Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Reading Guide – Chapter 1 – The First Americans

**Lesson 1 - Migration to the Americas – pgs. 4-7**

**DIRECTIONS: Read Chapter 1 – Section 1 then use your textbook to answer the following questions. Be sure to use complete sentences. It is a one-point deduction for each question not in a complete sentence.**

1. What is archaeology?
2. What are artifacts?

**Using the map on pg. 5 answer question 3-5.**

1. How many possible migration routes does the map show?
2. What is the difference between the migration routes shown?
3. Which migration theory (route) better supports the idea that humans spread very quickly across the Americas?
4. How did cold temperatures result in the land bridge appearing?
5. Why are there different theories about how people came to the Americas?
   1. What were two of the large mammals that the early humans hunted?
6. What modern animal is the mammoth related to?
7. What happened when the Earth began to warm around 15,000 years ago?
8. What are some of the foods the early Native Americans started to plant? (name two)
9. How did farming change the nomadic way of life?

**Migration to the Americas – pgs. 4-7**

**Lesson 2 – Cities and Empires – pgs. 8-13**

14-17. What are the names of four of the largest and most advanced civilizations in the Americas?

18. Where did the Olmecs live?

19. What time period did the flourish?

20-21. What were some of the accomplishments of the Olmec? (name 2)

22. How did the Maya’s understanding of astronomy and advanced mathematics lead to some of the Maya’s advancements?

23-25. Name three items the Maya would trade.

26. Why did the Aztec engage in human sacrifice?

27. What was the capital city of the Inca Empire?

28. When was this city founded?

29. Which emperor expanded the empire by conquering others?

30. At its peak, how far did the empire stretch?

31. In the Inca Empire, who was eligible for the draft?

32. Why do you think some neighboring groups accepted Inca rule?

33. How did the Inca farm in the Andes Mountains?

34-36. Name three types of crops the Inca farmed.

37. How did the Inca keep their large empire connected?

38. What was the official language of the Inca Empire?

**Lesson 3 – North American Peoples – pgs. 14-21**

39-40. What were two purposes for mounds?

41-43. What are the three different Mound Builder cultures?

44. Why do items found inside Hopewell burial mounds indicate widespread trade?

45. What clues suggest similarities between the Cahokia site and the great cultures of Mexico?

**Use the map on pg. 15 to answer questions 46&47.**

46. What is the northernmost earthwork listed on the map?

47. Which mound-building culture settled around the Great Lakes?

48. How did the Hohokam adapt to their desert location?

49. Where did the Ancient Puebloans live?

50. Which ocean did the Inuit live near?

51. Where do scientist think the Inuit came from?

52. How do you think this (where they came from) affected the Inuit’s ability to survive in the frigid temperatures?

53-55. Name three of the western peoples in the Pacific Northwest.

56-57. Name two of the western peoples from the plateau region.

58-60. Name two of the western peoples from Great Basin region.

61. What material did Southwestern peoples use to build their homes?

62. Why did the Plains peoples use tepees as shelter?

63-65. What were the three uses the Plains people had for buffalo?

66-67. What aspects of early Cherokee and Iroquois culture are similar to our culture today? (name 2)

68. Even though women were not permitted on the on the Grand Council, how did this method of selecting council members give women a strong voice in Iroquois government?

69. How is this system similar to our modern method of democracy?

70-72. What are some important crops to Southeastern peoples?