Chapter 1: Beringia: The Land Bridge

- What was Beringia? Explain what happened.
  o Beringia was the land bridge that connected the two continents of Asia and North America about 17,000 years ago. The ice eventually melted and covered the land bridge. Asia and North America were no longer connected. Today the Bering Sea covers what used to be Beringia.
  o People began to move farther and farther South as the ice age ended and the sheets of ice across northern North America melted.

- How did the people of Beringia live?
  o Hunter-gatherers that followed herds of animals
  o About 25-50 people in each group (a few families)

- Why was it so important for hunter-gatherers to hunt in groups?
  o Large groups made it easier to take down large animals such as mammoths

- How was life for an Ice Age child different than your life today?

Chapter 2: America’s First Settlers

- How did the ability to grow food change the way people lived?
  o The people no longer had to follow the animals to survive. They could stay in one place.

- Who were the first Americans?
  o Ice age hunters from Beringia

- What happened that allowed the people of Beringia to go farther into North America?
  o The Ice Age ended, and the ice sheet that had blocked their way began to melt.

- Why did the first Americans change their way of life as they traveled across North and South America?
  o Groups changed the ways they lived to fit the places where they lived. We were the best adapters of all!

- What important discovery did people in Mexico make about seven thousand years ago?
  o The discovered how to plant and raise corn
Chapter 3: People of the Far North

- What were the differences between life in the summer and life in the winter for the Inuit?
- How did the Inuit travel by sea? How did they travel by land?
  - They used kayaks on sea and sleds on the land.
- Why did some Inuit groups travel to Canada and Greenland?
  - To follow whales
- What type of shelter did the Inuit live in during the winter? Summer? Fall?
  - Winter: Igloos
  - Summer: Tents
  - Fall: Rock-lined pits covered with earth
- What animals did the Inuit hunt?
  - Caribou, whales, seals, fish and walruses
- How are the Inuit different from Native Americans?
  - Inuits are not directly related to the hunter-gatherers who came from Beringia
- Who taught the Inuit how to make bows and arrows for hunter?
  - From people who lived in Northern Asia about 2,000 years ago
- Why did the Inuit travel to and live in different regions during the different seasons of the year?
  - They followed the food

Chapter 4: Ancestral Pueblo and Mound Builders

Ancestral Pueblo

- What are cliff dwellers?
  - Cliff dwellers are people who build their homes beneath or on the sides of cliffs
- Who are the Pueblo?
  - Native Americans who live in the Four Corners area of the United States
- Who are the Ancestral Pueblo?
  - Cliff-dwelling people who lived in the American Southwest nearly 2,000 years ago.
  - Ancestors of the Native Americans who now live in Southwest United States
- What did the Ancestral Pueblo eat?
  - Hunted game and raised corn, beans, and squash. These were planted together and called the 3 sisters.
- What is adobe, and how did the Ancestral Pueblo use it?
  - Adobe is a type of brick made from sundried clay
- Used it to build homes and other buildings
- How might a change in climate have caused the Ancestral Pueblo to leave their homes?
  - Without enough rainfall, they would not have been able to grow food and they animals they depended on for food would have died.

**Mound Builders:**

- In what parts of North America did most of the Mound Builders live?
  - American Midwest and Southeast
- About what time did the Mound Builder civilization first begin?
  - 2,800 years ago, about the time of Ancient Greek civilization
- What crops did Mound Builders grow?
  - Corn, squash, beans
- Why did the Mound Builders die?
  - Germs and diseases carried by many Europeans killed many Mound Builders
- What happened to the survivors of the Mound Builders?
  - They are the Native American nations known today as the Cherokee, Creek, and the Choctaw
Chapter 5: After the Ancestral Pueblo

“The Pueblo” and “The Hopi and Zuni”

- What is one reason archaeologists think the Pueblo are the descendants of the Ancestral Pueblo?
  o Pueblo villages look like they’re modeled on the Ancestral Pueblo cliff dwellings.
- What does the word Hopi mean?
  o The word Hopi means “the peaceful people.”
- Where do the Hopi people live today?
  o The Hopi people live in Arizona.
- What makes the Zuni people different from other Pueblo groups?
  o The Zuni do not share a language with the other Pueblo groups.

