

Week of:
7th Grade 1/5/22

make up work

Classwork Packet: Do these assignments in order please!!!

1. Complete the Jumpstart Worksheet "Tribes of the Great Plains"
2. Read and Code the passages (P1-P5) and complete the Coding Sheet.
3. Native Americans Tribes Chart
Instructions: On the chart, be sure to include at least 3 bullet point notes in each box to describe the category. These charts will be checked and graded!! Do your very best work.
4. Read pages: 208-218 in your textbook!

5. Get class notes from Remind or a classmate and copy into your notebook!

7.54

115/22
Jumpstart

Name: _____

- Code -

Tribes of the Great Plains



Many Plains tribes lived in tent-like homes called teepees or tipis.

Some of the tribes of the Great Plains

Arapaho	Kiowa
Apache	Lakota
Blackfoot	Mandan
Cheyenne	Pawnee
Comanche	Wichita



Buffalo were important to the tribes of the Great Plains.

The Great Plains of the United States was home to many different tribes of Native Americans. The plains stretched from the central part of Texas in the south into Canada in the North. Covering over a half million square miles, it featured level grassland with few trees.

The Native Americans who lived on the Great Plains were mostly nomadic hunters, meaning they moved from place to place to follow wildlife. They lived in portable homes, called teepees or tipis, which could be taken apart and carried to a new location.

The Spanish explorers of the 16th century brought horses to North America. The Plains tribes attained horses through trade, capture or other means. By the 18th century, the introduction of horses had radically changed the culture of the tribes. Horses became a symbol of wealth. The tribes in the southern Great Plains often had large numbers of horses. This meant they must constantly move to find new grazing areas for their horses.

The horse also changed hunting styles. The tribes hunted elk, deer, and buffalo. Buffalo were difficult to hunt on foot. With the arrival of horses, the Native Americans could more easily hunt buffalo. As a result, buffalo hunts were more successful, and the people prospered.

The westward movement of the United States changed the tribes forever. Large hunts by white Americans killed so many buffalo that the animal was almost extinct by the end of the 19th century. The Plains tribes had a difficult time finding enough buffalo to feed their people.

The late 1800s was a difficult time for the Native Americans. Their main food source, the buffalo was gone. Their land was now covered with farms and ranches. After many battles with the U.S. Army, many of the Plains tribes were forced to settle on reservations, which was land assigned to them by the U.S. government.

Answer the questions below. *Answer in complete sentences! Flip It*

1. What does nomadic hunters mean?

2. Who introduced horses to North America?

3. What were the portable homes called?

4. Why were buffalo almost extinct?

5. What are reservations?

Coding Sheet: For each item: Explain your Wow's, connections, cause and effects and questions for each passage.

Passage	Wow's	Question	Cause & Effect	Connection
P1 Southeast				
P2 Midwest				
P3 Northwest				
P4 Northeast/ Woodlands				
P5 Southwest				

7.54 Explain the impact of geographic features on North American Indian cultures (i.e., Northeast, Southeast, and Plains), including: clothing, housing, and agriculture.



What is the Southeast Region?

The Southeast region is made up of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama.

What is the Land and Climate Like Here?

The Southeast region has rich soil that helps with farming. The Atlantic Ocean and the the Gulf of Mexico both border different parts of the region. It is very warm in the Southeast region so farming can be done much longer then in the Northeast region.

What Native American Tribes Lived Here?



In the Southeast there are three large tribes that lived in the region. The **Creek**, **Choctaw**, and **Cherokee** were Native American tribes lived around water ways like the Mississippi River. They interacted with many European settlers when they came to their region and adopted many of traditions.

Housing



In the Southeast region, Native Americans lived in **Wattle and Daub** houses. These houses were made by weaving river cane and wood into a frame. The roofs were made of grass and bark. Wattle and Daub houses were permanent structures, perfect for farming people. They were small houses, fitting about one family per home.

What Food Did Southeast Native Americas Eat?

Southeast Native Americans were hunters and gathers for small animals like rabbits and turkeys. They also **farmed** a lot. Some of the farming methods they used were **irrigation** and **crop rotation**. They farmed crops like tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and grits.

What Clothes Did Southeast Native Americans Wear?

In the Southeast region, people wore lighter clothing than the Northeast region because of the warmer temperature. Tribes dressed in bright colors and in the summer and many Native Americans did not wear clothes from the waist up. In the winter, many Native Americans wore clothing made out of moss and wool.

What is the Midwest Region?



The Midwest Region is the middle of the United States. The states that make up this region today are Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

What is the Land and Climate Like Here?

The Midwest has a lot of flat land and fertile soil, making it easy to farm. The flat land also makes it easy for animals to graze. The Midwest is between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.



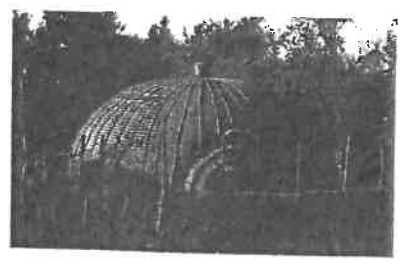
What Native American Tribes Lived Here?

In the Midwest region, there were many tribes that lived there. The **Blackfeet**, **Sioux**, and **Chippewa** were the three largest tribes in this region. These tribes never settled in one place because the tribes were well known for their religious ceremonies, hunting skills, and war customs.

Where Did Midwest Native Americans Live?

Native American tribes in the Midwest lived in two different types of homes.

Tepees: These tent like homes were shaped like a cone with buffalo hide covered a wooden frame. Tepees were designed to break down quickly because Midwestern Native Americans did not live in permanent settlements. They were very small and only fit one family.



