

Chapter 1 - The First American Peoples: Migration, Settlement, and Adaptation

True / False

1. Archaic peoples did little to modify their environments.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

2. The analysis of ancient human bones suggests that agriculture caused a decline in health and nutrition among native groups.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

3. Throughout the Americas, all native groups lived in small villages of a few hundred people.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

4. The category of gender is rooted in biology and is uniform across societies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

5. At its peak, the Maya civilization had a population of 3 to 5 million people.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

6. The most extensive American Indian empire was the Inca.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

7. The Anasazi were skilled stone masons who developed a culture similar to the Hohokam.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

8. Even after their decline and disappearance, cultural elements of the Adena and

Hopewell could be found over much of eastern North America as a result of trade.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

9. The historic peoples of the Southeast, the Cados, Choctaw, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Creeks emerged as some of the earliest civilizations within the Mississippian culture.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

10. Nearly all the peoples of the Americas traded with neighbors for commodities they could not produce.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

Multiple Choice

11. Which of the following best explains the differences in the means of subsistence and lifestyles that emerged among Indian groups in the New World?

a. Different Indian groups developed diverse cultures as they adapted their means of subsistence to their needs, desires, and the environment in which they settled.

b. Native groups did not develop agriculture until after European contact in the fifteenth century.

c. The various tribes migrated to the Americas separately and came from widely divergent cultures.

d. Geographic barriers in the New world made interaction between different Indian tribes impossible.

e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: a

12. Until about 2 million years ago, Homo erectus, the distant ancestors of modern humans, lived only in

a. Asia.

b. Australia.

c. Europe.

d. Africa.

e. Antarctica.

ANSWER: d

13. Evidence about early Native American cultures comes mainly from

a. material evidence.

b. human remains.

c. Carbon-14 dating.

- d. All of these are correct.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

14. According to archaeologists, approximately when did the first humans arrive in America?

- a. 75,000 BCE
- b. 41,000 BCE
- c. 12,500 BCE
- d. 60,000 BCE
- e. 2,500 BCE

ANSWER: c

15. During the Pleistocene Era, the land mass between Siberia and Alaska, also known as _____ was exposed.

- a. Cahokia
- b. Beringia
- c. Clovis
- d. Poverty Point
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: b

16. Which of the following was a feature of Paleoindian peoples?

- a. They had mastered the use of fire.
- b. They depended upon wild plants and smaller animals as well as big game.
- c. They migrated to follow large animals.
- d. They came to Beringia more than 12,500 years ago.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

17. Which of the following is true about Paleoindian settlement in the Americas?

- a. They moved south as the climate warmed.
- b. They moved south to defeat the rival Indian tribes.
- c. They moved south as the temperatures dropped.
- d. They sought assistance from the Inca and Aztec.
- e. They moved south around 13,000 BCE.

ANSWER: a

18. Around _____, the enormous ice sheets that had covered much of northern America began to melt.

- a. 12,500 BCE
- b. 8,000 BCE
- c. 5,000 BCE
- d. 1,000 BCE
- e. 500 BCE

ANSWER: b

19. As a result of the warming temperatures during the late Pleistocene Era,
- a. coastal regions were flooded.
 - b. megafauna died out.
 - c. weather patterns changed.
 - d. habitats changed.
 - e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

20. Which of the following was not a feature of the Archaic era?
- a. the development of sedentism in the final millennia of the era
 - b. more advanced tools and hunting technologies
 - c. the creation of vast empires
 - d. a continued reliance on hunting and gathering
 - e. different groups entering the Archaic era at different points in time

ANSWER: c

21. What was Poverty Point?
- a. It was an area in Central America that the Aztecs raided for slaves and food.
 - b. It was an area in present-day New Mexico and Arizona where various Indian tribes attempted to settle, but always failed because of a lack of rain.
 - c. It was a holy place in Maya culture where people could go to show their complete devotion to God.
 - d. It was a place in Beringia where the earliest settlements were established during the Archaic era.
 - e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

22. Which of the following was an effect of the gradual shift to agriculture?
- a. There was a shift in residential patterns.
 - b. There was a creation of material culture.
 - c. There was a change in the organization of work.
 - d. All of these are correct.
 - e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

23. Which of the following is not true about kinship patterns in the Americas?
- a. People had their most enduring ties with members of their kinship groups than with their spouses.
 - b. Male leaders often had multiple wives.
 - c. Marriage was a means of ensuring that leadership would be centralized and passed to the offspring of ruling elites and families.
 - d. Kinship played a minor role in a person's identity.
 - e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

24. Which of the following is true about the Maya?

- a. They practiced animal, but not human sacrifice.
- b. They were a small, relatively unsophisticated population.
- c. They lived in present-day Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador.
- d. They had an advanced understanding of the stars and planets.
- e. They had a large population, but never subjugated any groups.

