

## CHAPTER

## 6

## SECTION 3

**Note Taking Study Guide****PEOPLES OF NORTH AMERICA**

**Focus Question:** What factors contributed to the growth of diverse cultures in North America?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following outline to help you compare and contrast details about various culture areas.*

**I. Southwest****A. Environment—Desert****B. Settlement Type**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. East****A.** \_\_\_\_\_**B.** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**III.** \_\_\_\_\_**A.** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**C.** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

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## Section Summary

## PEOPLES OF NORTH AMERICA

Before A.D. 1500, there were many Native American culture groups in North America. Scholars have organized early people of North America into culture areas based on where they lived. This section covers the following culture areas: Southwest, Southeast, Arctic, Northwest Coast, and Northeast.

In the deserts of the Southwest, around 300 B.C., the Hohokam built canals to carry river water to crops. Between A.D. 1150 and A.D. 1300, the Anasazi built homes on cliffs. The largest of these housing complexes, at Mesa Verde in present-day Colorado, had more than 200 rooms. The cliffs offered protection from enemies. The Anasazi also built villages on the ground, which they modeled after the cliff dwellings. The Spanish called these villages **pueblos**. **Pueblo Bonito** was the largest. It still stands in New Mexico. This huge complex was five stories high and had over 800 rooms. In the center was the **kiva**, a round, underground room used for religious ceremonies and meetings.

The Adena and Hopewell of the Northeast farmed in the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys. They built **earthworks**, which were large piles of earth shaped into burial mounds, bases for structures, and defensive walls. By A.D. 800, these cultures had disappeared. A new people of the Southeast, the Mississippians, began to build large towns and ceremonial centers. They also built mounds. The homes of rulers and nobles sat on top of the mounds. By about 1100 A.D., their great city of **Cahokia**, in present-day Illinois, had 20,000 people.

The Inuit adapted to the harsh Arctic climate in about 2000 B.C. They used seals and other animals for food, clothing, tools, and cooking. They built homes from snow and ice and used dogs to pull sleds that carried goods across the ice.

The Northwest Coast provided Native Americans there with plentiful fish and game, and trees for building permanent homes. Wealth gained from trading surplus goods was shared in **potlatch** ceremonies. In this ceremony, a high-ranking person gave gifts to a large number of guests.

Many Native American groups of the Northeast were known as the Iroquois. To stop constant warfare, they formed the **Iroquois League**. This was an alliance of five Iroquois groups, known as the Five Nations.

## Review Questions

How were the Hohokam able to grow crops in the desert?

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How did the Inuit adapt to their environment?

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## READING CHECK

Which Native American culture group built the city of Cahokia?

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## VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *complexes* mean in the underlined sentence? Read ahead for context clues. Use these context clues to help you figure out the meaning of *complexes*.

## READING SKILL

**Compare and Contrast** How were the Hopewell and Mississippian cultures similar? How were they different?

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