

Chapter 2 vocab words

Glacier- a huge, thick sheet of slowly moving ice

Migration- movement from one region to another

Agriculture- farming, or growing plants

Civilization- a group of people living together who have systems of government, religion, and culture

Pueblo- the Spanish word for town

Surplus- extra

Potlatch- a large feast that could last several days

Clan- a group of related families

Irrigation- a way of supplying water to crops with streams, ditches, or pipes

Staple- a main crop that is used for food

Ceremony- a special event at which people gather to express important beliefs

Lodge- a home that Plains Indians made using bark, earth, and grass

Nomad- a person who moves around and does not live in one place

Travois- equipment similar to a sled that was made from two long poles and usually pulled by a dog

Longhouse- a large house made with wood poles and bark

Confederation- a type of government in which separate groups of people join together

Wampum- belts made of pieces of carefully shaped and cut seashells

Barter- trading goods without using money

Chapter 2 Study Guide

Lesson 1:

What was Beringia? **Land Bridge**

What two continents did Beringia connect? **Asia and North America**

What does Paleo mean? **Past**

What was a kiva? **An underground room that the Ancient Pueblo people built**

What was the kiva used for? **Religious ceremonies**

Where was the Aztec civilization located? **Central Mexico**

Lesson 2:

Why did the peoples of the Northwest hold potlatches? **To celebrate important events such as a marriage or the building of a house**

What did the Northwest peoples use to mark the entrance to their home and tell the history of their family? **Totem Poles**

What was the Mound Builders main purpose for building mounds? **To bury their dead**

Lesson 3:

What was the name given to the clay the southwest Indians used to make their homes?

Adobe

What was the staple food of the Hopi Indians? **Corn**

For what purpose did the Hopi make clay pots? **To store food and water**

Lesson 4:

What was the main resource of the Plains Indians? Buffalo

How did they use the buffalo? They ate the meat, used the bones to make tools, and used the hide to cover their teepees, make blankets, clothing, shields, and drums.

Why were horses so valuable to the Plains Indians? They helped them to travel and hunt.

The Plains Indians measured their wealth with the number of horses they had.

Compare and Contrast the Eastern Plains and the Western Plains Indians:

Eastern Plains Indians	Western Plains Indians
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lived in villages• Built lodges• Raised corn, beans, and squash• Hunted buffalo in the summer and winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nomads• Used teepees for shelter• Gathered wild plants• Hunted buffalo all year long

Lesson 5:

What were the three sisters? Corn, beans, and squash

Why did the Woodland Indians grow the three sisters together? The corn would support the beans and the squash would help shade the ground and stop weeds from growing.