Chapter 2 Study Guide

1. From which continent did early people cross into North America?
   
   Asia

2. Migration may have been possible because of a land bridge that is today covered by the waters of the Bering Sea. What does the word migration mean in the sentence above?
   
   a movement of people

3. What is the main reason that early peoples in the Americas began to live in larger, more settled villages?
   
   Farming / Agriculture

4. What early civilization in the Americas developed a counting system that included zero?
   
   Mayan
5. From the map above which of the Iroquois Nations had the largest cultural region in the Eastern Woodlands?

Mohawk

6. What was used to group Eastern Woodland peoples as Iroquoian or Algonquian?

Languages they spoke

7. What was a major purpose of the Iroquois League?

Settle disputes peacefully as a government

8. After water, what was the most important natural resource for the Plains Indians?

Buffalo

9. What was the most important natural resources to people of the Eastern Woodlands and the Northwest Coast?

Trees/wood
10. Why did the economy of Native Americans living in the Arctic cause families to band together?
   
   When food was scarce, the families shared seal meat.

11. How can Scientists learn about the life of early people living in the Americas from?
    
    Artifacts

12. What did Native Americans often hold to celebrate a cultural or religious event.
    
    Ceremony

13. What did Native Americans often depended on in order to produce more goods.
    
    Division of Labor

14. The economy of many Native American groups depended on the supply of food and other natural resources that helped them meet their needs.

15. The Olmec had a strong influence on the Mayan cities that developed later.
    
    Culture

You must also be familiar with the vocabulary words from this chapter.
1. Why were trees more important to people of the Northwest Coast and the Eastern Woodlands than they were to the Plains Indians? Trees provided these peoples with wood that was used to make tools, canoes, and longhouses. Trees were also used as a source of food.

2. What other resources did the Northwest Coast people have that were important to their economy? Salmon was a staple, which could be dried for storage or trade. Whales provided food and other materials.

3. What are features that are common to most civilizations? What are some of the unique features of an early civilization you have read about? Most civilizations have ways of life, religion, and learning.

4. How did the people of the Arctic learn to adapt their shelters to the resources that were available? Built igloos in winter. Built shelters out of sod or lived in tents made from seal skins in the summer.

5. What kinds of natural resources were used to build each of the following shelters—tepees, longhouses, and pueblos?

   - **Teepees**: wooden poles/animal skin.
   - **Longhouses**: made with trees.
   - **Pueblos**: using adobe bricks.