

Social Studies

Chapter 1: The First Americans

Name: Key

p.36 I. The Search for Early Peoples

p.38 A. Over the Land Bridge

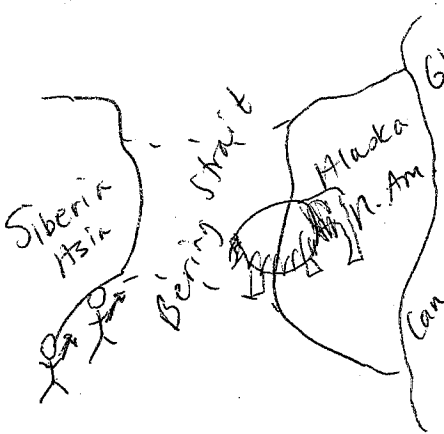
1. During Ice Ages

- long, hard winters
- animal skin shelters with fires inside
- muddy summers
- still there was **migration** - movement

2. Migrating to America

Africa ----> Europe ----> Central and South Asia ----> Siberia (Asia)

- followed animals as they hunted
- mammoth
 - ate the meat
 - used fur, skin, and bones for clothes, shelter and tools



- glaciers** - huge sheets of ice (made oceans shallow)
- Beringia was uncovered - a strip of grassland connecting Asia and North America
- band** - small group of people who work tog. (one or two families)
- nomads** - wanderers with no settled home
- crossed Beringia over many years and entered Alaska but ran into glaciers
- later: ice melted, Beringia was covered up, and Canada was revealed
- hunters followed the animals into America
- Paleo -Indians - ancestors of American Indians

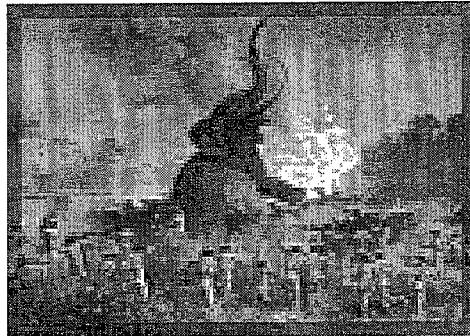
B. New Discoveries

- theory** - possible explanation
- migrated all the way to the southern tip of South America

3. developed **cultures** - ways of life
 - a. LIVED: cities vs. nomads
 - b. CLOTHING: furs and skins vs. cotton
 - c. SHELTER: wood lodges, grass huts, animal skin tents, cliff dwellings
 - d. LANGUAGE: different
4. possibly here sooner (maybe came by boat ?)
5. **archaeologists** - study cultures & people of long ago
6. **artifacts** - objects made by early people
7. **evidence** - proof

C. Origin Stories

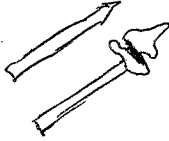
1. **origin stories** - tell of the peoples' beliefs about the world and their place in it
2. similar to the Bible
 - a. creator
 - b. woman and child
3. Nature plays a bigger role for natives
4. stories agree they arrived long ago
5. Native Americans know stories only of America



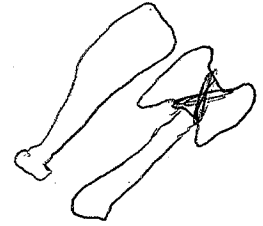
II. Ancient Indians

A. Giant - Mammal Hunters

1. weapons



- long wooden poles with sharpened end
- sharpened stones into spear points
- clubs and axes with stone blades
- traps



2. other food

- fruits
- nuts
- roots

3. shelter

- caves
- tents of animal skin

4. Atlatl

- flaking - sharpening stones (Clovis points)
- fastened to a spear
- shot forward quickly at the target (mammal)
- finished off the mammal, driving spears into the heart and neck

5. **Technology** - use of scientific knowledge/tools to make/do

6. one kill

- 2 tons of meat (enough for months)
- hide for clothing and shelter
- bones for tools and weapons
- leave what they cannot carry

Something better

7. Ice Age ended 10,000 years ago

- mammals become **extinct** - died out
- dried up lakes and rivers
- no grass
- mammoths, horses, camels, and tigers died

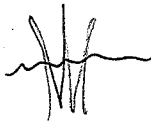
B. Food Gatherers

1. changed way of life

- fishing
- hunted smaller animals
- gathered and stored plants

2. stayed in one place longer

3. made baskets for storage

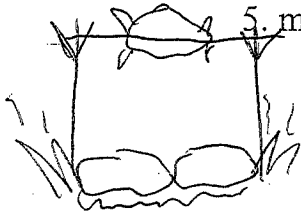


- a. reeds
- b. vines
- c. wood
- d. clay
- e. All could be woven tight enough to hold WATER !

