

Global Perspectives
Native American Unit

Interact with History p. 210

Ch. 9-1 p. 211-215

Define:

Beringia -

Ice Age -

Why did the first migrants to the American continents travel here?

The earliest Americans were **hunter-gatherers** and **nomads**.

Maize -

See CHART p. 215

How did the development of agriculture lead to population growth?

Taking Notes

Cause	Effects
Beringia land bridge forms.	
Large animals become extinct.	
Early Americans experiment with farming.	
Crops provide a reliable food source.	

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Ch. 16-1 p. 391-394

Pacific Northwest tribes:

- Most important resource:
- Potlatch -

Southwestern tribes:

- Needed **irrigation** to survive desert
- Used pottery instead of baskets
- Anasazi lived in pueblos -

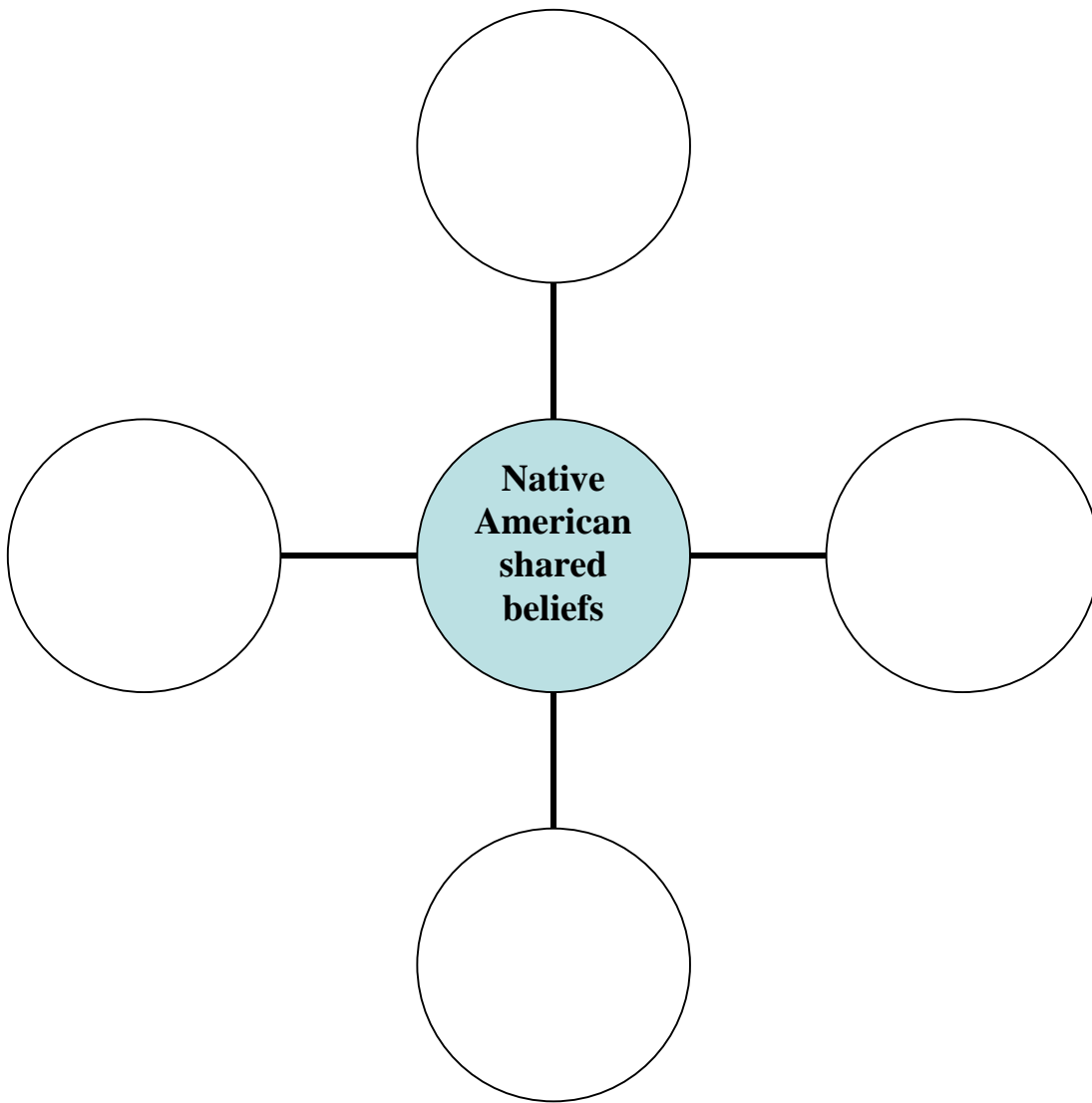
Mound Builder tribes:

- Burial mounds which can be seen from above; some in animal shapes
- What was built in Cahokia, Illinois?