ANSWER: d

25. The ancient city of Teotihuacán

- a. began to decline after 150 BCE.
- b. had a population that never surpassed 10,000 residents.
- c. had very little access to obsidian.
- d. was a center for north-south commerce and highland-lowland trade.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

26. The Aztec are also known as the _____

- a. Toltec.
- b. Maya.
- c. Mexica.
- d. Olmec.
- e. Chimu.

ANSWER: c

27. Which of the following is true about the Mexica?

- a. They practiced human sacrifice but only rarely.
- b. Huitzilopochtli, their principal deity, was the god of fertility and harmony.
- c. They had a relatively small population of 100,000 people.
- d. While they were advanced in other areas, they had no monumental architecture.
- e. Their capital city of Tenochtitlán was the most populous outside of Asia.

ANSWER: e

28. Mexica society

- a. rose before the collapse of the Toltec state.
- b. had no hierarchical social structure.
- c. had no military.
- d. All of these are correct.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

29. The Inca empire

- a. had its capital in Cuzco.

- b. emerged in central Peru around 1200 CE.
- c. was built on the conquest and subjugation of productive farming societies.
- d. had a ruler believed to be divine.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

30. Which of the following is not true about the Inca?

- a. The state interfered little in the economy.
- b. They had no formal writing system.
- c. Conquered men were forced into the military.
- d. They were skilled surgeons.
- e. They had a well-organized empire.

ANSWER: a

31. The Hohokam

- a. had a population of more than one million at their peak.
- b. were located in South America and were conquered by the Inca.
- c. maintained their presence in the Sonoran desert continuously until present day.
- d. constructed more than 200 ball courts, as the ball game was a means to bring communities together.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

32. Which of the following is true about the subsistence and settlement patterns of the Plains Indians?

- a. The tribes of the Great Basin enacted laws that imposed strict limitations of the size of the band within each tribe.
- b. The practice of human sacrifice significantly reduced the population of the bands and tribes of the Great Basin.
- c. Groups would come together in the summer to hunt bison and would then disperse into groups of a few families in order to survive in the winter.
- d. All Plains Indians were sedentary and relied little on hunting.
- e. They lived in large, densely populated societies year round.

ANSWER: c

33. The Plains Indians

- a. included the Oneota, Wichita, Pawnee, and Arikaras.
- b. all lived under a unified political system and spoke the same language.
- c. hunted the bison, although this source of food was undependable.
- d. All of these are correct.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: a

34. The Aleuts and Inuits, also known as Eskimos _____.

- a. migrated from Siberia.

- b. hunted fish, whales, opposes, seals, sea lions, and sea otters.
- c. developed separate cultures with separate languages before settling in present-day Alaska.
- d. had a society that was stratified into the rich, the ordinary, and the slaves.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

35. The Chinook

- a. depended on maize as a staple.
- b. refused to practice slavery as it violated their religious ideals.
- c. were the most prominent of the Pacific Northwest people.
- d. were located in southern California.
- e. lived in single family homes.

ANSWER: c

36. The Chinook

- a. lived at the center of a crucial trading zone.
- b. depended heavily on salmon.
- c. spoke a language that became the language of commerce across the Pacific Northwest.
- d. practiced slavery.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

37. Which of the following is not true about the native population of ancient California?

- a. It was dense, diverse, and decentralized.
- b. Collectively, the natives of ancient California spoke more than 100 different languages.
- c. The population had reached 300,000 to 350,000 by 1500 CE.
- d. The population of ancient California was generally unsophisticated.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: a

38. As hunter-gatherers, the California Indians relied mostly on

- a. acorns.
- b. maize.
- c. squash.
- d. beans,
- e. None of these is correct.