“The Navajo”

- What are some of the different reasons that groups of Native Americans migrated over tens of thousands of year?
  o They migrated because of climate changes, to find more or better land, and to escape enemies.
- Where did the Navajo originally come from?
  o The Navajo originally migrated to the Southwest from Canada.
- How did life change for the Navajo people after 1600?
  o The Navajo began to raise sheep and to make things from fleece. As a result, they became more settled.

“The Apache and the Comanche”

- How did the Apache use the horses brought to the Americas by the Spanish?
  o The Apache rode the horses to follow the buffalo and to raid villages and forts.
- Why were the Apache often at war?
  o The Apache had to defend their land against other Native Americans and the Spanish, as well as against Mexican and American settlers.
- What does it mean to “bury the hatchet”?
  o To “bury the hatchet” means to stop fighting or arguing. (This term comes from an Apache tradition of burying an actual hatchet as a sign of peace.)
- Where do many of the Apache and Comanche live today?
  o Today, the Apache live in the Southwestern United States. The Comanche live mostly in Oklahoma.
Chapter 6: After the Mound Builders

“The Pueblo” and “The Hopi and Zuni”

- When did the Creek Nation begin?
  o The Creek Nation began some time after the Mound Builder culture broke up, before 1600.

- How did the Creek Nation spread out? What new regions did the Creek move to?
  o Every time a Creek town became too large, some members split off and formed a new one.
  o Over time, Creek towns existed in North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

“The Seminole”

- Every Seminole is a member of one of eight clans, named mostly after different animals, such as Bear, Deer, and Panther. What do Seminoles believe about the names of their clans?
  o Members of each clan believe they are related to the particular animal after which their clan is named. They believe that these animals taught their ancient ancestors how to live.

“The Cherokee” and “Sequoyah”

- Why did Cherokee council houses have seven sides?
  o Cherokee council houses had seven sides to represent each of the seven clans.

- Why did Cherokee groups have two chiefs?
  o Cherokee groups had a chief to rule during times of peace and one to rule during times of war.

- Who was Sequoyah, and why was he important?
  o Sequoyah was a member of the Cherokee. He created a set of symbols so the Cherokee language could be written down.
Chapter 7: The Eastern Woodlands

“Living in the Woodlands” and “The Three Sisters”
- What were the three sisters?
  - The “three sisters” were the three main crops grown by the Haudenosaunee—corn, beans, and squash.

“Wigwams and Longhouses”
- What kinds of houses did the native people who lived around the Great Lakes build?
  - The native people built wigwams from the forest materials, including wood, reeds, and bark.
- Who lived in longhouses?
  - The Haudenosaunee lived in longhouses.

“The Mahican”
- What does the name Mahican mean? How did this name come to be?
  - The name Mahican means “great water that is always moving, either flowing or ebbing.”

“The Haudenosaunee Confederacy”
- Why was the Haudenosaunee Confederacy formed?
  - The Haudenosaunee Confederacy was formed to keep peace among several tribes, as well as to unite the nations against their enemies.
- Who participated in discussions about problems at the council meetings?
  - All adults—both men and women—participated in discussions.
- What does the expression “smoking the peace pipe” mean today?
  - The expression means to be willing to sit down and calmly talk over something that has been causing trouble and to reach a solution that is fair.
- Why did European Americans and Native Americans fight?
  - European and Native Americans had different ways of life. The Native Americans were used to getting their food by hunting and gathering over large areas of land or by farming on small amounts of land. The new European settlers wanted to claim large amounts of land where the Native Americans were already living. The Europeans unintentionally brought diseases with them too, which also affected the survival of Native Americans. The Native Americans fought to defend their way of life.