Woodlands tribes:

- Variety of cultures, languages
- Iroquois League -

Taking Notes



What parts of Native American culture were NOT shared among the many tribes?

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Ch. 16-2 p. 395-399

Mayan Civilization

- A.D. 250-900
- Yucatan Peninsula
- Independent city-states ruled by god-kings
- Giant pyramids, temples, palaces, stone carvings, ball courts

Define:

Glyphs -

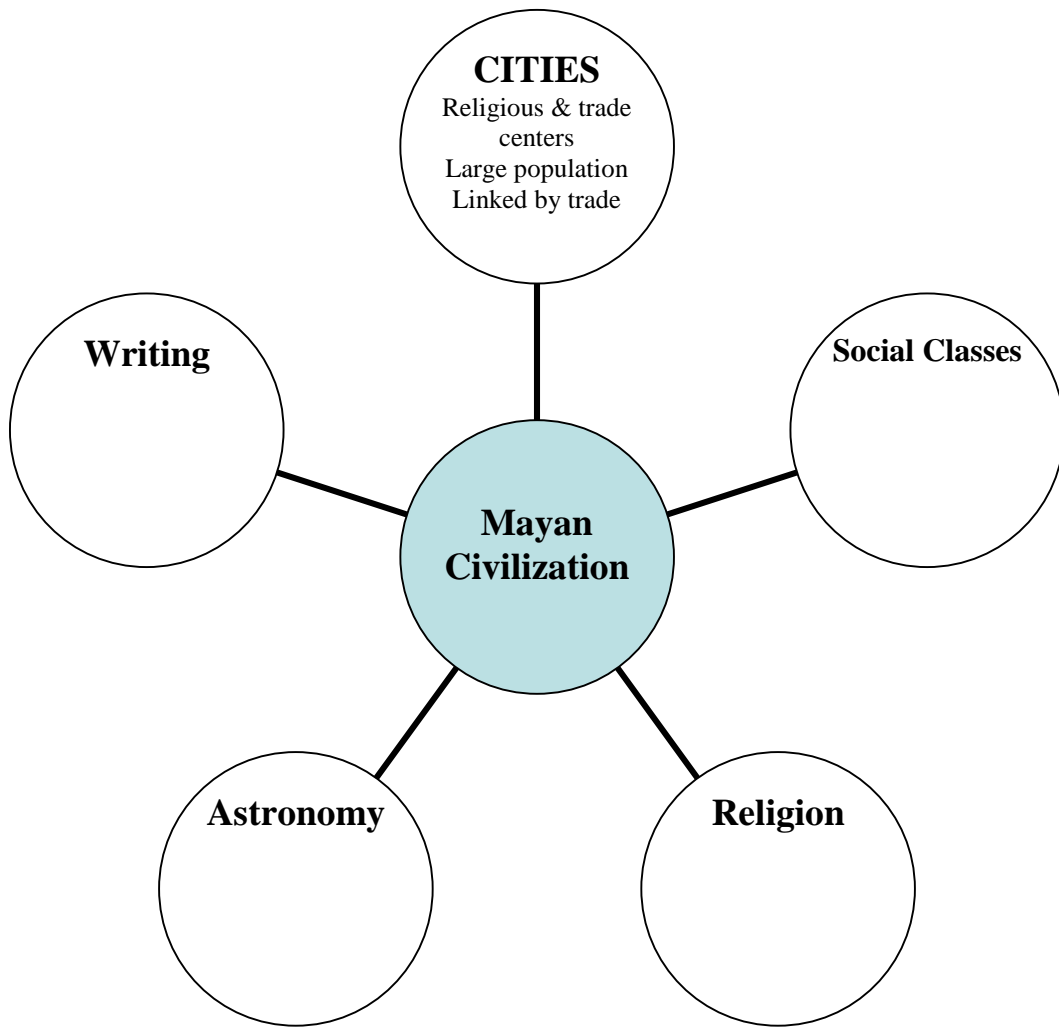
Codex -

Popul Vuh -

SEE CHART p. 399

1. Which trait aids in building a sense of loyalty to the ruler?
2. How can intensive agriculture be both a strength and a weakness?

