

S.S CHAPTER 2

LESSON 1 EARLY PEOPLE

- What is an ancestor?
 - And early family member
- What is a theory?
 - An idea based on study and research
- What is migration?
 - Movement of people
- Why might origin stories change over time?
 - They were not written down and people man have changed them slightly as they told each new generation

LESSON 1 EARLY PEOPLE

- What did the early people use the animals they hunted for?
 - Eat the meat, used the fur, skins, and bones to make clothing and tools
- What are some reasons caves made a good shelter?
 - They provided protection from rain, snow, wind, and animals and they didn't have to be built
- What is one theory about how people may have arrived in the Americas?
 - By using a landbridge, or boat
- What is an artifact?
 - Objects made by people

LESSON 1 EARLY PEOPLE

- Why did early people have to change their ways of life as the climate in North America became warmer and drier?
 - The larger animals they had once depended on for survival became extinct. They had to find new sources of food
- What made the population grow?
 - Farming, as groups raised more food, the population grew
- What is a civilization?
 - A group of people with ways of life, religion, and learning
- What was the earliest civilization? And Why would they have wanted to create a strong trade system?
 - The Olmec Civilization, and it would be a way to get desired goods from far away

LESSON 1 EARLY PEOPLE

- Why do you think the Maya grew many of the same crops as the Olmec?
 - They lived in the same region so they had similar climates and soils. The Maya may have learned about these crops from the Olmec
- What is a tradition?
 - A way of life or an idea that has been handed down from the past
- What is a class?
 - A group of people in a society who have something in common
- Who was at the top of Mayan society?
 - Religious leaders, then families, traders, and farmers

LESSON 1 EARLY PEOPLE

- Who are the Mound Builders and how did they get their name?
 - Adena civilizations
- Who was the largest mound building civilization?
 - Mississippian
- Who are the Ancient Pueblos?
 - They were located in the four corners and lived in houses that had many levels. They were often built against canyon walls or in caves... they eventually called these villages

LESSON 1 EARLY PEOPLE



LESSON 1 EARLY PEOPLE



LESSON 2 THE EASTERN WOODLANDS

- Where did the regions name come from?
 - From thick forests that once covered this land
- What did all of the Native Americans share in the Woodlands? And what did they use it for?
 - trees, they used them to make canoes and shelters, and they carved tools and weapons from wood, it also gave people food such as cherries and plums
- What did the men use to make other tools?
 - Animal bones
- What is division of labor?
 - Work that is divided so that it is possible to produce more goods

LESSON 2 THE EASTERN WOODLANDS



The **Eastern Woodlands** region covered the east coast of what is today the United States. It stretched from the **Atlantic Ocean** west to the **Mississippi River**. It also included parts of southern Canada.

LESSON 2 THE EASTERN WOODLANDS

- What were the jobs of the men and women?
 - Men cleared the land and the women and children would plant and harvest the crops
- How might Native Americans have benefited by living near lakes?
 - Lakes provided food (fish), water, and transportation
- Who are the two main groups of Native Americans in the Eastern Woodlands?
 - Iroquoian and Algonquian
- What are palisades?
 - Walls of tall wooden poles

LESSON 2 THE EASTERN WOODLANDS







- Algonquian
 - Lived on the Coastal Plain
 - Some built longhouses and other built *Wigwams (round, bark covered shelters)*
 - They built canoes as fish was one of the most important food source.
 - They used animal bones and wood to make hooks and fishing traps
 - Clothing was made from deerskin
 - Men wore shirts, leggings, and moccasins. Women wore dresses
 - How did a man show a women that he wanted to marry her? And vice versa



LESSON 3 – THE PLAINS



LESSON 3 – THE PLAINS

- Plains people lived in the Interior Plains between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.
- They hunted buffalo
- When hunting they would wear animal skins and sneak up on the buffalo, when a signal is given the hunters yell and frighten the buffalo making them run. They drive them toward a steep cliff and would fall over the side causing them to die.
- Buffalo gave them: clothing, tools, utensils, and shelters
- Buffalo was also the main source of food it could be eaten raw or cooked

LESSON 3

- Central Plains
 - Iowa, Missouri
 - They were hunters, gatherers, and farmers
 - They gathered plants and hunted deer, buffalo, and elk
 - They lived in ***lodges (villages made up of large round earthen houses)***
 - They would hold 20-40 people
 - What do you think life would be like living with 40 people?