Grass Houses: These houses were built by Native Americans in the southern Midwest. They were made with a wooden frame covered with prairie grass. Grass houses were good for living in warm climates because they had thin walls.



What Did Midwest Native Americans Eat?

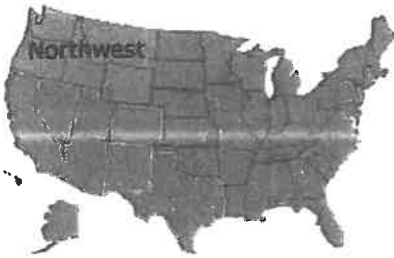
Midwestern Native American tribes **hunted and gathered**. These tribes were big game hunters for bison and caribou. Many tribes worked together to capture large animals. There was some farming, but not much. Many tribes traded with each other because they could only grow one or two crops.

What Clothes Did Midwest Native Americans Wear?

Male Midwest Native Americans wore skin leggings and cloths around their waists. Women would wear dresses made out of deerskin. In the winter, people would wear buffalo skin on their shoulders to keep warm from the cold.

What is the Northwest Region?

P3



The Northwest region is along the west coast of the United States. The states that make up this region were Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington.

What is the Land and Climate Like Here?

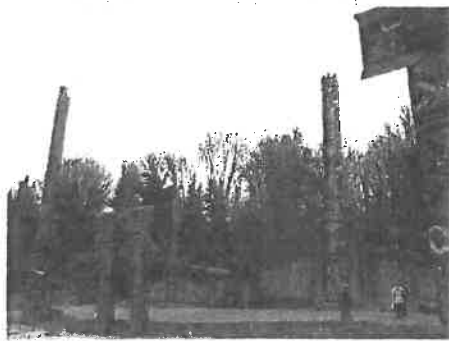
The Northwest region is along the Pacific Ocean coast. The soil is very rocky, so it does not make for good farming. Like the Northeast region, the Northwest region has very cold winters and warm summers.



What Native American Tribes Lived Here?

There are many tribes that lived in the Northwest region. Some of these were the **Chinook**, **Tillamook**, **Coast Salish**, and the **Tlingit**. These groups are well known for its hand-crafted **totem poles**. A totem pole in front of a home shows the generations and social rank of that family.

Housing



In the Northwest region, Native Americans lived in **plank houses**. These homes were made from long, flat planks of cedar wood attached to a wooden frame. Plank houses were perfect for living in cold climates. They also could fit more than one family. They did not have metal nails to hold on the logs together so they used wooden pegs instead. To keep the rain out, they overlapped wooden planks. There were no windows but a hole in the roof to let air in and smoke from cooking fires. Plank houses fit more than one family and were used for permanent living.



What Food Did Northwest Native Americans Eat?

Native Americans in the Northwest region got most of their food from **fishing**. Male tribe members would use bows, arrows, spears, and fishhooks to catch their food. Some of the common animals they ate were seals, salmon, sea otters, and whales. They also ate plants and fruits that were from the forest.

What Clothes Did Northwest Native Americans Wear?

Tribes on the coast wore little clothing, except when it was cold. Many items of clothing were made from cedar bark and helped shield people from the rain and wind. Necklaces made of beaver teeth, bear claws, clam shells.

What is the Northeast Region?



The Northeast region of the United States is where you live! This region includes the states of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

What is the Land and Climate Like Here?

In the Northeast region there is rich soil for farming. There are many water ways like rivers, lakes, and streams which help with farming. The Atlantic Ocean is along the coast of the Northeast region.

The Northeast region has many different weather patterns. In the winter it is very cold, creating snow and rain. In the summer it is very warm, which is perfect for farming crops.

What Native Americans Tribes Lived Here?

In the Northeast, there were many tribes that lived in the region. The largest tribe was the **Iroquois**. The Iroquois lived in New York and all across the Northeast region. They were part of a group of many different tribes of Native Americans called the Iroquois League. As the Iroquois League grew, the Iroquois adopted other Native American cultures.

Housing

There were two different styles of housing that Native Americans lived in in the Northeast Region.



Longhouses: This style of housing was built with Elm tree bark covering pole frames. These houses were very long, with raised platforms inside, creating two floors in the homes. Wood screens divided the longhouses into separate rooms because many families lived in them together. About 60 people would live in one house. Longhouses were a good type of home for people who did not move around and stayed in the same spot.

Wigwams: This style of housing was made from woven mats and birchbark that covered poles. Wigwams were much smaller than Longhouses. They were good homes for people who live in one place for a few months at a time.

What Food Did Northeast Native Americans Eat?

All across the United States, Native American tribes **hunted, fished, and gathered food**. In the Northeast region, many Native Americans **farmed** to make food for their families. Think of foods that you eat at home and then listen to the video below about farming in the Northeast region. Take out a piece of paper and write down the foods that Northeast Native Americans grew that you eat at home.

What Clothes Did Northeast Native Americans Wear?

Because the Northeast has many different weather patterns, the clothing of Northeast Native Americans depends on the season. In warmer weather most men wore skirt cloths and no shirt. Women would wear skirts and leggings with tops. In colder weather, men and women both wore fur parkas.

What is the Southwest Region?



The Southwest region is made up of California, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, and Texas. Part of the Southwest region is along the Pacific Ocean.

What is the Land and Climate Like Here?

The Southwest is very dry, desert region. Water was very hard to come by so it was used very carefully. There were not many grazing animals, so instead farming was popular for food production.

What Native American Tribes Live Here?

In the Southwest region, the **Pueblo, Navajo, and Apache** tribes were the most popular.



Housing

Southwest Native Americans lived in **Adobe** homes. These houses had many levels in them and were made from clay and straw bricks. They were cemented together with adobe. Adobe homes housed one family, but the homes were connected together so many families lived next door to each other. These homes were good in warm dry climates for tribes that did not move around to hunt and gather.

