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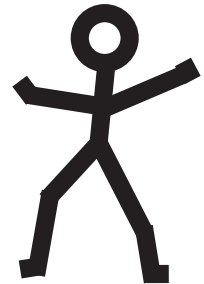
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## About SQ3R ★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

SQ3R is the key to comprehension. The more you know about something before you read it, the better you'll understand it. SQ3R is simple, quick, and efficient.

Study the five steps below..

You will use  
SQ3R for every story  
in this book.



Look through the story quickly.  
Read the introductory paragraph.  
Then look at all:

- headings and subheadings
- captions
- pictures
- charts
- graphs
- maps
- highlighted or boldface print

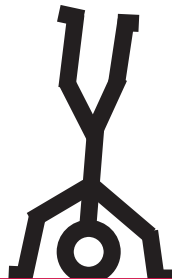
# SURVEY

Turn them into questions that may be answered in that section. Also read the questions at the end of the story. They give clues to the reading content as well. Scan all documents and the questions in the Constructed-Response section.

HINT: *Look for the answers when you read the article! In this book read the Objective Questions (you don't need to read all the answer choices now!)*

Research shows:

The more you know about something before you start to read it, the better you will understand it. Survey and Question will do this in less than five minutes.



## QUESTION

## R E A D

Read content area material slowly. If what you read does not make sense, it means that you might have read something wrong—REREAD.

HINT: *Sometimes it may be necessary to read something 4 or 5 times to understand it.*

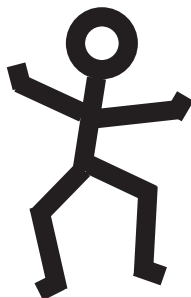
## R E C I T E

Summarize what you have read **aloud**. If you cannot retell it in your own words, it means that you did not understand it. REREAD. (It helps to take notes of the facts you have read. It will help you to study for a test later.)

HINT: *Just the act of writing will help you remember the material!*

## R E V I E W

Several days before a test, review your notes. Try to state the information in your own words. Have someone else ask you questions from your notes. (If you did all the other steps, this one should be the easy part!)



Research shows:

The more senses you use to study something, the better you will learn it. With SQ3R you are using seeing, hearing, speaking, and writing (touch).



## Unit 1:

# Geography and the Native Americans



**After surveying the story, I can tell that:**

1. The first Americans migrated from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Europe                      b. Asia
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ were an advanced civilization in Mexico.  
a. Algonquians              b. Aztecs
3. Hiawatha is best known for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. his skill as a poet      b. uniting the Iroquois tribes



**After looking at the objective questions and constructed response questions, I can tell that:**

4. The Incas ruled a \_\_\_\_\_ in South America.  
a. small island              b. huge empire
5. The first Native American group with a written constitution was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the Iroquois              b. the Navajo
6. One hunting method used by Native Americans was to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. drive animals over a cliff      b. shoot animals with rifles

**Gaining a basic understanding of the material *before* you start to read, will help you to comprehend the information in this chapter. Please check your answers with the key below.**



How did you do?  
Check the Answer Box  
to See.



ANSWER BOX	
1.	The first Americans migrated from Asia.
2.	The Aztecs were an advanced civilization in Mexico.
3.	Hiawatha is best known for uniting the Iroquois tribes.
4.	The Incas ruled a huge empire in South America.
5.	The first Native American group with a written constitution was the Iroquois.
6.	One hunting method used by Native Americans was to drive animals over a cliff.

**Read the following selection carefully. Stop after each section to tell the main idea in your own words.**





## Physical Geography

Geography describes the world around us. It is all about location. Physical geography and human geography determine how people live in an area.

**Physical geography** describes landforms, bodies of water, and climate. It explains why things grow and live in different parts of the world. A physical map shows the environment of a location.

Communities located by rivers have fertile land. However, these areas may also have flooding. In order to continue living there, people build dams or dykes. Other large groups of people live in desert areas. Here they find ways to irrigate the soil. These are just a few ways people control their environment.

## Human Geography

The ideas and actions of people shape their way of life. This is called human geography. **Human geography** describes the size and population of a

region. It tells about the types of settlements, cities, towns, villages, or farms existing there. The economy of an area, even the transportation there, shows up on these maps.

Looking at maps and globes reveals how and why people have traveled, communicated, and traded throughout the ages. Today, this information is available about the entire world. We live at a time when all countries are interdependent, or rely on each other. Trade, prosperity and peace depend on understanding each other.

## Geography Plays a Role in the Settling of America

Geography played a key role in developing and settling America. As we study its earliest inhabitants, we will see how their environment shaped the way Native Americans lived.

## NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA BEFORE 1500

An **Ice Age**, which occurred at least 13,000 years ago, trapped water inside huge ice blocks. This caused the Earth's sea level to drop about 300 feet lower than it is today, creating a land bridge between Siberia and Alaska. This wide stretch of land across the Bering Strait is called **Beringia**. Most scientists agree that the first people to come to America crossed this Bering land bridge from Asia to America.

