

**Native American Cultures Social Studies
Study Guide
1st Quarter (First Nine Weeks)**

Native American Cultures (Skills 30-31)

1. The Native Americans that lived in the area between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean are **People of the Southwest and the West**. (p. 2)
2. The Native Americans that lived in the area east of the Mississippi River are the **Eastern Woodlands People**. (p. 2)
3. The Native Americans that lived in what is now Canada, Washington, and Oregon are the **Northwest Coast People**. (p. 3)
4. The Native Americans that lived in a wide area from what is Texas to Canada are the **Plains People**. (p. 3)
5. The Native Americans that lived in an area that covered much of what is now Canada and Alaska are the **Arctic and Sub-Arctic People**. (p. 3)
6. The United States is made up of **50 states**. (p. 15)
7. The forty-eight states that share at least one border or are next to each other are **contiguous**. (p. 15)
8. An area with similar features is called a **region**. (p. 15)
9. To make it easier to talk about different areas of the United States, the 50 states are divided into **five regions**. (p. 15)
10. Name the five regions of the United States. (p. 15)
West
Southwest
Midwest
Southeast
Northeast
11. Name two ways to measure the size of a nation. (p. 18) **land area**
population
12. Name the three largest countries in North America. (p. 18)

Canada

Mexico

United States

13. In North America, the largest country by land area is **Canada**. (p. 18)
14. In North America, the largest country by population is the **United States**. (p. 18)
15. When using a map, a grid system will help you find the exact location or the **absolute location**. (p. 20)
16. Physical features such as plains, plateaus, mountains, hills, and valleys are called **landforms**. (p. 22)
17. A region that has similar landforms throughout is called a **landform region**. (p. 22)
18. The kind of weather a place has over a long time is the **climate**. For example, the climate is drier in the western United States than the eastern part. (p. 23)
19. The flat, low land along the Atlantic Ocean that begins in Massachusetts and extends west in Texas and Mexico is the **Coastal Plain**. (p. 24)
20. The oldest mountains in the United States are the **Appalachian Mountains**. This mountain range that extends into Georgia has been worn down by **erosion**. (p. 25)
21. The area at the base of the Appalachian Mountain that begins in New Jersey and extends to Alabama is called the **Piedmont**. (p. 25)
22. The surroundings in which people, plants, and animals live is called our **environment**. (p.26)
23. The flat land west of the Appalachians that stretch across the middle of the to the Rocky Mountains is called the **Interior Plains**. (p. 26)
24. The western part of the Interior Plains is called the **Great Plains**. (p. 26)
25. The United States largest and longest mountain range is the **Rocky Mountains**. (p. 27)
26. A low, bowl-shaped land with higher land all around that includes Nevada and parts of five neighboring states is called the **Great Basin**. (p. 27)

27. At the edge of the Great Basin and the lowest land in North America is **Death Valley**. (p. 27)
28. The largest inlets along the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are called **gulfs**. (p. 31)
29. The largest gulf bordering the United States is the **Gulf of Mexico**. (p. 31)
30. The largest lakes in the United States and among the world's largest freshwater lakes are known as the **Great Lakes**. (p. 31)
31. Name the five lakes in the Great Lakes. (p. 31)
Superior
Michigan
Huron
Erie
Ontario
32. A river and its tributaries make up a **river system**. (p. 32)
33. A stream or river that flows into a larger stream or river is called a **tributary**. (p. 32)
34. The land drained by a river system is its **drainage basin**. (p. 32)
35. The largest river system in the United States is the **Mississippi River**. (p. 32)
36. Something that is found in nature that people can use is a **natural resource**. (p. 42)
37. Name the two kinds of natural resources. (p. 43) **renewable resources** (can be made again by people or nature)
nonrenewable resources (cannot be made again by people or would take nature thousands of years)
38. The system that allows people to bring water to dry areas is **irrigation**. (p. 44)
39. Irrigation will change, or **modify**, the land so it can be lived on. (p. 44)
40. A period of ten years is a **decade**. (p. 46)
41. A period of 100 years is a **century**. (p. 46)
42. A period of 1,000 years is a **millennium**. (p. 46)

43. It is believed that the first people might have arrived in North America over a **land bridge** that linked Asia to North America. (p. 53)
44. The movement of people is called **migration**. (p. 53)
45. Scientists learn about early peoples from objects made by them or **artifacts**. (p. 55)
46. The early civilization in North America that developed a counting system that included zero was the **Mayan**. (p. 57)
47. A map that shows the cultural regions in which people share some ways of life is a **cultural map**. (p. 60)
48. Features on a map that are man-made are **cultural features**.
49. The Native Americans that lived on the Interior Plains were **the Plains People**. (p. 70)
50. The most important natural resource to the Plains people after water was the **buffalo**. (p. 71)
51. Native American people who followed the herds of buffalo are called **nomads**. (p. 73)
52. One tribe of Native American people located in the Plains with permanent housing were the **Pawnee**.
53. The Zuni was a Native American tribe from the Southwest. Another tribe from this region that adapted to this land was the **Hopi**. (p. 76)
54. The type of shelter that was common for these people of the Southwest region was a **pueblo**. (p. 76)
55. An area of high land, mostly flat land is a **plateau**. (p. 119)
56. Native Americans had to adjust or **adapt** to the land to survive. (p. 77)
57. The dry hills and flatlands of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington in the northwest was the **Columbia Plateau**. (p. 79)
58. The Native Americans that lived to the northwest of the Columbia Plateau was the **Nez Perce**. (p. 79)

59. To get goods the Native Americans could not make from nearby resources, they formed large **trade networks** with other cultural regions. (p. 80)
60. The Northwest Coast, also known as the Pacific Northwest, stretch between the mountains to the east and the **Pacific Ocean**. (p. 83)
61. A natural resource that was important to the Eastern Woodlands cultural and the Northwest Coast peoples was **wood**. (p. 62 & 84)
62. The way people of a state, region, or country use their resources to meet their needs is an **economy**. (p. 84)
63. A celebration of good luck among the Northwest Coast peoples was a celebration known as **potlatch**. (p. 85)
64. The potlatch was meant to show wealth and divide property among the people. It is believed that the people who helped develop this custom was the **Kwakiutl**. (p. 85)
65. The flat plain where the earth stays frozen year-round near the North Pole is the **Arctic**. (p. 86)
66. The Native American people that lived in what is now Alaska and northernmost Canada were **Inuit**. (p. 86)
67. The Native American people that lived in Florida were the **Seminoles**.