**Native American Chapter Review Guide**

**Important Vocabulary:**

* **Migration-** movement of people from one place to another
* **Artifacts-** objects made by people
* **Cultural Region-** an area in which people share some ways of life.
* **Division of labor-** both men and women complete different types of tasks. Men would hunt while women would prepare food and make clothes.
* **Longhouses-** Houses built by the Iroquois and were made out of wood and bark.
* **Scarce-** in short supply
* **Adobe-** sun-dried bricks that are made out of clay and straw.
* **Kayaks-** a type of one person canoe
* **Igloos-** houses made out of snow blocks
* **Clan-** extended family

**The Early People**

* The Land Bridge Story
	+ The early people came from Asia to North America
	+ **Migration** is when the early people moved from one spot to another, a very slow process.
	+ **Artifacts** are how we know about the early people. **Artifacts** are objects made by people.
* Early civilizations began to form.
	+ A **civilization** is a group of people with ways of life, religion, and learning.
	+ The people grew crops and hunted in order to stay in the same spot.
	+ The **Olmec** civilization lived in southern Mexico. The Olmec civilization is called the “mother culture.”
	+ The **Mayans** created a number system that used the number zero.

**The Eastern Woodlands**

* **Trees** were an important resource for people who lived in the Eastern Woodlands. They used trees to make canoes, shelters, and carved weapons made out of wood.
* **Division of labor** allowed for the people to produce more goods. **Division of labor** is splitting up different jobs between people.
* Two different Native American groups made up the Eastern Woodlands. The **Iroquois** and The **Algonquian**.
	+ Iroquois made shelters called **longhouses**. **Longhouses** were made out of wood and could hold about 50 people.
	+ For The Algonquian people **Fish** was an important food source.
* **The Iroquois League** was created to resolve conflict between different people groups.

**The Plains**

* **Buffalo** were a big food source for people who lived on the plains.
* The land was dry and did not have a lot of wood. The Plains people made houses that were made out of animal skins that were placed on wooden poles. The houses were called **teepees**.
* The plains people had **ceremonies** to celebrate and honor a cultural or religious event. Often a ceremony was celebrated for the corn harvest every year.

**The Southwest and the West**

* The people had to adapt to their environment because the ground was dry. To **adapt** means to adjust or change your way of life.
* People from the southwest became known as the **Pueblo** people because they built houses called **pueblos** which were made out of stone and mud.
* Pueblo people grew their **Staple** which was their main foods of corn, beans, and squash.

**The Northwest**

* Instead of farming, these people hunted and fished.
* They eat **whales** and used whale fat, which could be melted into oil for lamps.
* Clans or extended families all lived together in a longhouse. The older members in a clan taught younger members songs, stories, and woodcarving skills.
* People in the northwest traveled by waterways in order to trade different good.
* Trading was a large part of the region’s economy. **Economy** is the way the people of a region or country uses their resources to meet their needs.

**The Artic**

* The people in the Arctic region used **Kayaks**, a one person canoe, to hunt seals, walruses, and whales.
* One people group in this region was the Aleut.
* Seal skins were used to make clothes and tents.
* During the winter the Aleut people made houses called igloos. **Igloos** were made out of blocks of ice.