What Food Did Southwest Native Americans Eat?

Southwest Native Americans hunted mammoths until they became extinct. There were not a lot of animals in the desert so the Native Americans didn't often hunt for food. Instead, they were farmers. One of the most important foods they grew was maize (corn). They grew **24 different types** of corn. They also grew **beans, squash, melons, pumpkins and fruit**. For meat, they often ate wild turkey.

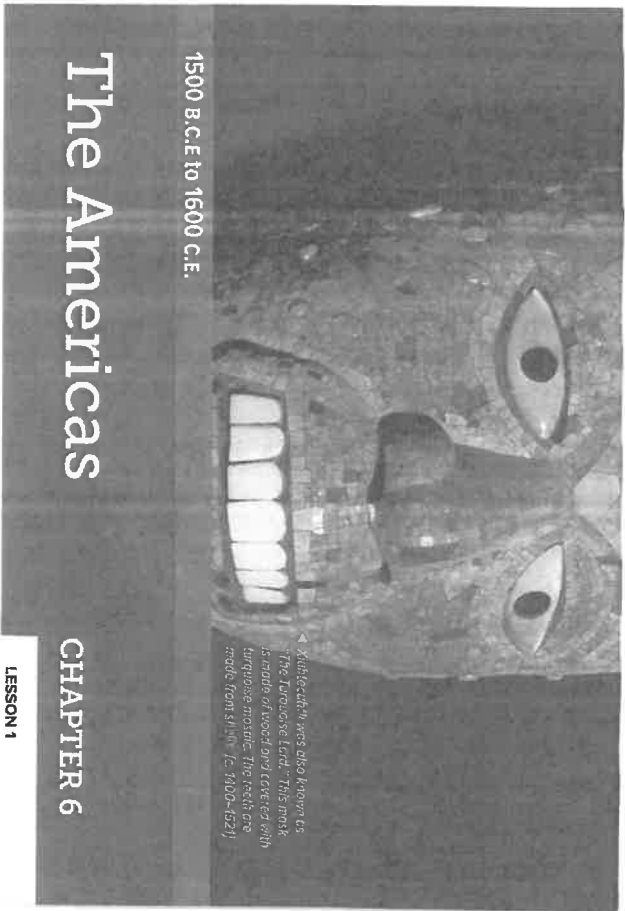
What Clothes Did Southwest Native Americans Wear?

The climate was warm so Southwest Native Americans did not wear much clothing. They used their long hair to cover their bodies. Some tribes also grew cotton to use for clothing when the weather got cold.

Native American Tribes Chart

7.54 Explain the impact of geographic features on North American Indian cultures (i.e., Northeast, Southeast, and Plains), including: clothing, housing, and agriculture.

Native American Culture/ Region	Geography: Climate, Land, Water, & Natural Resources	Housing	Clothing	Agriculture: Farming, Crops, & domestication of animals. If no agriculture then, what was main food source??
Southeast				
Midwest/ Great Plains				
Northwest				
Northeast/ Eastern Woodlands				
Southwest				



◀ *Mixtec*™ was also known as *The Tarascan Lord*.™ This mask is made of wood and covered with turquoise mosaic. The teeth are made from shells. (c. 1400–1521)

1500 B.C.E. to 1600 C.E.

The Americas

CHAPTER 6

ASKING ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

How does geography influence the way people live? • What makes a culture unique?

What Will I Learn? I will learn about the first Americans and how geography influenced their way of life.

Why Does This Matter to Me? The geography of the Americas influenced the economies and cultures of the first Americans.

Reading and writing about early Americans will help me understand that our experiences today are similar to theirs. Climate and terrain can affect how people today make their livings, where they settle, or their choices of leisure activities.

How Will I Know That I Learned It? I will be able to explain how geography contributed to the settlement of the Americas and describe early American cultures.

Writer: Formentor Resources, NY

Using Your Inquiry Journal As you read this chapter and examine the primary sources, use your Inquiry Journal to help you make notes and expand your list of questions. As you gather information, think about how you will answer the Essential Questions above.

LESSON 1
The First Americans

LESSON 2
Life in the Americas

GO DIGITAL
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FOLDABLES
Study organizer

Go to the Foldables® library in the back of your book to make a Foldable® that will help you take notes while reading this chapter.

Chapter 6 205

PLACE & TIME The Americas 1500 B.C.E. to 1600 C.E.

Early people in the Americas depended on natural resources to survive. The development of farming and trade allowed them to build complex cultures. The Maya, Inca, and Aztec Empires ruled over large parts of Mesoamerica and South America.

STEP INTO THE PLACE

GEOGRAPHIC REASONING

The geography and climates in North and South America influenced early people who lived there and caused them to develop different cultures.

- 1. EXPLORING PLACE** Look at the map. Is Cahokia located north or south of the Amazon River?
- 2. HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION** How did the location of Tenochtitlan affect Aztec trade?

STEP INTO THE TIME

UNDERSTANDING CHRONOLOGY Review the time line. Which world event happened 13 years before the Aztec built Tenochtitlan?

THE AMERICAS

c. 500 C.E.
Maya culture flourish in Mesoamerica

c. 1100 C.E.
Inca founded in Lakeo

c. 800 C.E.

Pope crowns Charlemagne emperor

c. 830 C.E.

Bagdadd is center of Islamic learning

c. 1000s C.E.

Chinese invent movable type



Early American mountain dwellers lived on wide plateaus like this, found in mountain ranges. The level areas provided land for settlements and farming.

The Navajo are known for their complex religious ceremonies. Many of these ceremonies take place within buildings like this modern image of a hogan, that are constructed so that the entrance faces east—toward the rising sun. When a fire is built inside the building, the opening at the top allows smoke to escape.

