

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

INTENTIONS OF THE LESSON

I WANT STUDENTS TO:

- 1.) **KNOW** the social characteristics of the various Native American Tribes.
- 2.) **UNDERSTAND** the processes that make up the political system of North America's Indigenous Tribes.
- 3.) Construct a graphic organizer (**SKILL**) that outlines the various attributes of the major Native American Civilizations.

DO NOW: Why is it necessary for people to adapt from one environment to the next? What changes would you need to make if you moved from Asheville to Miami Beach?

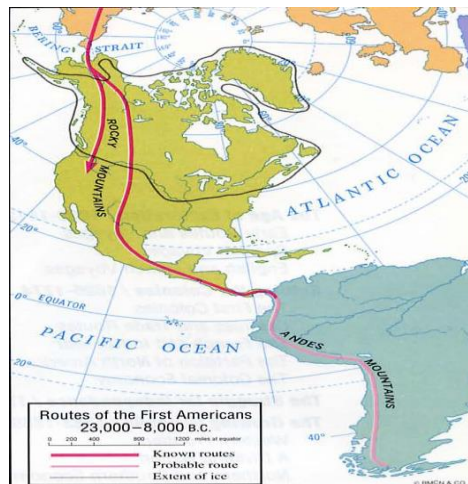
NATIVE NORTH AMERICANS

THE FIRST AMERICANS – HUMAN SETTLEMENT IN THE AMERICAS

Early American Migration:

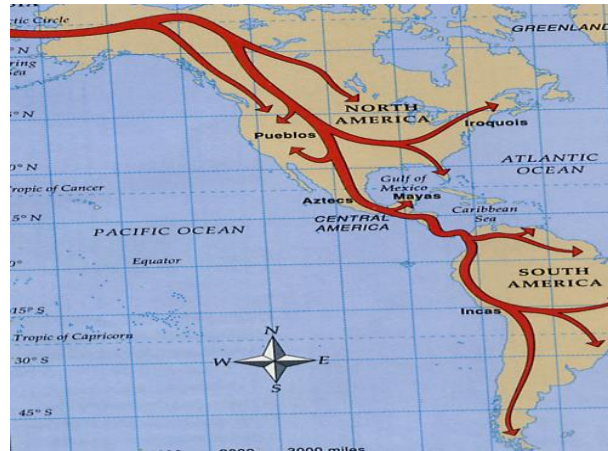
- 1.) Herds of animals migrated over a _____.
- 2.) Groups of _____ followed herds.
- 3.) Over thousands of years early Americans migrated to all parts of the Americas.

_____ : A person or group of people who move from place to place in search of food.



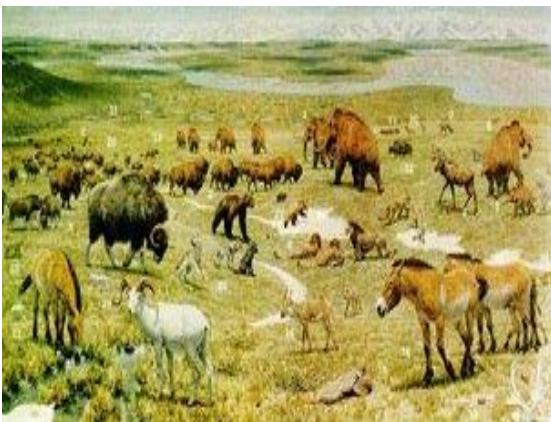


- 4.) These early humans were _____ people. Stone was their most advanced form of technology for tools and weapons.



First Americans:

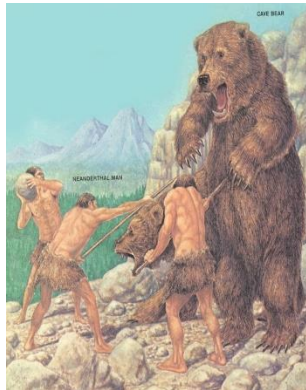
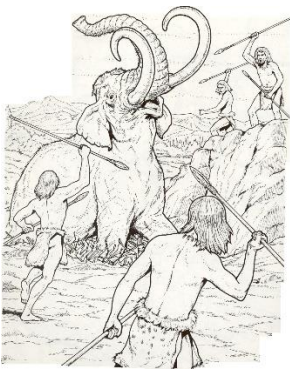
- 1.) Depended on _____ and _____ for food and clothing.
- 2.) Could not _____.
- 3.) Tools and weapons were made from _____, _____, and _____.
- 4.) Died in the early 30's.
- 5.) Followed herds of animals across land bridge to North America.





