

Unit 1

Native Peoples of North America

Lesson 1 Settling the Americas

pages 20-26

A: The First Hunter-Gatherers pgs. 20-21

- Hunter-gatherers followed animals into North America by land and water. When animals moved, people moved after them. They gathered wild berries, mushrooms, and grasses.

B: Early Peoples of Mexico pgs. 22-23

- The Olmec and Maya developed farming in Mexico and Central America.

C: North American Civilizations pgs. 24-25

- The **Hohokam** grew maize, beans, and squash using irrigation. They used adobe to build their homes.
- **Ancestral Pueblo** lived in dwellings. They grew maize, beans, and squash but they used dry farming.
- Mound Builders= Adena, Hopewell, and Mississippian

D: Cahokia pg. 26

- The greatest Mississippian city was **Cahokia**, built near present-day St. Louis, Missouri

Olmec achievements

Maya achievements

Lesson 1 Vocabulary

_____ - a person who studies tools, bones, and remains of ancient people.

_____ - a thick sheet of slow-moving ice.

_____ - a population whose people share systems of trade, art, religion, and science.

_____ - the method of supplying dry land with water through pipes and ditches.

_____ - bricks made of mud and straw

Lesson 2 Native Americans of the West

pages 28-31

A: Varied Lands and People pgs. 28-29

- The Inuit in Alaska built igloos, temporary shelters of snow blocks. The Inuit hunted walruses, seals, fish, and whales.
- Groups such as the Cahuilla (Kuh-wee-uh) and Paiute (pie-oot) lived in the California desert. They grew maize, beans, squash, and melons using irrigation.

B: Pacific Northwest pgs. 30-31

- Native Americans in the Pacific Northwest hollowed out logs to make canoes as long as 60 feet.
- The Tlingit settled in Northwest traveling by canoe to trade. Their extensive trade system made the Tlingit wealthy.

Lesson 2 Vocabulary

_____ - a carved log that is painted with symbols, called totems, of animals or people.

_____ - a special feast at which guests receive gifts.

Lesson 3 People of the Southwest

pages 32-35

A: The Pueblo pgs. 33

- The Pueblo used a method called dry farming like their ancestors the Ancestral Pueblo.
- The Hopi and Zuni are two Pueblo groups.
- Spanish used the word pueblo to describe both the people and their homes. Pueblos looked like apartment buildings, except that the first floor had no doors or windows.

B: The Navajo pgs. 34-35

- The Navajo used dry farming. Both the Pueblo and Navajo are known for their fine silver and turquoise jewelry.
- The Navajo captured sheep from the Spaniards in 1600s. These animals became an important part of the Navajo culture.

Lesson 3 Vocabulary

_____ - move from one area or region to another.

_____ - a dome-shaped Navajo home made of a wooden frame covered with mud and sod.

Lesson 4 Native Americans of the Plains

pages 36-39

A: The Open Plains pgs. 37

- Native Americans of the Great Plains hunted for food by foot.
- By 1700s, wild horses spread in the region. Men hunted on horseback, and my groups traded with faraway groups.

B: Life on the Plains pgs. 38-39

- Fire was not only used to cook bison meat, it was also used in the hunt. Some hunters set grass fires to frighten a herd into a stampede.
- The Lakota illustrated calendars called winter counts during the winter months.
- Boys on the Plains learned to hunt and shoot.
- Girls on the Plains learned to sew by making clothes for their dolls and were given toy teepees while their mothers set up the family teepee.

Lesson 4 Vocabulary

_____ - a cone-shaped home made with long poles covered with animal hides.

_____ - a home made of logs covered with grasses, sticks, and soil.

_____ - a sled that is dragged by people or animals.

_____ - a stick Native American boys on the Great Plains used to show their courage.

Lesson 5 People of the Eastern Woodlands

pages 40-45

A: A land rich in forests pgs. 41

B: The Creek and Iroquois pgs. 42-43

C: Government in the Woodlands

Creek

Iroquois

Lesson 5 Vocabulary

_____ - a type of farming where trees were cut or slashed to allow sunlight to reach the land where undergrowth was then burned to clear land for crops.

_____ - a home made of bent poles covered with sheets of bark.

_____ - polished beads made from shells that are woven together.

_____ - a Creek group that served as protection from enemies.

_____ - groups of families that share the same ancestor.

_____ - organization of five Iroquois groups to maintain peace among themselves.