This era is called **prehistory** because no written records exist from this time. However, fossils—traces of plants or animals that lived in the far distant past—tell stories too. **Archeology** is the study of these artifacts. It also includes the search for human remains. Archeologists provide historians with information they uncover at “digs,” locations thought to contain artifacts from early civilizations. Scientists use **Carbon-14 dating**, a very accurate tool, to determine how far

back in history an artifact was created, or how long ago a human lived.

Discoveries in the southwestern United States and Central and South America indicate that the first Americans, called **Paleo-Indians**, migrated all the way south to these areas. Discoveries at the digs also indicate that the first Americans were hunters and gatherers. They probably crossed Beringia in search of animals to hunt and plants to gather. Artifacts show that they used large stone tools. This means that they were hunting very large animals, probably mammoths, bison, and mastodons.



**Radiocarbon dating showed this human skull, the Kennewick Man, found in Washington state to be 8,500 years old.**

More than 10,000 years ago early inhabitants of the Americas, known as Paleo-Indians, hunted large mammals such as bison, mammoth, and mastodon.

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## CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA IN 1500

By the year 1500, tribes of Native Americans had spread across North America, Central America, and South America. They formed groups, each with its own economy, language, customs, and religion. Geography determined the way of life of these first Americans.

### The Aztecs of Mexico

The **Aztecs** ruled central Mexico in the 1500s. Fearless warriors, they had conquered tribes to the north and south. By 1325, the Aztecs had built the city of Tenochtitlán on a swampy lake. To do this they piled up mud from the bottom of the lake and made

islands, called chinampas. This is where they built their homes. The Aztecs built the foundation of their city in the same way. They used their superior skills in engineering to build bridges from the city to the mainland.

This culture had outstanding architects. By 1390, work began on the Templo Mayor, the largest building in the city. It was a double pyramid. One side honored the god of rain and crops. The other side worshiped the god of war.

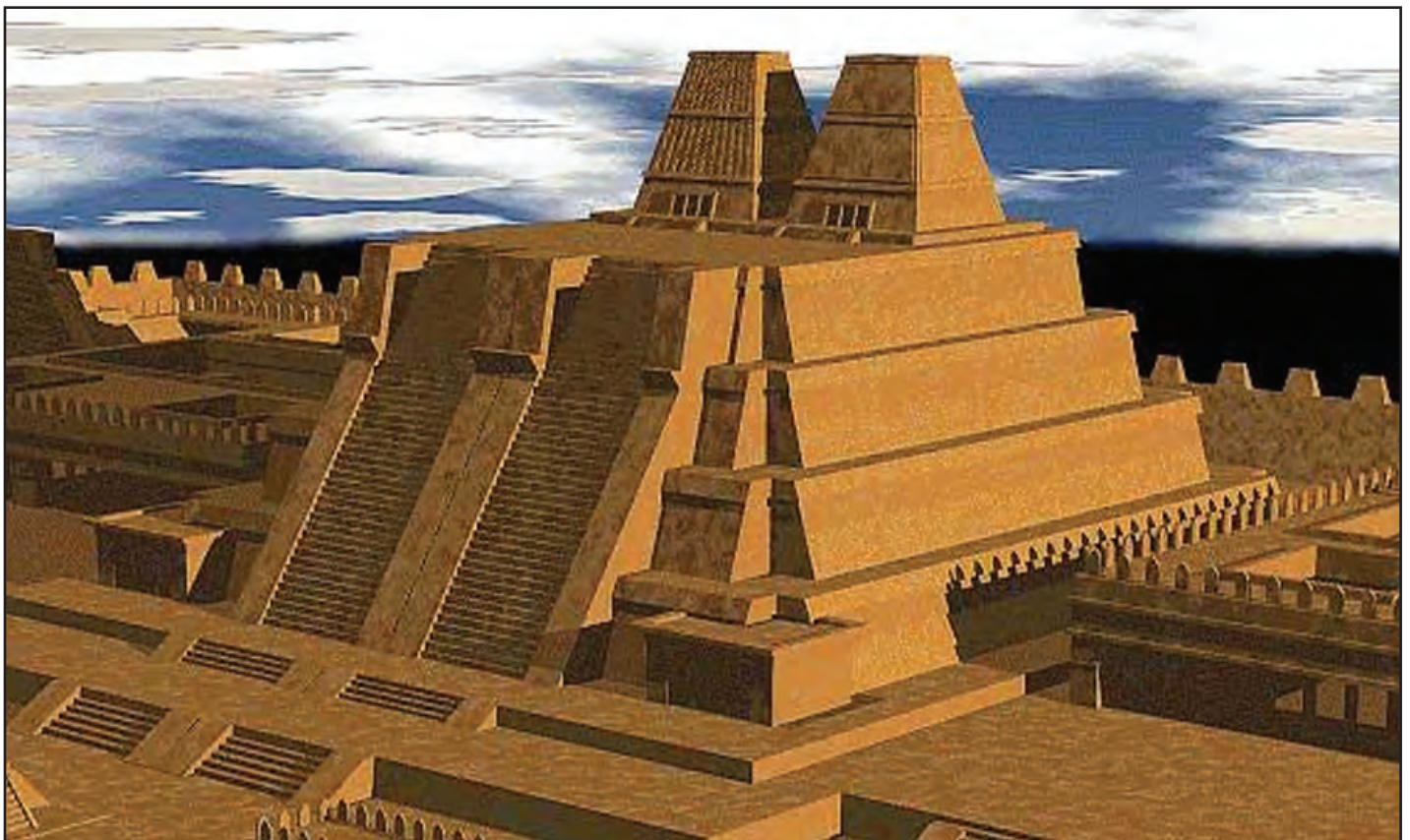
Evidence remains of Aztec art and picture writing. They wrote in glyphs, or small pictures, instead of words.