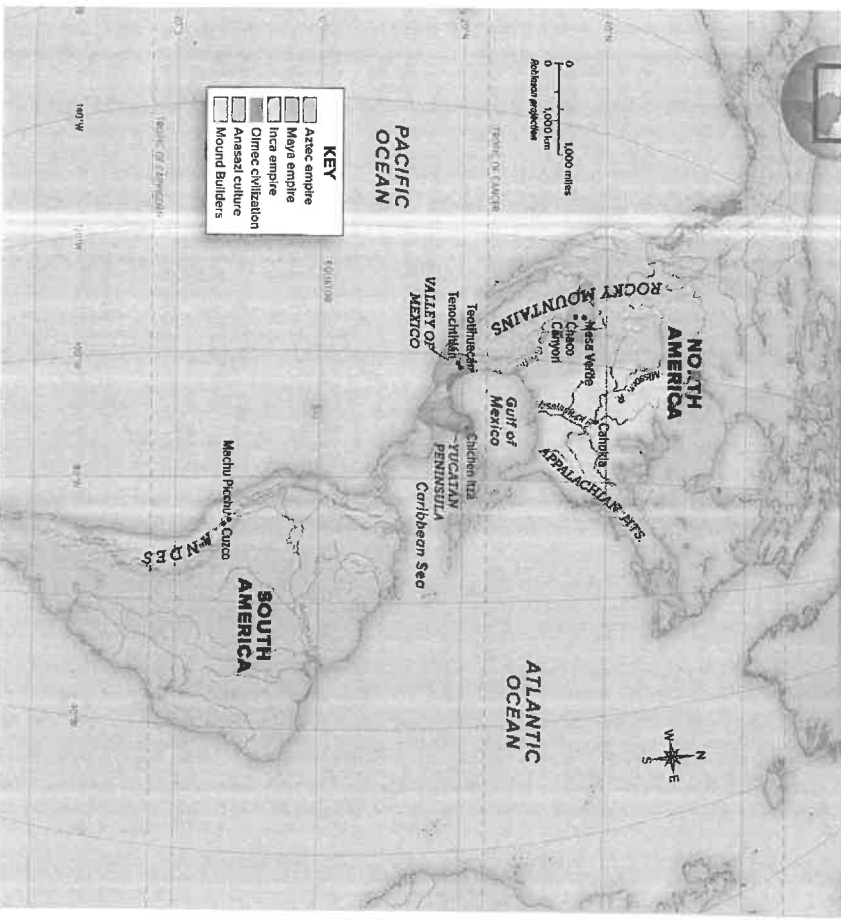


THE WORLD

206 It's All Online!



NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN GROUPS



1200 C.E.	1300 C.E.	1400 C.E.	1500 C.E.
c. 1206 C.E. Georgis Kham becomes Mongol leader	c. 1325 C.E. Aztec build Tenochtitlan	c. 1400 C.E. Inca empire reaches its height	c. 1570 C.E. Eastern Woodland peoples form Iroquois confederacy
c. 1215 C.E. England's King John signs Magna Carta	c. 1312 C.E. Janasa Mosa becomes king of Mali	c. 1438 C.E. Pachacuti builds Inca empire	c. 1467 C.E. Civl war drives Japan

ESSENTIAL QUESTION
• How does geography influence the way people live?

THE STORY BEGINS...

LESSON 1 The First Americans

James Johnson Sweeney knew that the Olmec head was an impressive find. The Museum of Fine Arts in Houston wanted an Olmec head for its collection, and this one might be the last one left to find. The statue was massive—16 tons. Its expression was at once threatening and noble. Removing the head from the jungle seemed an almost-impossible task. They would need to build a road deep into the Mexican rain forest and find a skilled crew to dig it out. Had it not been for the helicopter, he might have overlooked the head altogether. He marveled at the possibility and then at his luck:

“The helicopter landed. We set out through the jungle afoot. We walked half an hour and still no luck. It then struck me that the helicopter pilot might go up alone, try to relocate the head from above, then signal its location to us below.”

The pilot walked back to where he had left the helicopter. He took off, circled round a few minutes, then began to flash his lights, hovering above a spot not 75 yards from where we were standing. We walked over and there was the great head in a pit about ten feet deep. The jungle in this area was not dense, but the head was far enough below the surface to make it invisible through the undergrowth to anyone on foot fifteen yards from the spot.

Here was the last of the known colossal [gigantic] ‘Olmec’ heads remaining in the jungle.”

—James Johnson Sweeney, “A Head from San Lorenzo” in *The Olmec: Jadedlight*, 1963



Museums and archaeologists competed to find and display the giant head statue left by the Olmec people. The statues were created from c. 1200 B.C.E. to 900 B.C.E.

	Climate	Mountains
North America		
South America		
Central America		
Caribbean		

ANALYZING KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS

Read closely to identify the climates and mountain ranges of the four main areas of the Americas. Use a chart like this one to record the details. Explain how the climate and mountain ranges shaped the way of life in the Americas.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE AMERICAS

GUIDING QUESTION *How did geography shape the ways people settled in the Americas?*

Native Americans say they have always lived in their homelands. However, archaeologists say prehistoric hunters from northeastern Asia arrived about 20,000 years ago in what is today Alaska. They are believed to be among the first people to settle the region called the Americas. Their descendants are called Native Americans. Over the centuries, Native American groups adopted different ways of life. Each group's way of life was based on local resources.

A DIVERSE REGION

The Americas stretch north to south nearly 11,000 miles (almost 18,000 km). This vast region begins north at the Arctic Circle. It reaches south to Tierra del Fuego (tee-EHR-eh del FWAY-goh). Tierra del Fuego is a group of islands located off the coast of Chile and Argentina, at the southern tip of South America.

