

# Chapter 2 Test

**Asia-** The continent early people crossed the land bridge from to get to North America.

**Migration-** a movement of people

**Agriculture-** the main reason early people started to settle and live in larger villages.

**Mayan-** developed a counting system that included zero

**Mohawk-** largest cultural region in the Waster Woodlands of the Iroquois Nations

**The Languages they Spoke** was how the Iraquoian and Algonquian peoples were grouped together

Iroquois League- **to resolve conflicts among people and groups**

**Buffalo-** the second most important natural resource after water

**Wood-** Most important natural resource to the Woodlands and Northwest Coast Native Americans

**When food was scarce, the families shared seal meat** was why the families of the Artic would band together.

## **Vocab**

**Artifacts-** Scientists learned a great deal about early life from those.

**Ceremony-** often held to celebrate a cultural or religious event

**Division of Labor-** Native Americans often depended on them in order to produce more goods

**Economy-** depended on the supply of food and other neural resources that helped them meet their needs

**Culture-** the Olmec had a strong influence on the Mayan cities

## Short Answer

The Plains People didn't have great forests like the Eastern Woodlands or Northwest Coast. They used the trees for food, shelter, tools, and boats.

Fishing was a great resource. They were able to get Salmon and Whales to provide food and other materials for them.

Common Features for most civilizations have a way of life, religion, and learning. Unique would be types of house they built like Adobe, Long Houses Igloos. Totem Poles gave stories of families.

They adapted because there were no trees, so they built houses from snow and ice called igloos. In the summer they built houses from sod or lived in tents made from sealskins

Tepes- animal skin stretched over wooden poles

Longhouses- large trees that were cut down

Pueblos- adobe bricks