

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

1. Which of the following best explains the differences in the means of subsistence and lifestyles that emerged among Native Americans in the Americas?

- a. Native Americans adapted their means of subsistence to their needs, desires, and the environment in which they settled.
- b. Native American groups did not develop agriculture until after European contact in the fifteenth century.
- c. Native Americans migrated to the Americas separately and came from widely divergent cultures.
- d. Geographic barriers in the new world made interaction between different Native American groups impossible.

ANSWER: a

2. Until about 2 million years ago, where did *Homo erectus*, the distant ancestors of modern humans, live?

- a. Asia
- b. Australia
- c. Europe
- d. Africa

ANSWER: d

3. What do scholars rely on to understand events and migrations among people who left no written records?

- a. Material evidence such as tools, burial remains, and food scraps
- b. Geological evidence preserved by climate change
- c. Carbon-14 dating
- d. Legends and ancient stories

ANSWER: a

4. During the Pleistocene era, what was the exposed land mass between Siberia and Alaska known as?

- a. Cahokia
- b. Beringia
- c. Clovis
- d. Poverty Point

ANSWER: b

5. What marks the transition from the Paleoindian period to the Archaic period that began about 8000 BCE?

- a. Archaic people started to rely on buffalo as their main food source.
- b. Archaic people established year-round settlements.
- c. Archaic people moved based on climate changes
- d. Archaic people increased their understanding of the movement of the planets and stars

ANSWER: b

6. 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

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ANSWER:

c

7. Which of the following was an effect of the gradual shift to agriculture?

- a. There was a move away from residential patterns.
- b. There was a change in the organization of work.
- c. There was a shift away from a material culture.
- d. There was no longer any hunter-gatherers.

ANSWER:

b

8. Which of the following is true about kinship patterns in the Americas?

- a. People had their most enduring ties with members of their kinship groups rather than with their spouses.
- b. Marriage was a respected and lifelong institution.
- c. Women held the political power while men managed economic activities.
- d. Kinship played a minor role in a person's identity.

ANSWER:

a

9. 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.

ANSWER:

d

10. Why was the ancient city of Teotihuacán important in north-south commerce and highland-lowland trade?

- a. People lived in easy-to-move structures along key trade routes
- b. It was the largest producer of agricultural products in the area, inviting trade.
- c. Priests had limited authority over city leaders and merchants.
- d. It controlled Mesoamerica's most important sources of obsidian.

ANSWER:

d

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

- a. They did not practice human sacrifice.
- b. Their capital city of Tenochtitlán was the most populous outside of Asia.
- c. They had a relatively small population of 100,000 people.
- d. They could supply all the food needed to support the population rather than relying on trade.

ANSWER:

b

12. In which area did the Inca empire excel?

- a. Creating a writing system used throughout Mesoamerica
- b. Building gardens and canals for pleasure rather than necessity
- c. Organizing and centralizing their sprawling empire
- d. The mining and working of obsidian into tools and weapons

ANSWER:

c

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13. Which of the following is true about the Inca?

- a. The state interfered little in the economy.
- b. They had an advanced writing system.
- c. Conquered men were used to establish a merchant class in Cuzco.
- d. They were skilled surgeons.

ANSWER:

a

14. Which of the following is true about the subsistence and settlement patterns of Native American societies on the Great Plains?

- a. They enacted laws that imposed strict limitations on the size of the band within each tribe.
- b. The practice of human sacrifice significantly reduced the population.
- 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. They lived in large, densely populated societies year round.

ANSWER:

c

15. Which of the following describes the relationship between the Pawnees, the Arikara, and the Wichitas in the Central Plains?

- a. They shared a common culture.
- b. They lived under a unified political system and spoke the same language.
- c. They specialized in the production of camas, root plants, and nuts.
- d. They developed a series of canals and channels for irrigation of crops.

ANSWER:

a

16. What led to the decline of the Anasazi people of Chaco Canyon?

- a. Flooding
- b. Fires
- c. Drought
- d. War

ANSWER:

c

17. Which of the following is true of the Aleuts and Inuits who settled on the Alaska mainland about 3000 BCE?

- a. They avoided living in large villages in order to improve hunting outcomes.
- b. They depended on rivers and the forest for maize agriculture.
- c. They developed separate cultures with separate languages before settling in present-day Alaska.
- d. They lived in multifamily houses large enough to host the potlatch.

ANSWER:

c

18. How did the Chinook of the lower Columbia River identify those born into freedom rather than into slavery?

- a. Their foreheads were cradled and shaped to be long and sloping.
- b. Their foreheads were tattooed with clan names of ancestors.
- c. They spoke the language of commerce across the Pacific Northwest.
- d. They practiced basket making and other arts instead of hunting and farming.

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ANSWER:

a

19. Which of the following is true about the native population of ancient California?

- a. It was dense, diverse, and decentralized.
- b. The people of ancient California used a unified language system.
- c. The population had reached 300,000 to 350,000 by 1500 CE.
- d. They depended on maize agriculture for trade and sustenance.