The Americas are separated from **Afroeurasia**, or the continents of Africa, Europe, and Asia, by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The single landmass completed its separation after 15,000 B.C.E., causing the two continental regions to become distant and isolated from each other. As a result, the Americas and Afroeurasia developed different ecosystems.

The four geographical areas of the Americas are North America, South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. North America and South America are both continents and make up most of the Americas. Central America is an **isthmus** (IH-s-muhs), a narrow piece of land that connects two larger areas of land. East of Central America is the Caribbean Sea, where the Caribbean Islands spread across to the Atlantic Ocean.

Within the vast expanse of the Americas you can find many different geographic features and climates. North America lies north of the Equator and has climates that range from cold to tropical.

UNDERSTANDING CRAFT AND STRUCTURE

- ANALYZING TEXT PRESENTATION** How has the author organized the information in this section?
- ANALYZING POINTS OF VIEW** Why has the author chosen to organize the information in this way?

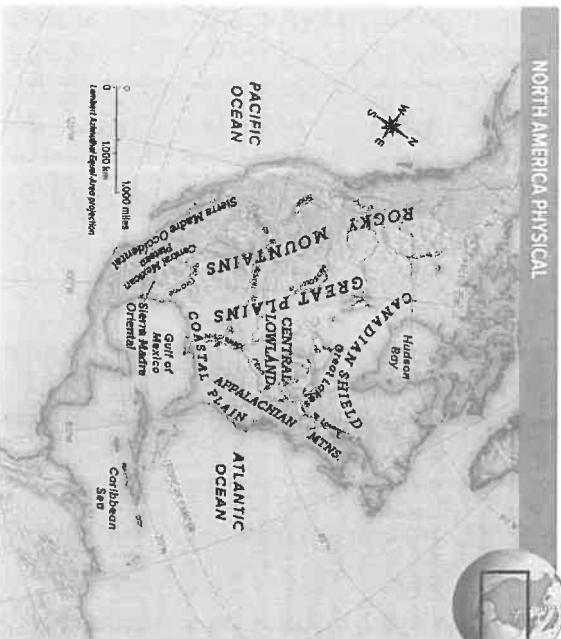
Denali (Mount McKinley) is the tallest mountain in North America. It stands in Denali National Park, Alaska.



Central America and the Caribbean Islands are also north of the Equator. South America extends both north and south of the Equator. Most of these areas have a warm, rainy climate. A broad range of plants grows in the three areas.

TOWERING MOUNTAINS

In the west, rugged mountain chains run nearly the entire length of the Americas. They separate coastal plains near the Pacific Ocean from broad eastern plains that sweep toward the Atlantic Ocean. The Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coastal ranges are in western North America. These mountains contain passes, or low areas. Even with these passes, overland travel across the mountains could be difficult.



GEOGRAPHIC REASONING

- North America is the third-largest continent on Earth. It is mostly surrounded by water. Mountain ranges take up more than one-third of the total land area.
- EXPLORING PLACE** Which geographic feature makes up much of central North America and is known for its fertile soil?
 - PATTERNS AND MOVEMENT** Which geographic feature would you cross if traveling from the Sierra Madre Occidental mountains to the Sierra Madre Oriental mountains?

In eastern North America, a range of mountains—the Appalachians—runs near the Atlantic coast. The Appalachians are lower than the Rockies and Pacific coastal ranges. Early Americans had no difficulty traveling over the Appalachians.

The Andes are the world's longest mountain system. These mountains stretch along the Pacific coast of South America. Valleys and plateaus (plah-TOES) lie between the mountain chains. Plateaus are large areas of raised land that have a flat surface.

ROLLING PLAINS

North America has many coastal and inland plains. The rolling grasslands of central North America are known as the Great Plains. The Great Plains have fertile soil for farming and raising cattle.

South America also has large areas of plains. In the northeast, the tropical Amazon Basin covers about 2.7 million square miles (7.0 million sq km). It is home to the world's largest rain forest.

Additional lowland plains are located north and south of the Amazon Basin. Tropical grasslands stretch across the northwest. Another area of plains called the Pampas lies in the south. The mild climate of the Pampas makes them a good place for growing grains. Many ranchers herd cattle there as well.

RUSHING RIVERS

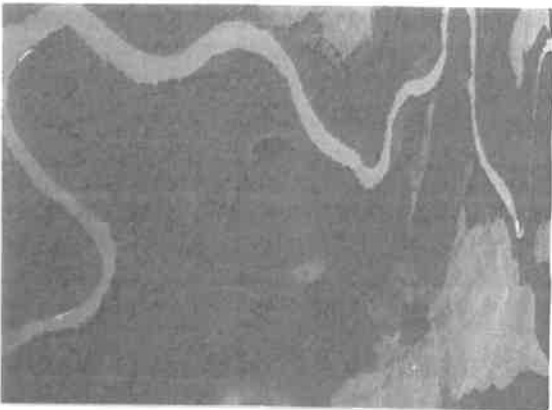
Large river systems drain the Americas. They begin in the mountain ranges and flow through interior plains to the oceans. Since ancient times, several great river systems including the Mississippi and the Amazon have allowed people to communicate. Today, the many waterways of the Americas transport people, goods, and ideas.

In North America, the largest river system is the Mississippi. It flows 2,350 miles (3,782 km), from present-day Montana and Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi is the major waterway for the central part of North America.

The Amazon is South America's largest river system. It starts in the Andes and flows about 4,000 miles (6,437 km) to the Atlantic Ocean. The Amazon carries the highest volume of water of any river on Earth.

CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. **DESCRIBING** How might the Amazon have helped early Americans?
2. **IDENTIFYING** Which four separate areas make up the Americas?



The land surrounding the Amazon is home to the greatest variety of plants on Earth. As many as 250 species of trees may grow in one acre of the Amazon River basin. (Photo taken in 2006)

DETERMINING MEANING
What context clues in the paragraph help you determine the meaning of volume?

INTEGRATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND IDEAS

1. **INTEGRATING VISUAL INFORMATION** How do the map and image in this section support the information that the author is presenting?
2. **DISTINGUISHING FACT AND OPINION** Read the last sentence under "The Beginnings of Agriculture." Is the sentence a fact or an opinion? How do you know?

SETTLING THE AMERICAS

GUIDING QUESTION How did prehistoric people reach the Americas and form settlements?

How did prehistoric people come to the Americas? Today, the Americas are not linked to the world's other landmasses, but they were long ago.

REACHING THE AMERICAS

Some scientists think that people walked across a land bridge from Asia into the Americas during the last Ice Age. Evidence of ancient tools and other artifacts reveals that these first Americans were hunters following herds of animals.

Other scientists argue that the first Americans arrived by boat. They passed by Alaska and sailed south along the Americas' Pacific coast. The travelers first explored coastal areas. They then journeyed inland, where they set up campsites.

Once they arrived, the first Americans did not stay in one place. They moved south and east. They traveled in boats to islands in the Caribbean. In time, there were people living in different groups in North, Central, and South America.

HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

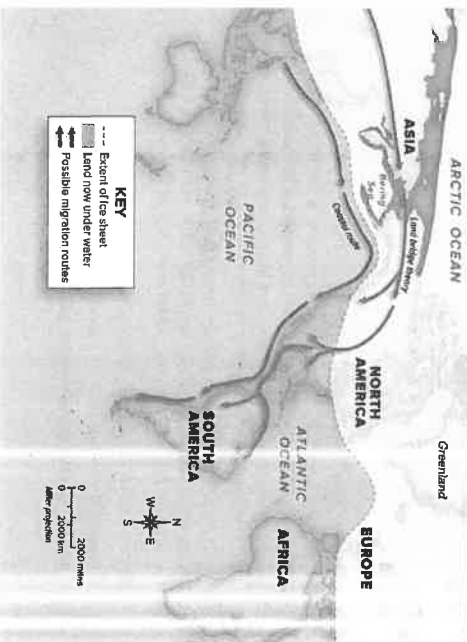
How did the first Americans survive? Historians believe it is likely that the first people in the Americas lived in small groups. These early Americans moved from place to place to find food.

MIGRATION TO AMERICA

GEOGRAPHIC REASONING

Over thousands of years, prehistoric people migrated southward through the Americas.

1. **EXPLORING PLACE** How do scientists think prehistoric people got to North America from Asia?
2. **PATTERNS AND MOVEMENT** Why do you think prehistoric people moved from one place in the Americas to another?



Archaeologists have unearthed evidence of early American ways of life. This evidence includes heaps of shells, rounded grinding stones, and bone fishhooks.

Hunter-gatherers in the Americas used natural resources for food, clothing, and shelter. People living along seacoasts collected shellfish and snails. People who lived inland fished in rivers and gathered roots, nuts, and berries in forests. Early Americans also hunted large animals, which provided meat, hides for clothing, and bones for tools. However, there were no beasts of burden, or pack animals, to carry goods or supplies.

THE BEGINNINGS OF AGRICULTURE

As the last ice age ended, the climate grew warmer. People in the Americas learned to plant the seeds of grains and other plants. The seeds would grow into crops that could be eaten. This activity became the start of farming in the Americas.

Farming began in Mesoamerica (meh-zoh-uh-MEH-rih-kuh) and the Andean highlands after 3000 B.C.E. *Meso* comes from the Greek word for "middle." This region includes lands stretching from central Mexico to Costa Rica in Central America.

The geography of Mesoamerica was suited for farming. Much of the area had rich, volcanic soil and a mild climate. The first crops that early Americans grew included peppers, pumpkins, squash, gourds, beans, and potatoes. Corn, also known as **maize** (MAI-z), took longer to develop. However, it became the most important food in the Americas.

CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

- IDENTIFYING PERSPECTIVES** Why do you think scientists have different theories about how prehistoric people came to the Americas?
- EXPLAINING CAUSE AND EFFECT** How might the change in climate after the last ice age have helped early people in the Americas develop agriculture?

FIRST AMERICAN SOCIETIES

GUIDING QUESTION How did farming make civilization possible in the Americas?

Growing and trading crops helped early Americans form more **complex societies**. The first American cultures emerged in Mesoamerica and along the western coast of South America. Unlike the civilizations that developed near the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, the Nile River Valley, or the Indus River Valley, the first American civilizations did not develop along great rivers.



Early Americans used corn in many forms. The corn grinding stone like this Anasazi tool was developed out of necessity sometime after 300 C.E.

INTERPRETING VISUAL INFORMATION How do you think early Americans used ground corn?

DETERMINING MEANING

The word *maize* originated with the Spanish word *maiz*, meaning "corn." List other Spanish words that we use in English.

ANALYZING KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS

- SUMMARIZING** Summarize what you think the main idea of this section will be based on the subheadings.
- CITING TEXT EVIDENCE** How does the author support the claim that early Americans were developing "more complex" societies?

