


Native Americans and Their Land

1. Migration Routes of the first Americans p.37

- Color the map below, use 5 colors to match the map key in the book.



Migration Routes to North and South America

Siberia, ASIA, BERING SEA, NORTH AMERICA, PACIFIC OCEAN, ATLANTIC OCEAN, SOUTH AMERICA, Equator

Legend:
Glaciers during the last ice age
Land area during the last ice age
Possible land bridge route
Possible coastal route
Present-day shoreline

Scale: 0 1,000 2,000 miles / 0 2,000 kilometers

Write three facts about how the first people migrated to North America.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Label the text in order to show how North America was first colonized.

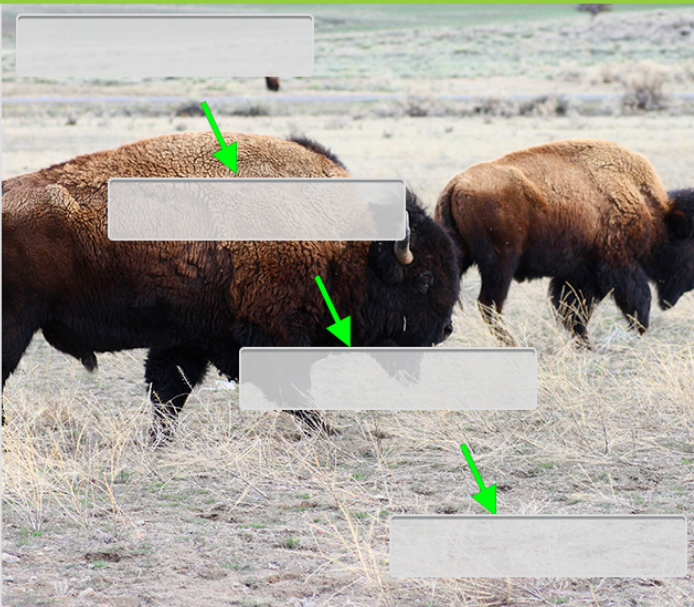
Drag and drop the text in order to show how North America was first colonized.

Siberians spread throughout North America and eventually to South America.

Big game crosses the land bridge between Asia and North America.

More Siberians follow by foot and in boats.

Siberian hunters follow big game across the land bridge.



Check My Answers Reset

2. Native Americans and the Environment p.50

Draw the environment on the left and list 3 characteristics of each environment on the right, and one-way Natives adapted to survive there.

