* 1. The Mexican Cession
1. What year did New Mexico become a territory of the United States?
	1. 1850
2. In 1853 the United States paid Mexico 10 million dollars for a strip of land along what is today the western border of the United States. What was this purchase called?
	1. The Gadsden Purchase

Chapter 11

1. What were the four battles fought in New Mexico between the forces of the Confederacy and the Forces of the Union during the American Civil War?
	1. San Augustin Springs, Valverde, Peralta, Glorieta Pass
2. What important Civil War battle ended in a Union Victory, and effectively defeated the Confederate forces in New Mexico?
	1. The Battle of Glorietta Pass
3. Identify: An agreement between two peoples or countries, usually written down.
	1. Treaty
4. In 1863 Colonel Kit Carson, an American military officer, was given the job of moving the Navajo to the Bosque Redondo Reservation. In 1865 he forced over 9,000 Navajo to move from their home at gunpoint. Many of the Navajo died on this forced march. What is the name of this event?
	1. The Navajo Long Walk
5. What was the reservation, in eastern NM, which thousands of Navajo and Apache Indians were forced to go to in 1865?
	1. Bosque Redondo
6. A term for an area set aside by the government for Native American People to live. Most often, these Native Americans were forced to live in this area.
	1. Reservation
7. What did the Native American call the African-American cavalry soldiers who served in the Southwest during the 1800s? (Hint: The name came from the way their hair looked)
	1. Buffalo Soldiers
8. What was the name of the conflict in New Mexico that made Billy the Kid famous? (Hint: Murphy-Dolan gang, regulators)
	1. The Lincoln County War
9. What was the actual name of the outlaw known as Billy the Kid?
	1. William Bonney
10. What was the name of the Sheriff given credit for killing Billy the Kid?
	1. Pat Garret
11. What was the name of the last Apache leader who refused to go to a reservation? He eventually was forced to surrender to the United States army in 1886.
	1. Geronimo

Chapter 12

1. For a 19 dollar fee, people could come to New Mexico and get a 160-acre piece of land from the government. Many people came here to take advantage of this. What were these parcels of land called?
	1. Homesteads
2. Four companies of “Rough Riders” were raised in New Mexico and sent to fight in what conflict?
	1. A: Spanish-American War

Chapter 13

1. In what year did New Mexico become a state in the United States?
	1. 1912
2. What is the state song of New Mexico?
	1. “Oh, Fair New Mexico”
3. A term that is associated with living in the city, or highly populated areas, away from the country.
	1. Urban
4. A term that is associated with living in the Country, away from the cities.
	1. Rural
5. What is the state flower of New Mexico?
	1. The Yucca
6. What is the state bird of New Mexico?
	1. The Roadrunner
7. Name are the three major interstate highways which go through New Mexico.
	1. I-25, I-40, I-10
8. List at least three of the duties or responsibilities of Citizenship, as discussed in class.
	1. Obey the law, Pay taxes, Defend the country, Jury Duty, Vote, Respect the rights of others.
9. Identify: A form of government in which the people decide, directly or indirectly, what happens. It is associated with the practice of the principle of equality of rights, opportunity, and treatment for all people.
	1. Democracy

100. Identify: A form of democratic government where the people have a say through the use of

 elected representatives. The United States has this form of government.

1. A Representative Democracy, or Republic