ANSWER: a

39. Which of the following is true about the natives of ancient California?

- a. They wove a stunning variety of baskets for different purposes, even carrying water.
- b. They had sporadic warfare, typically motivated by competition for food resources.
- c. They studied the heavens as skilled astronomers and mathematicians.
- d. They traded with different tribes to obtain goods such as obsidian.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

40. The Chumash

- a. were a native group from California.
- b. were only a few hundred in number.
- c. had no gendered division of labor as both men and women hunted and gathered.
- d. were an inland people so they built no boats or canoes.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: a

41. The Lapita explorers

- a. helped to settle the region known as Baja California.
- b. originated from the mainland of North America.
- c. took advantage of the variety of naturally-occurring plants and animals of the Hawaiian Islands.
- d. migrated from the Marquesa Islands of the South Pacific.
- e. established major population centers throughout Hawai'i.

ANSWER: d

42. Which of the following is not true about the native population of Hawai'i?

- a. They worshipped Lono, the god of fertility and reproduction.
- b. They did not live in major population centers, but were rather dispersed across the land.
- c. They used canoes to travel along the coast.
- d. They built temples and shrines out of stone.
- e. They used wheeled vehicles to travel overland.

ANSWER: e

43. The Woodlands

- a. refers to the forests of the Amazon.
- b. were inhabited by groups who were strictly hunter-gatherers.
- c. had access to little variety in terms of naturally-occurring food sources.
- d. were inhabited by a people who established some of the largest urban centers in ancient North America.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

44. The Adena and Hopewell cultures emerged from the Valley of the _____

- a. Potomac River.
- b. Ohio River.
- c. Columbia River.
- d. Missouri River.
- e. Arkansas River.

ANSWER: b

45. Which of the following is not a true statement about the Hopewell?

- a. They built large, geometric, earthen mounds.
- b. They lived in small, agricultural settlements.
- c. They were skilled in producing textiles and ceramics.
- d. They traded only with local societies and groups.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

46. The Adena and Hopewell began to decline around

- a. 1500 CE.
- b. 400 CE.
- c. 800 CE.
- d. 10,000 BCE.
- e. 1100 CE.

ANSWER: b

47. Which of the following is true about the Mississippians?

- a. They did not build mounds like the Adena and Hopewell.
- b. They depended little on the cultivation of maize.
- c. The building of Cahokia coincided with a major cooling trend that brought about a temporary ice age.
- d. They had a small and scattered population.
- e. They were at the center of a major trade network.

ANSWER: e

48. Cahokia is located right outside modern-day

- a. Chicago.
- b. Kansas City.
- c. St. Louis.
- d. New Orleans.
- e. Tuscaloosa.

ANSWER: c

49. Cahokia began to decline around

- a. 1,000 CE.
- b. 1,500 CE.
- c. 600 CE.
- d. 400 CE.
- e. 1,300 CE.

ANSWER: e

50. The decline and abandonment of Cahokia most likely coincided with

- a. warfare from invading groups.

- b. European contact.
- c. a rise in temperatures.
- d. a cooler climate that reduced maize harvests.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

51. Southeastern societies

- a. were organized as chiefdoms.
- b. produced many items for export and trade.
- c. shared cultural traits with Mesoamerican and Cahokian groups.
- d. were hierarchical societies and had a total population of about 10,000.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

52. Which of the following is not true about the Pensacola, Calusa and Guale?

- a. They relied on farming significantly.
- b. They were not associated with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex.
- c. They were organized into chiefdoms.
- d. They lived in settlements smaller than Cahokia.
- e. They were part of the Southeastern Woodlands people.

ANSWER: a

53. The Iroquoian peoples lived in present-day

- a. Michigan.
- b. Illinois.
- c. Massachusetts.
- d. New York.
- e. Pennsylvania.

ANSWER: d

54. The Iroquois Confederacy was also known as the

- a. Woodlands Confederation.
- b. League of the Five Nations.
- c. League of the Southeastern Nations.
- d. Northern Chiefdoms.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: b

55. Which of the following would have been a responsibility of Iroquois women?

- a. fishing
- b. trading
- c. cultivating the land
- d. diplomatic relations
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: c

56. Longhouses were

- a. single-family homes.
- b. shared by members of a clan who shared a common female ancestor.
- c. the homes of Iroquois rulers.
- d. the place where the Iroquois stored their maize for winter.
- e. the place where rulers from the different Iroquois nations would meet.

ANSWER: b

57. Which of the following is not true about Algonquian speakers in New England and the mid-Atlantic?

- a. They had small populations.
- b. They built permanent towns.
- c. Coastal Algonquians hunted seals and whales in the summer.
- d. In the winter, Northern family groups moved inland and hunted large game such as deer, moose, and elk.
- e. They settled in seasonal camps.

ANSWER: b

58. Which of the following was an Algonquian-speaking group?

- a. Haudenosaunee
- b. Iroquois
- c. Creek
- d. Shawnee
- e. Mohawk

ANSWER: d

59. Which of the following is true about the Algonquian speakers?

- a. They included the Massachusetts, Wampanoags, Narragansetts, and Lenapes.
- b. They lived in dome-shaped houses made of bent saplings covered with mats of hides.
- c. Limited food sources and harsh winters kept their numbers low.
- d. They had a vast knowledge of plants and animal behaviors that enabled them to subsist in a demanding and variable seasonal climate.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

60. Among the Iroquoian speakers,

- a. children inherited their father's property.
- b. in old age, individuals often counted on their nieces and nephews for support rather than their own children.
- c. married couples typically resided with the groom's parents.
- d. men spent more time in and around the villages than women.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: b

Subjective Short Answer

61. Term for identification: Homo erectus

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

62. Term for identification: Homo sapiens

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

63. Term for identification: Homo sapiens sapiens

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

64. Term for identification: Pleistocene

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

65. Term for identification: arid

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

66. Term for identification: Beringia

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

67. Term for identification: Bering Land Bridge

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

68. Term for identification: bison

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

69. Term for identification: Paleoindians

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

70. Term for identification: Clovis Points

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

71. Term for identification: megafauna

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

72. Term for identification: herbivores

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

73. Term for identification: Archaic period

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

74. Term for identification: sedentism

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

75. Term for identification: Mesoamerica

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

76. Term for identification: hunter-gatherers

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

77. Term for identification: atlatl

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

78. Term for identification: Poverty Point

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

79. Term for identification: agriculture

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

80. Term for identification: maize

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

81. Term for identification: fertility

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

82. Term for identification: cultural differentiation

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

83. Term for identification: kinship

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

84. Term for identification: gender

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

85. Term for identification: sex

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

86. Term for identification: two-spirits

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

87. Term for identification: obsidian

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

88. Term for identification: Teotihuacán

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

89. Term for identification: Chocolatl

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

90. Term for identification: Tenochtitlán

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

91. Term for identification: Quetzalcoatl

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

92. Term for identification: Huitzilopochtli

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

93. Term for identification: Cuzco

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

94. Term for identification: quipu

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

95. Term for identification: kivas

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

96. Term for identification: Pueblo Bonito

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

97. Term for identification: camas

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

98. Term for identification: pemmican

ANSWER: Answer may vary.

99. Term for identification: Eskimos

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

100. Term for identification: potlach

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

101. Term for identification: tomols

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

102. Term for identification: aquaculture

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

103. Term for identification: Lapita

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

104. Term for identification: American Bottom

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

105. Term for identification: Cahokia

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

106. Term for identification: Mississippians

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

107. Term for identification: chiefdoms

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

108. Term for identification: Haudenosaunee

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

109. Term for identification: Iroquois Confederacy (League of the Five Nations)

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

110. Term for identification: matrilineal

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

111. Term for identification: long-house

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

112. Term for identification: matrilineal

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

Essay

113. Compare and contrast the scientific theories for the peopling of the Americas with that of Indian traditions. What different theories explain the movement of peoples to the Americas? What do most Indian cultures believe?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

114. Discuss how the cultivation of maize led to the development of the Americas.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

115. What significant values and practices did North American Indians share, despite their diversity?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

116. Describe the social structures that might have been found in a Native American tribe in 1500 CE. What were the patterns of family structure, roles for men and women, property ownership, work, and religion?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

117. Explain and discuss the following statement: "Most Indian societies also had at least one other category beyond male and female."

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

118. How did the Indian cultures that emerged in Mesoamerica differ from those that emerged in North America? What factors caused these differences?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

119. Compare the rise of the Aztec and Inca empires. How did these empires emerge? What governing systems did they use? What type of economy did they develop? How successful were they? Explain.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

120. Choose three North American cultures flourishing before the arrival of Europeans,

and discuss the major contributions and innovations of each.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

121. Choose one early culture from each of the major regions of North America (the northern and western perimeters, the southwest, and the Eastern Woodlands). In what ways did those cultures differ? In what ways were they alike?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

122. Discuss the following statement: "By 1500 CE, a tapestry of peoples with distinctive economic, social, political, and religious systems called America their home."

ANSWER: Answers may vary.