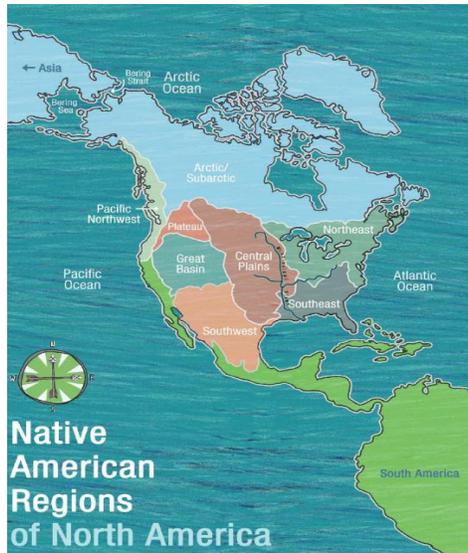


Native American Study Guide

Directions: Study the below information and concepts and you will be ready for class and assessments.

Map: Be able to name each Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, Arctic/Subarctic, Mississippi River, Bering Strait, Asia and South America



Vocabulary

Prehistoric: describes the time before history was written down by people

Nomadic: relating to people who move from place to place for various reasons, often in search of food

Adapt: to change to fit in better; to become used to

Beringia Migration: widely held theory among historians that people moved from across Asia into North America over a period of time when Beringia area was frozen

Cliff dwellings: multistoried stone buildings with many rooms set into mountainsides, similar to apartments

Adobe: a sun-dried brick made of clay; the clay material from which such bricks are formed

Pueblos: villages of buildings made from flat stone or sun dried clay bricks

Kivas: underground rooms used by the Ancestral Pueblo for religious ceremonies

Longhouse: An Iroquois house made of wood and inhabited by various members of the clan related to one another through the mother's side of the family

Shamans: people who are regarded as having access to spirits, and are said to use magic to cure illness tell the truth and control the spirits

Wigwam: a dwelling of the Eastern Woodland Native Americans, which had a pole framework covered with mats, bark, or hides and was either cone- or dome-shaped.

Densely populated: refers to an area that has a large number of people living in a relatively small area

Igloos: dome shaped houses usually made of snow and used by the Inuit in the artic

Regions

- **Greater Mississippi River Areas:** people called Mound Builders because they built mounds for burial purposes, rituals, defense purposes, and sometimes for the Chief to live on top of.
- **Southwest:** dry, arid region with very little rain where the Hopi and Pueblo people lived; they farmed using irrigation methods and hunted with bow and arrows; they lived in cliff dwellings and pueblos; believed in kachinas or ancestral spirits to help them
- **Northeast:** area with cold winters, and mild summers where the Eastern Woodland or Iroquois Native Americans lived in longhouse and Wigwams made out of the many trees of the Northeast area. They grew the three sisters corn, beans, and squash; they hunted and fished.
- **Southeast:** the most densely populated area because of its mild temperatures, rich soil, and reliable rainfall inhabited by the Cherokee and other Southeastern tribes. They grew corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, tobacco. They fished and hunted using bow and arrows.
- **Arctic/Subarctic:** frozen, cold land yet very beautiful place where the Inuit people lived in houses dug into the ground made with whalebone, stone, driftwood, and sod and in the winter they lived in igloos. They used sled-dogs and kayaks to travel. They relied heavily on hunting caribou, small mammals and fishing for whales, fish, seals, and walruses.

Concepts

Hopi Way is the belief that they should be kind to one another and thoughtful toward the environment

Explain how Native Americans went from being Nomadic to settling in one area (chasing food to growing food)