Grasslands	
Deserts	
Mountains	
Arctic Ice Fields	

3. Native Alaskans Adapt to the Environment

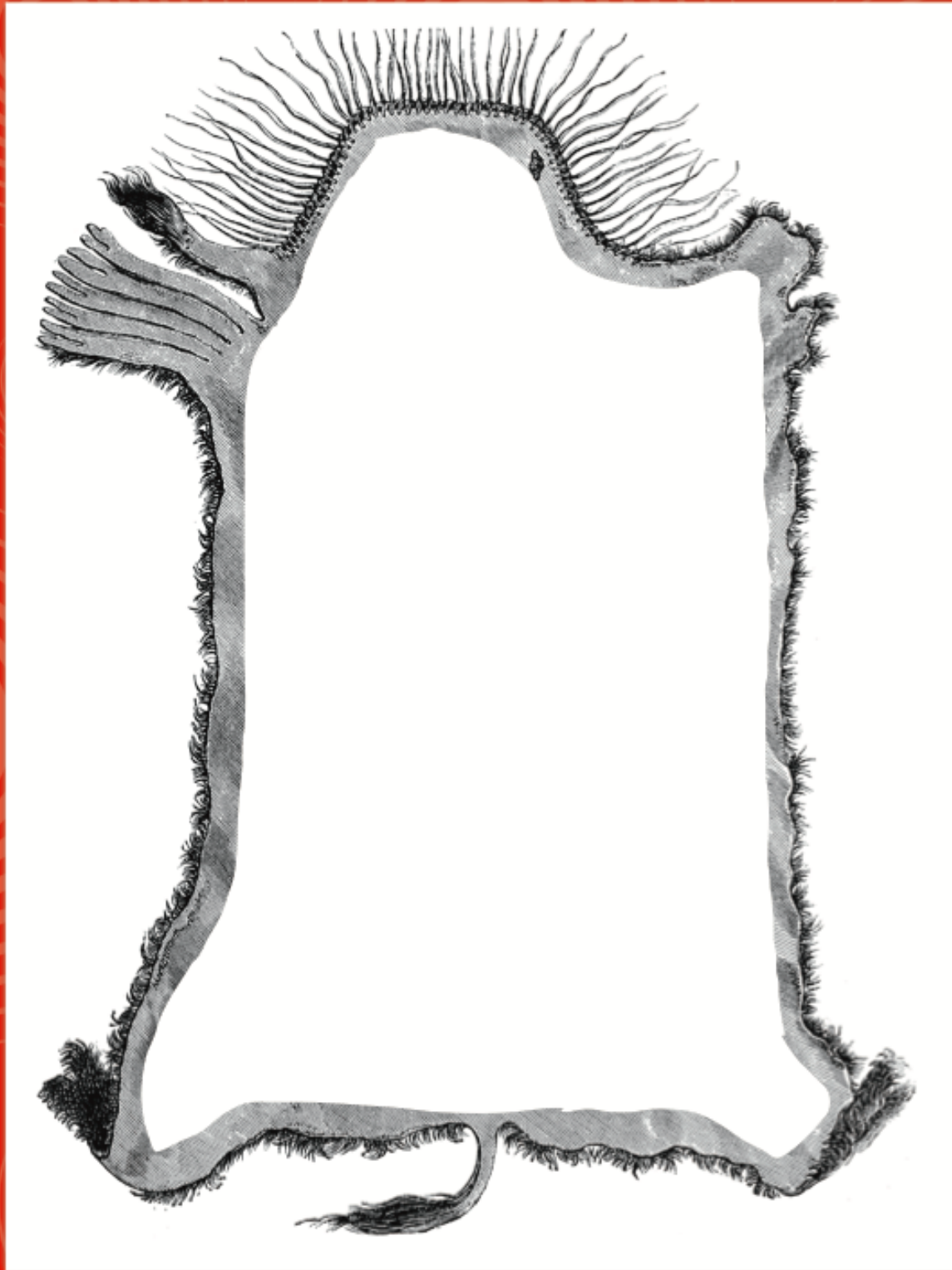


Read pages 42-43.

How do the Inuits of Alaska adapt and survive in their environment?

shelter	
food	
clothes	
use of environment	

- For a long time, Native Americans did not write. They told stories about their history, and sometimes they made drawings to keep records. For example, the Lakotas lived on the Great Plains and painted pictographs (symbols) on hides to record key events. Create a symbol for each term in the word bank on page 45 and draw it on the bison hide.



Label and color each Native American cultural region on the map. p.51



Northwest Coast p. 54

Draw a picture that represents a tradition that identifies tribes from this region.

Write 3 facts that are unique to each of the cultural regions.

1.

2.

3.

California-Intermountain p. 56

Draw a picture that represents a tradition that identifies tribes from this region.

Write 3 facts that are unique to each of the cultural regions.

1.

2.

3.

Southwest p.58

Draw a picture that represents a tradition that identifies tribes from this region.

Write 3 facts that are unique to each of the cultural regions.

1.

2.

3.

Plateau p. 60

Draw a picture that represents a tradition that identifies tribes from this region.

Write 3 facts that are unique to each of the cultural regions.

1.

2.

3.

Great Plains p. 62

Draw a picture that represents a tradition that identifies tribes from this region.

Write 3 facts that are unique to each of the cultural regions.

1.

2.

3.

Eastern Woodlands p. 64

Draw a picture that represents a tradition that identifies tribes from this region.

Write 3 facts that are unique to each of the cultural regions.

1.

2.

3.

Southeast p. 66

Draw a picture that represents a tradition that identifies tribes from this region.

Write 3 facts that are unique to each of the cultural regions.

1.

2.

3.

Summary

In this lesson, you learned how many Native Americans lived hundreds of years ago. You used a map to locate the seven Native American cultural regions and learned how each region's environment created challenges for people living there. You also learned how they adapted to these challenges and how the environment influenced their culture.

Native Americans in each cultural region used local natural resources to make artifacts such as homes, clothing, tools, and art. In the forested Northwest, the Kwakiutls built wooden homes. In the dry Southwest, the Hopis made homes of clay. People of the California-Intermountain cultural region used beads from the coast as currency.

Each group adapted to its environment. Where Native Americans lived influenced what they wore, the type of housing they built, and the food they ate. In the cold Plateau winters, the Yakamas built their homes partly underground. In the hot and humid Southeast, the Seminoles built houses without walls.