4. women



- a. empty gathered seeds and nuts
- b. grind into flour
- c. make dough
- d. bake bread over warmed up stones
- e. check and repair knives and baskets



5. men

- a. skin gathered animals
- b. hunt raccoons, deer, rabbits, etc.
- c. heat up stones and cook rabbits on a wooden rack
- d. check and repair spears and nets

C. Early Farmers

1. **agriculture** - farming (technology 9,000 years ago)
 - a. began to plant seeds and grow own food
2. Central America - first farming because it was warmer
 - a. 12 kinds of corn - **maize**
 - b. avocados
 - c. squash
 - d. pumpkins
 - e. beans
3. **religion** - beliefs about God or gods
 - a. many gods to explain nature and what it gave
4. **tribes** - group made up of many bands of people with a shared culture and land
 - a. no longer moved around
 - b. lived longer because of more food
5. **surplus** - more than was needed
 - a. plenty of food
 - b. more free time
6. **specialize** - worked on one job they could do well
 - a. making pots
 - b. weaving
 - c. trading
 - d. instead of always hunting, gathering, and farming

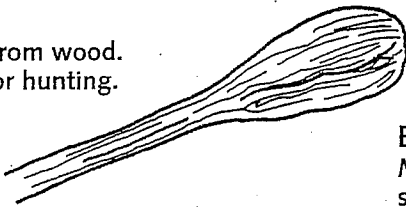
THINK LIKE an Archaeologist

An archaeologist uses artifacts to learn about past cultures. Archaeologists are trained to find clues from artifacts in order to learn about a culture. They are also trained to know what clues artifacts do NOT give.

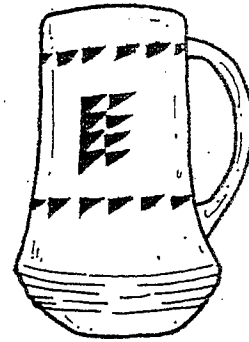
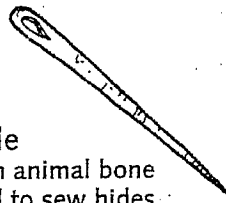
Interpret Visuals

DIRECTIONS: Study the following artifacts. Then write the name of the artifact that best answers the questions below.

Club
Made from wood.
Used for hunting.

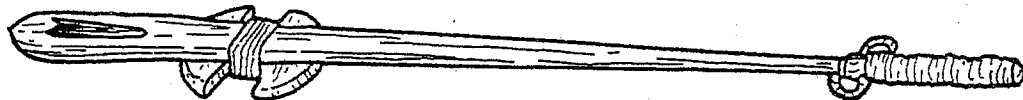


Bone Needle
Made from an animal bone splinter. Used to sew hides into clothing and tents.



Basket
Woven in different ways for different purposes. Used for gathering, preparing, and storing food.

Pottery
Made by coiling thin rolls of clay on top of one another. Used for storage and cooking.



Atlatl
Spear-throwing weapon made of wood. Used for hunting.

1. Which artifact would have been the best to use to hunt the woolly mammoth?

2. Which artifact shows that Native Americans made clothing? _____
3. Which two artifacts show that the Native Americans were food gatherers and farmers?

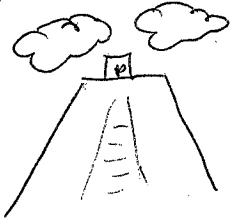
4. Which three artifacts show that the Native Americans worked with crafts?

