***Chapter 1: “The Native or First Americans”***

***Overview:*** In this lesson, you will learn how Native Americans in 8 cultural regions adapted to their environments.

***Learning Objectives***: Students will be able to:

1. Trace the migration routes of Native Americans to North America. 2. List eight cultural regions into which scholars have divided Native Americans of the ***contiguous*** United States. 3. identify environmental factors that promoted cultural ***diversity*** among Native American groups. 4. describe ***adaptations*** made by Native Americans living in each cultural region.

***Test/Assessments:*** **CHAPTER 1 TEST: Plan for Tuesday of next week. HOWEVER, a quiz over the notes that were to be studies/read could happen any day or time. Make sure your putting in your 10-20.**

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| **1.2, 1.3, & 1.4: Migration Routes; Adaptations to Environment; First Americans view of Their Environ.** | **Student notes, vocabulary, observations** |
| **1.2 Migration**  1) First Americans probably migrated on foot from Siberia (in Asia) to present day Alaska. They followed food source.  2) About 30,000 years ago during the most recent Ice Ages, water was locked up in glaciers causing the Oceans to drop 200 feet. This created a land bridge scientists call Beringia.  3) In summer large Asian mammals such as mammoths were attracted to **Beringia’s** grasslands, Siberian hunter families followed their food source (Agric. not invented yet).  4) Over thousands of years, Native Americans spread across both North and South America following food sources and looking for a better way of life.  **1.3 Natives Adapt to Environment**  1) Native Americans lived in a variety of places, they survived by ***adapting***, or changing, their style to suit each environment.  2) Natives in the far north ***adapted*** by hunting caribou and seam mammals, and fashioned warm, hooded clothing form animal skins.  3) Natives in warmer climates gathered wild plants, and learned to raise crops such as squash and corn; this enabled them to settle in 1 place instead of following animal herds.  4) Over generations, groups developed their own cultures, and became parts of larger groups (***Cultural Regions***) that were loosely organized under common leaders. These groups had common: way of life, beliefs, food, dwellings, language, and clothing.  **1.4 Native Americans View of Environment**  1) Native Americans believed they were part of nature (plants, animals, and environment). They tried not to harm the environment or waste anything from nature.  2) Unlike Europeans, Natives Americans did not believe land could be owned.  3) N.A. adapted land to suit their needs: Woodland *people cleared forest so they could plant crops and deer could browse berries. Southwest farmers build ditches (***irrigation)** to carry water to dry fields. | **VOCABULARY:**  Beringia—  Diversity—Various kinds of forms, more than one kind  --inclusion of individuals representing more than one nationality, color, religion, etc.  Adapt(ations)—  Irrigation---  Migrate—  Environment—  Natural Resources—  Culture—  Culture Regions— |

***Ch. 1: First Americans--Learning Objectives***: Students will be able to:

1. list eight cultural regions into which scholars have divided Native Americans of the ***contiguous*** United States. 3. identify environmental factors that promoted cultural ***diversity*** among Native American groups. 4. describe ***adaptations*** made by Native Americans living in each cultural region.

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| **Native American Cultural Region** | **Main Geographic Features (Plural = more than 2)** | **Types of Homes** | **Types of, and materials for, crafts & clothing** | **Tools** | **Main Food Sources (plural)** |
| **1.5: Northwest Coast**  Pages 4, 6, 7 | Thick forests of fir, spruce, and cedar trees (Evergreen), rugged mtns., Pacific Ocean, rains a lot | Large houses from logs or living trees, shingles from cedar bark (rain resistant) | Cedar-bark capes: baskets, mats, and blankets from inner bark | **Long wooden harpoons, fences to catch fish, rope, wedges, stone headed sledge hammers** | **Salmon, clams, deer, and seafood** |
| **1.6: California**  Page 4, 8 | Pacific Coast, coastal foothills, inland valley, deserts, mountains | Cone-shaped homes made of bark or reeds | Skirts & aprons from grasses or plants, animal hides, baskets and sifters from plant materials | Antler tools, baskets, fish traps | **Gathered roots, berries, pinenuts**  ***Coastal*-Salmon, shellfish**  ***Inland*: Deer, rabbits** |
| **1.7: Great Basin**  Page 4, 9 | Desert, grasses, sagebrush, pinon trees | Temporary shelters of willow poles shaped into a cone & covered with brush or reeds | ***Wove rabbit skins for robes*** | Seed beaters (baskets to collect seeds, nets, decoys to attract ducks | ***Attracted Ducks from Decoys, ate 100 different plants, ate grasshoppers and snakes, and also duck eggs*** |
| **1.8: Plateau**  Page 4, 10 | Mountains, forests, grasses, sagebrush | ***Houses were on main rivers, and partially in ground*** | Clothing from animal hides & decorated with seeds and shells, woven baskets & hats | Nets for catching salmon, spears, digging sticks | **Fish (Salmon) and plants (Camas). Build bridges and catch salmon w/ nets or spears** |
| **1.9: Southwest**  Page 4, 11 | Canyons, mountains, deserts, flat-topped mesas, rivers | Apartment-like houses made from adobe bricks | **Used cotton plants for clothing, dyed (plants) them so they were pretty** | Corn grinders, dams for irrigation, clay pots, clay ovens | **Ate corn, beans, rabbits, squash and chili peppers** |
| **1.10: Great Plains**  Page 4, 12 | **Treeless grass lands, and plains**  **Lots of Buffalo** | Tipis made from buffalo hides (easy to move and follow herds) | Clothing and bags made from buffalo | Hardwood bows, arrows, bone knives and scrapers, spears, rope | **Buffalo meat, and various plants** |
| **1.11: Eastern Woodlands**  Page 4, 13 | ***Forest, lakes, river***  ***Miss. River-Atlantic Ocean*** | Log-frame homes covered with elm bark (longhouses) | Deerskin skirts, capes, and moccasins | Canoes, corn scrapers and grinders | Deer, bear, trapped fish/bird nets; Maple Syrup, nuts, plants |
| **1.12: Southeast**  Page 4, 14 | Coastal plains, river valleys, mountains (Appalachian), swamps | Tree strips woven in a rectangular frame and plastered w/ clay roofs of leaves. | Deerskin skirts & clothing | Hoes made of stone, shell, or bone; blow guns; bows and arrows | **Corn, beans, squash, sunflower seeds, sweet potatoes, wild rice., pumpkins, squirrels, rabbits, turkeys, alligators, turtles** |