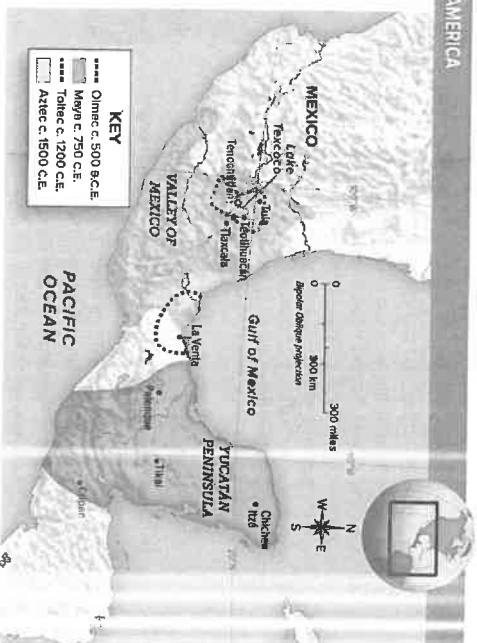
CIVILIZATIONS OF MESOAMERICA

GEOGRAPHIC REASONING

Mesoamerican societies developed in Mexico and Central America.

1. EXPLORING PLACE WHICH culture occupied the Yucatan Peninsula?

2. HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION The Olmec built a pyramid of clay and sand at La Venta. Why do you think they did not use stone?



OLMEC CULTURE

About 1200 B.C.E., a people called the Olmec (OH-l-mehk) built what might be the oldest culture in Mesoamerica. Based on farming and trade, the Olmec lasted about 800 years.

As the population grew, the Olmec set up farms in the tropical lowlands along the Gulf of Mexico. They grew beans and produced salt, which they traded with people living inland. They exchanged salt and beans for jade and obsidian, or volcanic glass. Olmec artisans used the jade for jewelry. They made sharp knives from the obsidian.

The Olmec created centers for religious ceremonies. In these areas, they built pyramids and other stone monuments.

FIRST PLANNED CITIES

About 400 B.C.E., the Olmec culture collapsed. A group of inland peoples rose to power in central Mexico. This group built one of the first planned cities in the Americas. Teotihuacán (tay-oh-tee-wuh-KAHN), or "Place of the Gods," it lasted from about 250 C.E. to 800 C.E. Around 120,000 to 200,000 people lived in Teotihuacán. Temples and palaces lined its main street, which led to the Pyramid of the Sun.

In the following passage, author R. E. Hill describes his visit to the city of Teotihuacán:



66 From a distance a zigzag pathway leading up its eastern side is plainly discernible (visible), but from either its foot or its summit the pathway is not noticed. In the centre of the platform stands a pillar of stone and cement, five feet in diameter, and four and a half feet high. Two explanations of this pillar may be offered. In case the pyramid was a religious structure, the pillar may have been used as altar, or a pedestal for some sculptured image. If the pyramid was an astronomical [relating to stars] structure, a possibility by no means remote when we remember the knowledge of astronomy possessed by this race, the pillar was doubtless a part of the apparatus [equipment] employed in observing the movements of the heavenly bodies.”

—A Pilgrimage to Teotihuacán, December 1892

A people called the Zapotec (ZAH-poh-tek) built farms and cities in south central Mexico. Their magnificent capital, Monte Albán (MON-ah AL-bahn), believed to have been a medical center, had a main square surrounded by stone temples, monuments, and tombs. In addition to farming, the Zapotec created pottery and traded with Teotihuacán and other places in Mesoamerica. The Zapotec developed a writing system based on hieroglyphs (HIGH-roh-glyfs).

Another people called the Maya (MY-uh) prospered in the steamy rain forests of the Yucatan Peninsula (yoo-kulh-TAN). Like the Zapotec, the Maya traded throughout Mesoamerica. From their central location, the Maya spread into southern Mexico and Central America.

Teotihuacán and the Zapotec flourished between the 300s C.E. and 500s C.E. Then, they declined. Historians are not sure why this happened. The causes for decline might have been a severe drought—a long period with little rainfall—or revolts by populations that had used up the natural resources of the area. Whatever the reason, the cities were abandoned.

WHO WERE THE TOLTEC?

After the collapse of these cities, the Toltec (TOH-tek) rose to power in central Mexico. The warlike Toltec conquered much of Mexico and northern Central America. Their empire reached the height of its power between 950 C.E. and 1150 C.E.

The Toltec grew crops of beans, maize, and pepper in irrigated fields. They also built pyramids and palaces. Toltec artisans introduced metalworking to Mesoamerica.

ANALYZING

PRIMARY SOURCES

1. ANALYZING POINT OF VIEW

What do you think was the author's main purpose for writing?

2. DETERMINING CENTRAL IDEAS

What does Hills mean when he writes, “a possibility by no means remote when we remember the knowledge of astronomy possessed by this race?”

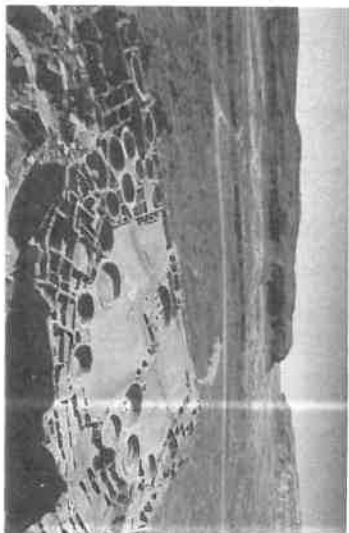
DETERMINING MEANING

The word *abandon* can be used as a verb meaning “to leave,” or as a noun meaning “a feeling of freedom.” Which meaning is used here? Explain your answer using context clues from the paragraph.

Pueblo Bonito, located in present-day New Mexico, was a four-story sandstone village. It was a Pueblo cultural center from 850 C.E. to 1250.

INTERPRETING VISUAL INFORMATION

How did the location near cliffs help people living in Pueblo Bonito survive?



