Vocabulary

1. A **fossil** is the preserved remains of a plant or animal. *Paleontologists* study fossils. P. 67
2. **Artifacts** are objects that were made and used by people long ago. *Archaeologists* study artifacts. P. 67
3. To **migrate** means to move from one place to another. P. 68
4. The **Bering Strait** was once a land bridge connecting Asia and North America. P. 68
5. **Hunter-gatherers** gathered plants and hunted animals. P. 68
6. **Agriculture** is planting and growing crops. P. 70
7. A system of ruling people is **government**. P. 70
8. **Folklore** is beliefs and customs. P. 78
9. The **Green Corn Ceremony** was held by Native Americans to give thanks for the harvest. P. 78

Prehistoric Native American Periods

Directions: Write the name of the period above each description. P. 68-71

**Paleo-Indian**
- Were hunter-gatherers
- Lived in caves and open countryside
- Followed large animals
- Migrated long distances

**Archaic**
- Hunted smaller animals
- Migrated less
- Developed the atlatl
- Fished for the first time
- Lived in caves and made first shelters

**Woodland**
- Began to practice agriculture
- Made the bow and arrow
- Lived in villages
- Stayed in one house all year

**Mississippian**
- Had the first government – a chief
- Made mounds for ceremonies and burial
- Were craftspeople – made pottery, jewelry, tools
10. What are the 4 groups of Native Americans? P. 77
   Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw

11. How did many Native Americans die? P. 77
   Explorers that came from Europe brought diseases

12. This group was known as the "principle people" and one of its members, Sequoyah, invented their alphabet. Cherokee

13. This group was known to be friendly, one of the most powerful, and liked to flatten their heads. Choctaw

14. This group was known to be skilled warriors and great hunters. Chickasaw

15. This group lived in the largest land area and gave Alabama its name. Creek

17. Who cooked meals, cared for children, made clothes and pottery, and grew crops? women p. 78

18. What was the Green Corn Ceremony and what did people do to prepare for it? P. 78
   - a ceremony to give thanks for the harvest
   - the women cleaned and the men lit a new fire

19. What did Native Americans do for recreation? P. 79
   played games, sang songs, played music, told stories

20. What food did Native Americans give us? corn

21. What did Native Americans worship? sun

22. What was the Native Americans most important contribution?
   the way they cared for the land

23. What did they use for their clothing? deer skin

24. What age did girls marry? 13 or 14 What age did boys marry? 16

Review the Native American notes I gave you in class and the foldable of the early periods. Be able to label a map showing where each Native American group lived.