Animals They Hunted:

- Woolly _____
- Bear
- _____
- Deer
- Anything they could _____ and eat.



Farming:

- 1.) Around _____ BC humans in Central America learned to farm.
- 2.) At first, they grew _____, _____, and _____.
- 3.) Over time, other humans in the America's learned to _____.
- 4.) This allowed for _____ to emerge.
- 5.) The 1st civilizations were in Central and South America.
-Olmec's, Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas.



Squash



Beans

Corn (Maize)





- By the time that the Europeans began arriving in the New World, there were groups of Native Americans throughout the America's.

Native Americans respected _____.

They took care of the _____ and only used what they _____.



Native Americans used _____ to meet their needs.

Natural Resources are things in _____ that people can _____.



Trees



water



stones



buffalo

Native Americans lived in _____.

The people in a culture group have the same way of _____.

A culture group is a group of people who live in the same _____.

Native Americans lived in 6 different regions

Each region had different _____



Some regions had _____



Others were mostly _____.



Still others had _____ nearby.

Each region had different _____.



Each culture group used the natural resources in its _____ to meet its _____.

For this reason, Native American culture groups had different _____.

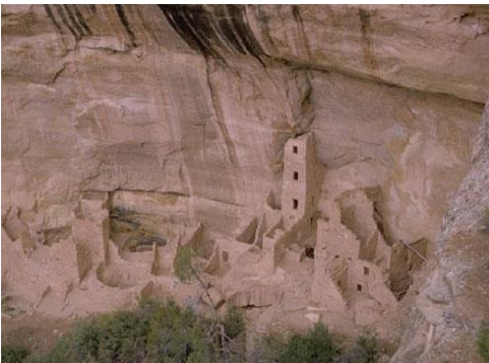


Those who lived near _____, used _____ or _____ to build their homes.

Those who lived on the _____ used _____ to make their homes.

Still others lived near _____. They built their homes of _____.

Many Native America culture groups built their homes in villages or cities.



These are the remains of an ancient _____ cliff village.

Other culture groups like the Plains Native Americans, were _____.



They could not live in one place. They had to move around to follow the _____.

The _____ of each region also affected how each culture got its _____.



Native Americans in the Eastern Woodlands were very lucky. The region had forests, _____ and _____, a nearby ocean, and good climate. These Native Americans could farm, hunt, and fish for food.

There were no forests in the Southwest region. The land was _____ and _____.



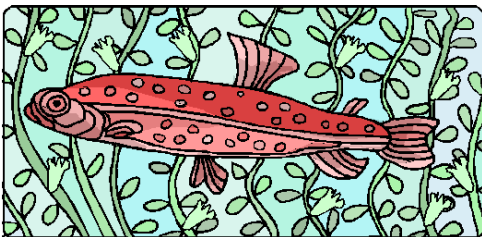
There were many _____, or large rocks with flat tops. The Native Americans who lived in this region were _____. They planted their crops on the tops of mesas.



Native Americans in the California Intermountain region were known as _____.

There were few natural resources in this region. These Native Americans gathered _____, _____, and _____. They also dug up plant roots to eat for food.

Native Americans from the Northwest Coast hunted _____ animals in the _____ Ocean.



There were many _____ in the rivers for them to eat. They also hunted animals in nearby forests.



_____ were a natural resource in the Plains region. The meat was used for food. The skins were used for shelters and clothing. The bones were used for tools. The physical surroundings of the regions affected each culture group's way of _____ in other ways, too.



There was much clay in the Southwest. Native Americans that lived in this region used the _____ to make beautiful _____.

The Northwest Coast region had many forests. The Native Americans in this region used _____ from the forests to carve tall _____.



The carvings on each totem pole told about a _____.

There were many buffalo in the Plains region. Native Americans who lived in this region were _____.



The Plains Native Americans had special _____ before big hunts. They danced to the music of drums. They thought this would bring them good _____ on the hunt.

Native Americans in the California Intermountain region were expert _____ weavers.



They made beautiful baskets out of _____ and _____.

Physical surroundings affected how the Indians traveled, too. All Native Americans _____.



Plains and Southwest Native Americans got _____ from Spanish Explorers.

Native Americans in the Eastern Woodlands, Northwest Coast, and California Intermountain regions used



_____.

Let's Review:

- Native Americans were the first _____.
- Native Americans respected _____.
- Native Americans used _____.
- Native Americans lived in different _____.
- Native Americans had different _____.
- Native Americans got food in different _____.
- Native American culture groups had different ways of life due to their _____
_____ and _____.