Around 1125 C.E., the Toltec Empire began to decline. Within a few decades, groups of invaders, including Aztec (AZ-tek) people, attacked and burned the Toltec city of Tollan (toh-lahn). For nearly 200 years, there was no ruling group in central Mexico.

EARLY CULTURES IN SOUTH AMERICA

In South America, several different early civilizations thrived along the Pacific coast. About 900 B.C.E., the Chavin developed a civilization in present-day Peru and Ecuador. Trade of products from coastal lowlands, the Andes highlands, and rainforest regions connected the Chavin people. They built a large temple with stones from nearby hills. Part of a ceremonial center, the temple was surrounded by pyramids and stone figures of different Deities, or Gods. For unknown reasons, they declined around 200 B.C.E. The Moche (MOH-chen) developed around 100 C.E. in the dry coastal desert of Peru. The Moche built canals to bring water from rivers in the Andes foothills to their desert homeland to grow food. Much about Moche culture is known from their arts and crafts.

In spite of everything they **achieved**, the Chavin and the Moche did not build empires. The first empire in South America was built by another people called the Inca (ING-kuh).

CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. **RELATING EVENTS** Did the Olmec civilization collapse before or after the city of Teotihuacán was built?
2. **IDENTIFYING CAUSES** Why might early American cultures have declined?



The story of the Moche culture is told through their artwork, such as this pottery figure of a llama, 1c. 4th–8th centuries C.E.

ANALYZING SOURCES What can you tell about the Moche based on this example of art?

EARLY CULTURES IN NORTH AMERICA

GUIDING QUESTION *Why did a large number of societies develop in North America?*

North of Mesoamerica, other early Americans developed their own ways of living. Despite their cultural differences, many of these groups learned the same farming methods as their Mesoamerican neighbors. Farming spread to the American Southwest and then along the coasts and up the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers. As farming developed in these areas, so did new cultures.

PEOPLES OF THE SOUTHWEST

The scorching desert of what is now Arizona was home to the Hohokam (hoh·hoh·KAHM). About 300 C.E., the Hohokam planted gardens on lands between the Salt and Gila rivers. They dug hundreds of miles of irrigation canals to carry river water to their fields. They grew corn, cotton, beans, and squash. The Hohokam also made pottery, carved stone, and etched shells.

Another group called the Anasazi (ah·nuh·SAH·zee) lived about the same time as the Hohokam. The Anasazi settled in the canyons and cliffs of the Southwest. Like the Hohokam, they practiced farming. To water their crops, they gathered the water that ran off cliffs and sent it through canals to their fields.

The Anasazi built large stone dwellings that the Spanish explorers later called pueblos (PWEH·blyohs). They also built dwellings in the walls of steep cliffs. Cliff dwellings were easy to defend and offered protection from winter weather.

The Anasazi and the Hohokam both prospered until the early 1000s C.E. At that time, they faced droughts that killed their crops. The two groups eventually abandoned their settlements.



UNDERSTANDING CRAFT AND STRUCTURE

1. ANALYZING POINT OF VIEW Why does the author present the information about the Hohokam with the Anasazi peoples in the same section?

2. ANALYZING TEXT PRESENTATION Why might the author have chosen to present the information about the Mound Builders and the Mississippians in separate sections?

The Great Serpent Mound, made by the Mound Builders, still exists in southern Ohio. This mound may have been used in religious ceremonies.

INTEGRATING VISUAL INFORMATION Why do you think the Great Serpent Mound has maintained its shape?

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The Anasazi were skilled at making pottery and jewelry. [Date of artifact unknown.]

THE MOUND BUILDERS

East of the Mississippi River, another early American civilization arose. It began about 1000 B.C.E. and lasted until about 400 C.E. Its founders built huge mounds of earth that were used as tombs or for ceremonies. These constructors gave these people their name—Mound Builders.

The Mound Builders were mostly hunters and gatherers, but they began to practice farming. Two major groups made up the culture—the Adena people and the Hopewell. Scientists believe that the Mound Builders domesticated many wild plants, such as sunflowers, gourds, and barley. Corn became another popular crop after it was introduced to the region about 100 C.E.

WHO WERE THE MISSISSIPPIANS?

By 700 C.E., a new people known as the Mississippians arose. Their name came from their location in the Mississippi River Valley. The Mississippians were able to produce enough corn, squash, and beans to become full-time farmers. They also built mounds and lived in cities.

Their largest city was Cahokia (kuh·HOH·kee·uh). It might have had 16,000 to 30,000 residents. Mississippian government was centered there between 850 C.E. and 1150 C.E. Cahokia was the site of the largest Mississippian mound. Cahokia and the Mississippian society collapsed during the 1200s C.E.

CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

- 1. EXPLAINING ISSUES** Why did the Hohokam have to build irrigation canals to water their crops?
- 2. EXPLAINING CAUSES** What ended the prosperous period for the Anasazi and Hohokam in the early 1000s C.E.?

LESSON 1 REVIEW AND ACTIVITIES

Time and Place

- 1. EXPLAINING EFFECTS** Explain how the mountain ranges affected the way people lived in the Americas.

Building History—Social Science Analysis Skills

- 2. SUMMARIZING** How did prehistoric people reach the Americas?
- 3. IDENTIFYING PATTERNS** In what ways did early civilizations in North America produce food?
- 4. ASKING QUESTIONS** What questions might you need to ask to determine whether an early American society was complex?

Writing About History

- 5. INFORMATIVE WRITING** Write a two-paragraph essay that describes the ways of life of the Olmec and the Zapotec.

Collaborating

- 6. PRESENTING** Imagine you and your classmates are a group of early Americans. Discuss as a class or in smaller groups whether your group should stop using your hunter-gatherer way of life and start using one of farming and trade. As a group, identify the benefits and drawbacks of each way of life.

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