5. Which two artifacts could have been used for cooking? _____

III. Early Civilizations

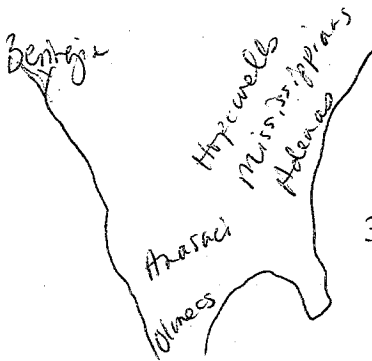
A. The Olmecs

1. **civilization** - culture that develops forms of gov., religion, + learning
2. Mexico
3. "mother civilization"
4. had priests, many gods, and religious services
5. **temples** - places of worship
6. **pyramid** - building with three or more sides shaped like triangles
7. very advanced
 - a. number system
 - b. writing system (pictures)
 - c. calendar
8. trading led to **cultural diffusion** - spread culture to other places (through trade)
9. ended



B. The Mound Builders (3,000 years ago)

1. **earthworks** - huge mound or hills of earth that they built
2. Adenas - eastern half of U.S.
 - a. The Serpent Mound - looks like a snake from a plane
 - b. built mounds to bury people
 - 1.) painted the body red
 - 2.) laid them on back
 - 3.) placed jewelry, pipes, beads, etc. around the body
 - 4.) set the house on fire
 - 5.) covered them with dirt (mound)
3. Hopewells - middle U.S.
 - a. great artists
 - 1.) ceramic pots
 - 2.) woven mats
 - 3.) carved figures
 - 4.) obsidian spear points
 - 5.) copper and shell jewelry
 - g. traded a lot
4. Mississippians - Mississippi River
 - a. hundreds of towns and cities with football field size mounds



b. Monk's Mound

- 1.) 110 feet high
- 2.) 16 acres
- 3.) 300 years to build - one basket full at a time
- 4.) looks over the city

5. ended

C. The Anasazi (2,000 years ago)

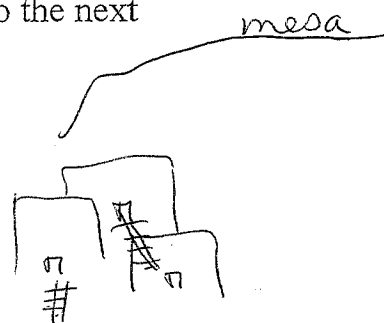
1. Southwestern U.S.
2. **pueblos** - town or village made of brick
3. **adobe** - mixture of sand and straw dried into bricks
4. **mesas** - high, flat-topped hills
5. used ladders to move from one story to the next
6. Pueblo Bonito

- a. 800 rooms
- b. 6,200 people lived in the area
- c. paved roads

7. Mesa Verde

- a. 200 rooms
- b. 1,000 people

8. fields of corn, squash, and beans (stored)
9. stored water in ditches
10. **drought** - dry spell
11. **kivas** - underground rooms for religious services
12. ended - drought drove them away?



Preserving Native American Artifacts

Read Information in a Table

DIRECTIONS: The following table lists some of the best-preserved sites of early Native American settlements in North America. Use the information in the table to answer the questions that follow.

SITES OF NATIVE AMERICAN ARTIFACTS			
NAME OF SITE	LOCATION	SIZE	FAST FACTS
Chaco Canyon National Historical Park	Bloomfield, New Mexico	33 sq miles (85 sq km)	Contains 18 major ruins dating from about A.D. 920 to A.D. 1130. Pueblo Bonito (meaning "beautiful town") was one of the largest Native American apartment-style houses. It was about 5 stories high, had 800 rooms and 32 circular kivas, and housed more than 1,200 people.
Effigy Mounds National Monument	Near Marquette, Iowa	2 sq miles (5 sq km)	Has burial mounds shaped like birds and animals. The Mound Builder people were active from about 1000 B.C. to about A.D. 1500.
Mesa Verde National Park	Southwestern Colorado	53,036 acres	Occupied from about A.D. 1 to about A.D. 1300. One pueblo, the Cliff Palace, held up to 1,000 people and had 200 rooms. Abandoned about two centuries before Europeans arrived in the Americas.
Petrified Forest National Park	Near Holbrook, Arizona	93,493 acres	Occupied A.D. 500 and remained occupied for 1,000 years. Preserves Native American petroglyphs (rock carvings) and prehistoric ruins.

1. At which site can you see burial mounds shaped like animals?

2. At which site can you find one of the largest apartment-style houses?

3. At which site can you see petroglyphs?

4. Which site is not located in the southwestern part of the United States?

5. Which site is the oldest?
