

1-1 – The Earliest Americans- Pages 6-11



Essential Question: How did Native American societies develop across Mesoamerica and North America?

Main Idea 1:

Climate changes allowed people to migrate to the Americas.

- _____ crossed the land bridge from _____ to present-day _____ during the last ice age from 38,000 to 10,000 BC.
- Scientists think people _____ arrived in North America during the _____ Age.
 - The _____ level _____ and people _____ land.
- This _____ of _____ from one region to another is called _____.
- Paleo-Indians and their descendants moved into present-day _____, the _____, _____, Mexico, and South America.

Climate Affects Early Peoples

- Early peoples in the Americas were _____, who hunted animals and gathered wild plants.
- Paleo-Indian _____ began to hunt _____ and _____ after the Ice Age.
- Tall _____ became _____, resulting in the _____ of the giant _____ these _____ once fed.
 - _____ and _____ thrived on _____ grasses.
- The _____ climate created new environments: _____ and landscapes that surround living things.
- Different _____ influenced the _____ of Native American societies: groups that share a common _____.
- _____ is a group's common _____ and _____.

Main Idea 2:

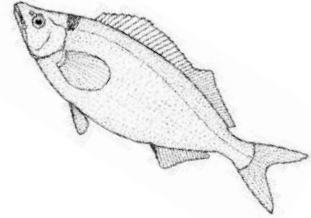
Early societies existed in Mesoamerica and North America.

- Some of the earliest _____ civilizations developed in _____, also called Central America.
- _____ society developed along the Gulf Coast of _____ between 1200 and 400 BC.
- _____ civilization thrived in southeastern _____ from AD 300 to 900.
- The _____ arrived in Central Mexico in AD 1200, about the time the _____ created a civilization in _____.
- The _____ Empire addressed the _____ caused by its _____ by building _____ of _____ of _____.

Main Idea 3:

Cultures in North America were influenced by the environment.

- Researchers use _____ areas to help describe ancient _____ peoples.
- _____ areas are _____ locations that _____ society.
- North America is divided into _____ culture _____, including the Far North, _____ Coast, California, West, _____, Great Plains, and _____.



Far North Culture Areas

Arctic

- Long, cold _____ and short _____
- _____ and the _____ groups _____ to the _____ conditions of the _____.
- Inuit peoples in present-day _____ and _____
- Aleut peoples in _____
- Fished and hunted _____ mammals

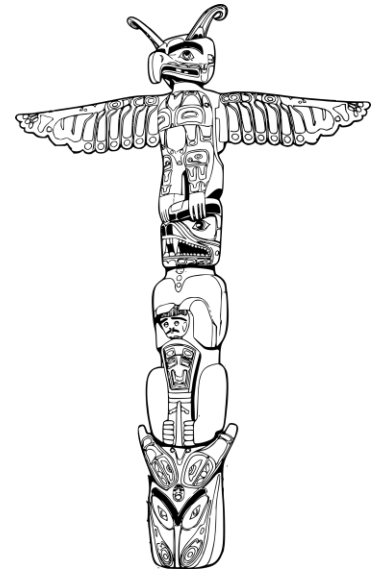
Subarctic

- Long, cold winters and short summers
- _____ followed _____ deer.
- People lived in _____ shelters made of _____.

Pacific Coast and California Culture Areas

Pacific Coast

- Mild _____
- Rich supply of _____ animals, sea life, and wild _____
- Kwakiutl and Chinook peoples carved _____, ancestor or animal _____, on tall, _____ poles.



California

- Many food sources, such as _____, _____, and _____
- People lived in _____ family groups of _____ to _____.
- More than _____ different _____ spoken
- _____ included the Pomo, _____, and Yurok peoples.

West and Southwest Culture Areas

West

- Divided into _____ and Plateau _____
- Groups adapted to the _____ climate by gathering _____, digging _____, and _____ small _____.
- Most _____, including Paiute, Shoshone, and the Ute, _____ the same _____.

Southwest

- Groups included the _____, Navajo, and _____.
- They also adapted to a dry _____.
- The _____ irrigated land to grow _____
- The _____ hunted game and _____ the _____ of other groups.

