

The First Americans

Chapter 2

Identify

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| _____ Ice Age | a) a land bridge that connected Asia and the Americas |
| _____ Beringia | b) A plains Indian dance where dancers would torture themselves to prove how brave they were. |
| _____ Neolithic Revolution | c) Early natives of the Eastern Woodlands who hunted, fished, and gathered food. They lived around the Great Lakes. |
| _____ Tehuacan Valley | d) from these natives came the Pueblo descendants, the Hopi, Zuni, Apache and Navajo. |
| _____ Eskimo | e) native to California. They lived by hunting sea animals. |
| _____ Cree | f) Native to the plateau of Washington and Oregon, Idaho and part of British Columbia. |
| _____ Nootka | g) Natives of Middle and South America. They were farmers. They grew mostly maize. |
| _____ Paiute | h) Natives of the Great Basin. They spent most of their time hunting and gathering food. |
| _____ Nez Perce | i) Natives of the Northwest Coast. They got most of their food from the sea. |
| _____ Chumkash | j) natives of the Southwest. |
| _____ Hokoham | k) Natives of the subarctic that stretches from Alaska across Canada to the Atlantic Ocean. They hunted and gathered in small bands. |
| _____ Anasazi | l) Natives that learned to farm. They lived in small, scattered camps of a few families. They lived in the Southwest. |
| _____ Navajo | m) The chief of the Natchez people. He was at the top level of their society. They worshiped the sun. |
| _____ Sun Dance | n) the Inuit people who live near the sea and get most of their food from it. |
| _____ Mound Builders | o) The most powerful Indian group in the Eastern Woodlands. They had self government. Women had many rights. |
| _____ Iroquois | p) the new stone age. around 8,000 B.C. |
| _____ Great Sun | q) They were a warlike people who lived in central Mexico. They believed in human sacrifice. |
| _____ Maya | r) They were a warlike people who lived in Peru. They depended on farming for food. |
| _____ Aztecs | s) when glaciers covered most of northern Asia, Europe and North America. The last one began about 70,000 B.C. and ended about 100,000 B.C. |
| _____ Incas | t) where farming first appeared in the south central part of Mexico. |

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Define

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| _____ archaeologist | 1) a scientist who studies the remains of early humans |
| _____ land bridge | 2) a society where priests rule the people |
| _____ ecology | 3) about 10 square miles where nomads camped and hunted |
| _____ mammoth | 4) counting device |
| _____ nomads | 5) groups of related family |
| _____ home territory | 6) hairy elephant |
| _____ artifacts | 7) hunters and food gathers that moved from place to place. |
| _____ cultures | 8) it connected Asia and the Americas |
| _____ clans | 9) objects made by early people such as tools and pottery. |
| _____ autonomous | 10) picture writing |
| _____ theocracy | 11) raised streets of hard earth |
| _____ hieroglyphics | 12) self-ruling |
| _____ causeways | 13) skilled workers |
| _____ aqueducts | 14) the science that deals with the relationship of organisms and their environment. |
| _____ artisans | 15) water conductors to bring fresh water from springs to city reservoirs. |
| _____ quipus | 16) ways of life. |