LESSON 3



LESSON 3

- Great Plains
 - Lived in the Western part of the Interior Plains
 - They moved from place to place following buffalo herds
 - They built shelters that were easy to move and called them *tepees*
 - Tepees were made with wooden poles and covered in buffalo skins, there would be a hole at the top for smoke to get out
 - They also made *travois (a carries made with two poles)* They took two poles tied together at one end and fastened to a harness on a dog. Then they put buffalo skin between the two poles. They carried their goods this way





LESSON 3



LESSON 3

- Government
 - Leaders are chosen by the people
- Traditions and Religious Beliefs
 - They would have *ceremonies (a celebration to honor a cultural or religious event)*
 - They held other ceremonies to celebrate beginning and end of buffalo hunts, naming a child, or beginning a marriage
 - The Sioux had a sun dance – They believed it helped keep the buffalo strong
 - They also thought the Sun Dance showed respect to nature

LESSON 4 – THE SOUTHWEST AND THE WEST

- Southwest
 - Desert – intense heat and a bitter cold winter, with little to no rainfall – very hard to live there
 - Hopi and Zuni were the two groups that were able to ***adapt (adjust)***
 - They became known as the Pueblo people
 - They lived in pueblos built on mesas or sides of steep canyons
 - They grew corn, beans, and squash because they found ways to collect water and store ***surplus (extra amounts)***
 - They grew cotton to make blankets and clothing
 - Navajo people also adapted to the environment
 - They used stones and mud to build pueblos. Others used ***adobe (sun-dried bricks made of clay and straw)***
 - Navajos built homes called ***hogans (cone shaped shelters)*** These homes were often miles apart

LESS
WEST



LES
WE



LE
W



LESSON 4

- They all depended on trade for resources and would travel far away to trade their pottery and baskets with other tribes
- They too honored their gods with ceremonies
- Religion played a strong role in the Pueblo government
 - Chief was usually a religious leader
 - Made rules and carried out punishments

LESSON 4

- Shoshone, Nez Perce and the Chumash lived among the mountains, deserts, valleys, forests, and coastal lands
- Shoshone
 - Lived part of the year in the Great Basin
 - Hunted small animals and built shelters with dry brush
 - They spent the rest of the year hunting buffalo in the mountains (Wyoming)

LESSON 4

- Nez Perce
 - Lived to the northwest on the Columbia Plateau
 - They relied on the rivers and streams
 - Salmon was very important to their diet, so they built movable shelters to use while fishing
- Chumash
 - Lived in what is now Southern California
 - Area was rich with birds, fish and acorns
 - Villages near the Pacific Ocean
 - They were excellent traders and canoe builders

LESSON 4

- All of these groups depended on nearby natural resources.
- They formed a trade network allowing them to get good from faraway places
- Native Americans did not always travel to those faraway places, they traded with people in nearby villages. In turn, the people of those villages traded with villages farther away and that way goods and ideas could travel long distances.

LESSON 5 – THE NORTHWEST AND THE ARCTIC

- Pacific Northwest – stretched between the Pacific Ocean and the mountains to the east.
- Cool wind brought heavy rain, causing forests to grow tall and thick
- People of the Northwest Coast met their needs by fishing and hunting and gathering plants and nuts
- Again, Salmon was important to these people
- The groups also relied on whales.
- Whales supplied food, and fat which could be melted into oil to burn in lamps
- They made large dugout canoes that could hold 60 people

LESSON 5 – THE NORTHWEST AND THE ARCTIC



LESSON 5

- Resources and Trade
 - The trees provided wood for houses, tools, and boats
 - Their shelters were like the longhouses of the Makah
 - All member of a *clan (extended family)* lived in the same longhouse
 - They used the wood for dishes, spoons, and other utensils. They also carved Totem poles.
 - Totem poles usually showed one or more characters that were used to tell a story or to welcome visitors or traders
 - People traveled long ways to trade.
 - Trade and natural resources made many Northwest Coast groups rich.
 - They held a potlatch (Meant to show wealth and divide property among the people) this is what they did to show their wealth

LESSON 5

- Lands of the North
 - The Arctic – near the North Pole
 - Land is flat
 - Frozen year round
 - Few plants grew because of the climate
- Aleut and Inuit
 - Lived along the coast
 - Hunted foxes, caribou, and polar bears
 - They used harpoons and kayaks (a one-person canoe) to hunt seals, walruses and whales
 - Both groups had to share food in order to survive because food was scarce
 - Inuit lived in igloos (a home made of ice) and the Aleut lived in large houses
 - Extended family was a huge part of their society

LESSON 5