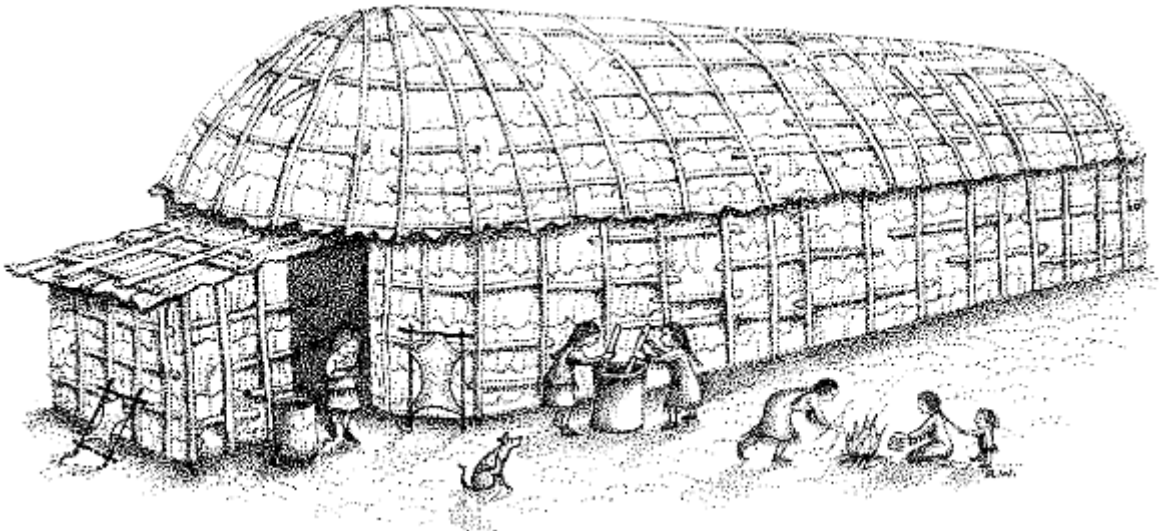
Great Plains and East Culture Areas

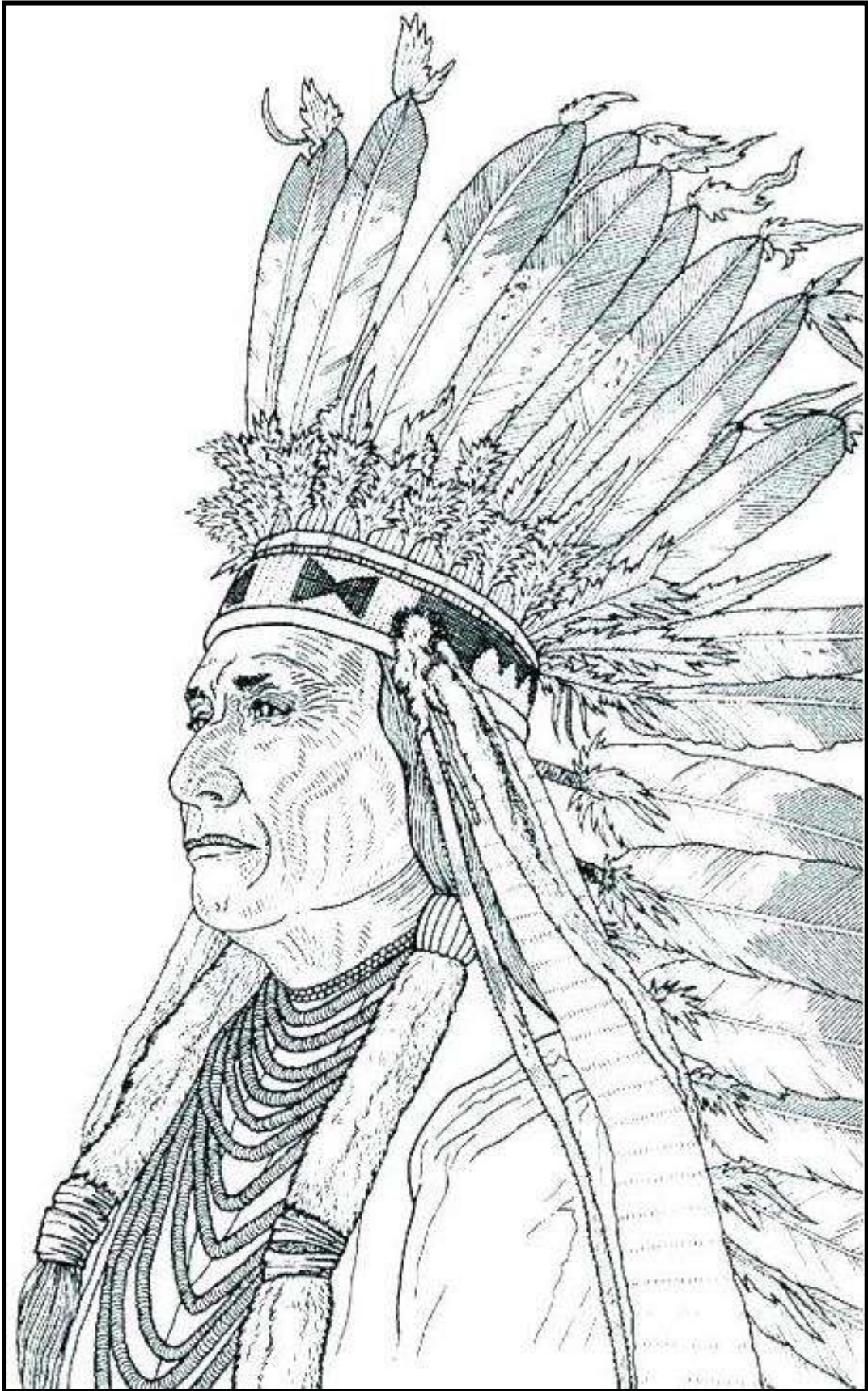
Great Plains

- Stretched from _____ to _____ and from the Mississippi Valley to the _____
- Mainly _____, with game such as _____
- People grew beans, _____, and squash.
- Groups included the Mandan, Pawnee, Arapaho, _____, and Comanche.

East

- Region _____ in sources of _____ and _____
- _____ groups, such as the _____ and Creek, lived in _____ villages.
- The Algonquian and _____ were the main groups in the _____
- The _____ formed the _____ League, a _____ that waged _____ against non-Iroquois peoples.





Feel free to color the pictures in your notes with colored pencils to add some color to your notes!