Taking Notes



Ch. 16-3 p. 400-406

Aztec Empire

- A.D. 1200-1521
- Central Mexico
- Capital: Tenochtitlan (modern-day Mexico City)
- Formed the Triple Alliance and built empire through **conquest** and **tribute**

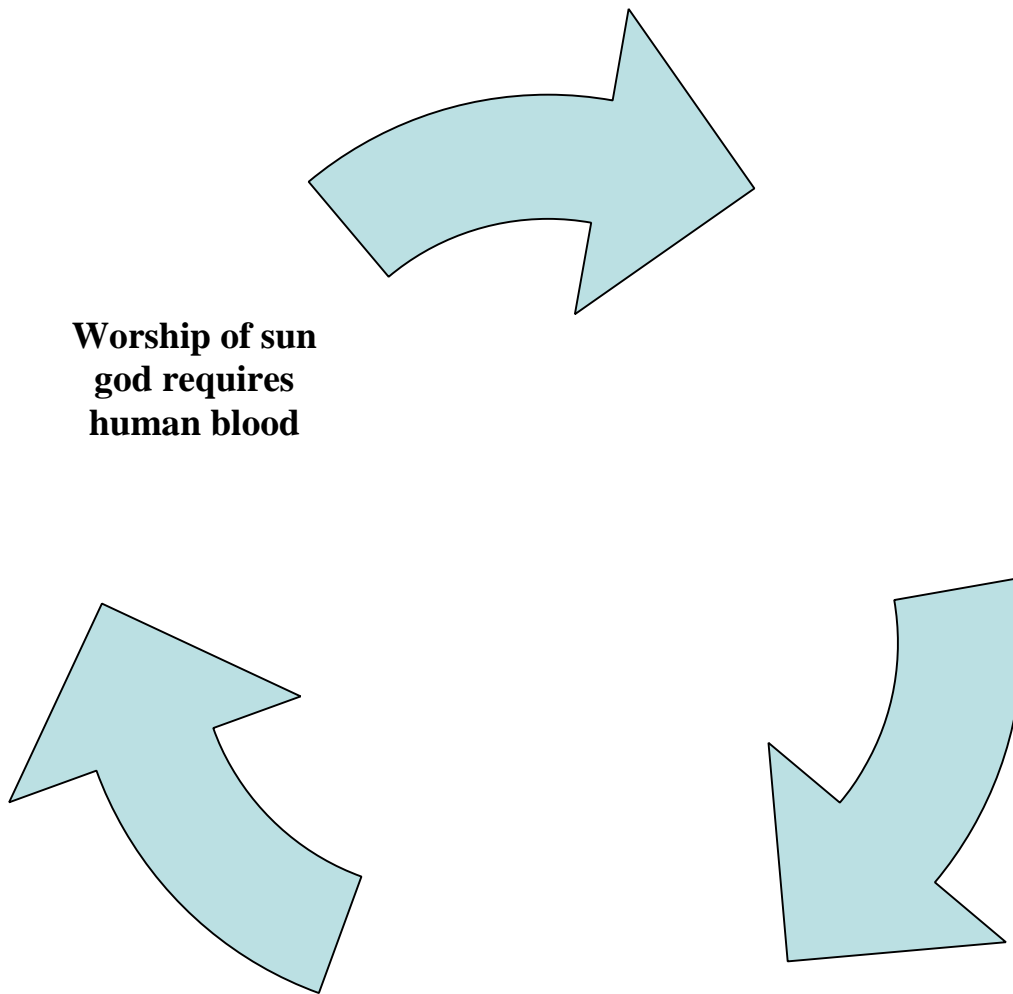
Describe the planned city of Tenochtitlan:

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-
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-

List, in order, the social classes in Aztec society, starting with the most powerful, and including different jobs in each:

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-
-
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Explain how Aztec religion is linked to Aztec military conquest using the following flow chart:



Montezuma II -

Explain two major reasons for the weakening of the Aztec Empire:

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Ch. 16-4 p. 407-411

Incan Empire

- A.D. 1200-1532
- Andes Mountains, Peru
- Capital: Cuzco
- Inca = the name of a ruling family who established a kingdom
- Believed Incan ruler was descended from the sun god
- Largest empire of the 3 Mesoamerican empires: used **military conquest** and **diplomacy**

Define:

Ayllu -

Mita -

Quipu -

SEE CHART p. 411

1. In your opinion, which of the three traits leading to power was the most valuable and why?
2. Which trait did you find repeated in the Maya and Aztec Empires?

Taking Notes

How did each of the following help to unify or support the Incan Empire?
1. System of government:
2. Language:
3. Cities:
4. Road system:
5. Economy:
6. Religion:

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Ch. 20-1 p. 483-488

Define:

Colony -

Conquistador -

Mestizo -

Encomienda -

Identify the most significant (important) fact about each person as it relates to the colonization of the Americas:

Christopher Columbus -

Hernando Cortes -

Montezuma II -

Francisco Pizarro -

Taking Notes