ANSWER:

c

20. How did the Lapita explorers of the Marquesa Islands in the South Pacific come to settle in the Hawaiian islands?

- a. They were captives of people from major population centers in Hawai'i.
- b. They found an abundance of plants and animals fit for consumption on the islands.
- c. They used tomols to find friendly and war-free villages.
- d. They followed ocean currents and wind patterns.

ANSWER:

d

21. Which of the following likely allowed the population of the Hawaiian islands to double with each generation after the arrival of the Lapita?

- a. A well-established system of government
- b. The taming of draft animals
- c. An abundance of mammals on the islands
- d. The use of aquaculture

ANSWER:

d

22. What allowed the people of the Woodlands to develop some of the largest urban centers in ancient North America?

- a. Advancements in canal and irrigation development
- b. A strict reliance on hunter-gatherers
- c. A steady influx of captives that could be enslaved
- d. Political systems that supported agriculture and trade networks

ANSWER:

d

23. From where did the Adena and Hopewell cultures emerge?

- a. The Potomac River Valley
- b. The Ohio River Valley
- c. The Columbia River Valley
- d. The Missouri River Valley

ANSWER:

b

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

- a. They were organized as chiefdoms and overseen by priests.
- b. They lived in large, agricultural settlements.
- c. They were skilled in producing textiles and ceramics.
- d. They traded only with local societies and groups.

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ANSWER:

c

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

- a. Maize production was the key to increasing their population.
- b. They specialized in copper and silver jewelry making, building a vast trade empire.
- 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.

ANSWER:

a

26. In which modern-day city are the Cahokia mounds located?

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

ANSWER:

c

27. What did the decline and abandonment of Cahokia most likely coincide with?

- a. Warfare from invading groups
- b. European contact
- c. A rise in temperatures
- d. A cooler climate that reduced maize harvests

ANSWER:

d

28. How did Haudenosaunee villages, such as the Mohawk, Oneida, and Seneca, become the most powerful Native Americans in the Northeast?

- a. They formed the Woodlands Confederation.
- b. They formed the League of the Five Nations.
- c. They formed the League of the Southeastern Nations.
- d. They formed the Northern Chiefdoms.

ANSWER:

b

29. How were longhouses used by the Haudenosaunee?

- a. As the central meeting place for the chiefs of each Confederacy
- b. As shared dwellings for members of a clan who shared a common female ancestor
- c. As the homes of the League of the Five Nations rulers
- d. As the place where the Haudenosaunee stored their maize for winter

ANSWER:

b

30. Which of the following is true about Algonquian speakers in New England and the mid-Atlantic?

- a. They had populations in the hundreds of thousands.
- b. They built permanent towns.
- c. They organized into confederacies for protection.
- d. They were less reliant on cultivated agriculture than other confederacies.

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ANSWER:

d

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

ANSWER:

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

ANSWER:

33. Describe the significant values and practices Native American societies shared despite their diversity.

ANSWER:

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

ANSWER:

35. Explain and discuss the following statement: "Most Native American societies had at least one other category beyond male and female."

ANSWER:

36. Discuss how the Native American cultures that emerged in Mesoamerica differed from those that emerged in North America. What factors caused these differences?

ANSWER:

37. 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:

38. Choose three North American cultures flourishing before the arrival of Europeans and discuss the major contributions and innovations of each.

ANSWER:

39. 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:

40. How did the Hawaiian islands come to be developed by the Lapita explorers? In which ways were the settlements of Hawai'i different from those of other areas of the Pacific West?

ANSWER:

41. Identify and describe the historical significance of *Homo erectus*

ANSWER:

42. Identify and describe the historical significance of *Homo sapiens*

ANSWER:

43. Identify and describe the historical significance of *Homo sapiens sapiens*

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ANSWER:

44. Identify and describe the historical significance of Beringia

ANSWER:

45. Identify and describe the historical significance of Bering land bridge

ANSWER:

46. Identify and describe the historical significance of Paleoindians

ANSWER:

47. Identify and describe the historical significance of the Archaic period

ANSWER:

48. Identify and describe the historical significance of sedentism

ANSWER:

49. Identify and describe the historical significance of hunter-gatherers

ANSWER:

50. Identify and describe the historical significance of agriculture

ANSWER:

51. Identify and describe the historical significance of obsidian

ANSWER:

52. Identify and describe the historical significance of kivas

ANSWER:

53. Identify and describe the historical significance of pemmican

ANSWER:

54. Identify and describe the historical significance of the potlatch

ANSWER:

55. Identify and describe the historical significance of aquaculture

ANSWER:

56. Identify and describe the historical significance of chiefdoms

ANSWER:

57. Identify and describe the historical significance of the Haudenosaunee, Iroquois Confederacy, or League of the Five Nations

ANSWER:

58. Identify and describe the historical significance of matrilineal

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ANSWER:

59. Identify and describe the historical significance of the longhouse

ANSWER:

60. Identify and describe the historical significance of matrilineal

ANSWER: