

Chapter 2 Social Studies Review

The Early People

- The Land Bridge Theory
 - Early people came from Asia to North America.
 - The movement of people is called **migration**, and it was a very slow process.
 - Scientists have learned about many of the early people from **artifacts**, or objects made by the early people, that they have found.
- Agriculture or farming allowed for early people to settle in one place and grow crops.
- Groups began to form civilizations. A **civilization** is a group of people that share a way of life, religion and learning.
 - The Olmec culture, or way of life, had a strong influence on the Mayan cities that developed later.
 - The Mayan civilization developed a counting system that included the number zero!
 - Make sure you know some of the unique features of other early civilizations that we have learned about this unit.

Native American Regions

- The Eastern Woodlands
 - The Native Americans depended on a **division of labor**, to produce more goods.
 - Two different Native American people groups: The Iroquois and Algonquin.

- **Language** was used to classify people as Iroquois or Algonquin.
- **Wood** was an important natural resource for people of the Eastern Woodlands.
- The wood from **trees** gave people wood that was used to make various tools, canoes, and **longhouses**. The trees could also be used for food.
- The Iroquois
 - The **Mohawk** Iroquois Nation had the largest cultural region in the Eastern Woodlands.
 - The **Iroquois League** was created to resolve conflicts among different people and groups.
- The Plains
 - Buffalo was the most important natural resource for the people of the Plains.
 - The Plains were fields of grass, and didn't have many trees that could be used for building.
 - Many Native Americans on the Plains lived in **tepees**. They were made from natural resources such as animal skins that were stretched over wooden poles.
 - Plains groups often held **ceremonies** to celebrate a cultural or religious event, such as the corn harvest.
- The Southwest and the West
 - Pueblo and Navajo people groups.
 - Few trees grew because little rain fell.
 - Because of the desert environment, people built **pueblos** for houses out of stones and mud. Others made houses from **adobe**, or bricks of clay and straw.

➤ The Northwest

- Trading was an important part of the region's **economy**, or the way that people of the state, region, or country use their resources to meet their needs.
- In the Northwest, trees were able to give the people the wood they needed for houses, tools and boats.
- The coastal waters were an important resource for the people of the Northwest Coast, and **salmon** was the main diet for the people. **Whales** also provided food and fat to use for oil to burn in lamps.

➤ The Arctic

- There were no trees in the Arctic and people had to adapt to their environment.
- They used blocks of ice to build shelters called **igloos**.
- In the summer, people built shelters out of sod or lived in tents made from sealskins.