The Aztecs based their society on a caste system. The nobility, priesthood, military, and merchant classes were the most powerful classes. People grew food, wove cloth, and made medicines. They bartered goods at the marketplace. Agriculture and trade thrived.

The Aztecs lived close to nature. Although they worshiped many gods, the Sun god, the giver of good crops, was most important. He was also the god of war. Aztec religious ceremonies included the sacrifice of human hearts to strengthen the Sun god.

**Humans are believed to have crossed into the Americas before the end of the last Ice Age. A natural land bridge called Beringia linked present-day Siberia and Alaska.**



**The Temple Mayor, 130 feet high, is an example of the sophisticated Aztec architecture. It was built before the Spanish arrived in 1521.**





**This gold Inca sun mask shows that the Incas were wealthy and creative.**

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## The Incas of Peru

In South America the **Incas** ruled the land that ran between the Pacific Coast and the Andes Mountains. Their territory stretched from what is now Ecuador all the way south to Chile.

The Incas, originally from Peru, conquered other groups in an interesting way. They sent a messenger to the area they wanted to acquire. They offered the people two choices. Surrender peacefully and keep your local rulers and customs. Otherwise they would face the fierce Incan warriors in battle. Any group making the second choice took the big risk of losing their laws, customs, and language. In every case, the Incas won and by 1500 they controlled about 10 to 12 million people.

The Incas worshiped many gods of nature. Inti, the sun god, was the most important. The Incas built temples, such as the great Sun Temple, high in the mountains, close to heaven. Their religion included animal and human sacrifice.

The emperor ruled completely. The state owned almost everything and people could be ordered to work in mines or on public projects. However, the emperor also looked after his subjects. Old people and widows received food from the public storehouses. The Incas had no written language. However, they needed an accounting system to run their huge empire. The Incas kept track of numerical data by using strings, with knots representing numbers.

Like the Aztecs, the Incas had a caste system. The royal family formed the nobility. Next came the priests, the military, and the architects. Professionals, like accountants, followed them in social importance. Farmers and shepherds composed the lowest class.

The Incas built Cuzco, their capital, and other main cities high in the Andes Mountains. Government buildings and temples, like the Temple of the Sun, occupied the main part of the city. Outstanding architects fit slabs of stone together so tightly that not even something the size of today's credit card could have fit between them. The wheel was unknown to

them. They used wooden rollers to transport stones weighing many tons up the slopes.

Incan engineers also constructed two main roads running from north to south. They were complete with bridges and short tunnels. One ran for 2,250 miles along the coast. The other covered the same distance along the Andes Mountains.

People along the coast fished for their livelihood. Survival inland, however, depended upon cultivating land in a difficult environment. The Incas

developed a system of terraces along the mountain-sides. This increased needed farmland. They built an irrigation system, including canals and drains, to expand their crops. Many foods, common today, were first farmed in the Andes Mountains. Tomatoes, corn, potatoes, peanuts, and even cacao first grew in South America.

The Incan empire was experiencing a **Golden Age** in the 1500s. This would change with the arrival of the Spanish explorers.



Partial view of Machu Picchu (in modern Peru), a mountain resort of the Incan emperors and their courts.



## NATIVE AMERICANS IN NORTH AMERICA

### The Alaskan Native Americans

The Aleutian Islands, off the coast of Alaska, were home to the Aleuts. Another tribe, the Inuits, settled along the coast of Alaska on the tundra. This area is covered with snow and ice almost all year. Very little vegetation grows on the tundra, so the Aleuts and the Inuits were hunters and fishermen. These tribes used whales, seals, and walruses as their source of food and clothing. Even the bones served to make weapons. Their religion included worship of the spirits of these mammals.

### Native Americans of the West and the Southwest

Native Americans of the West and the Southwest lived in what is now called California, the **Great Basin**, and the **Colorado Plateau**.

The Great Basin Desert lies between the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the west and the Rocky Mountains on the east. This is called a “cold desert” because snow falls in the high elevations.

The Colorado Plateau—in Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico—covers about 150,000 square miles. Few trees grow in this largely barren area.

The **Mojave Desert**, in California and parts of neighboring states, borders on the Plateau. Near the border between the Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, lies **Death Valley**, the lowest point in North America. The temperature changes from extreme heat during the day to freezing temperatures at night.

The Native Americans of the West were hunters and gatherers. The men hunted for animals such as deer, antelope, and rabbits. The women gathered seeds, nuts, and berries. Most of them were nomadic, following the animals as the growing seasons changed.



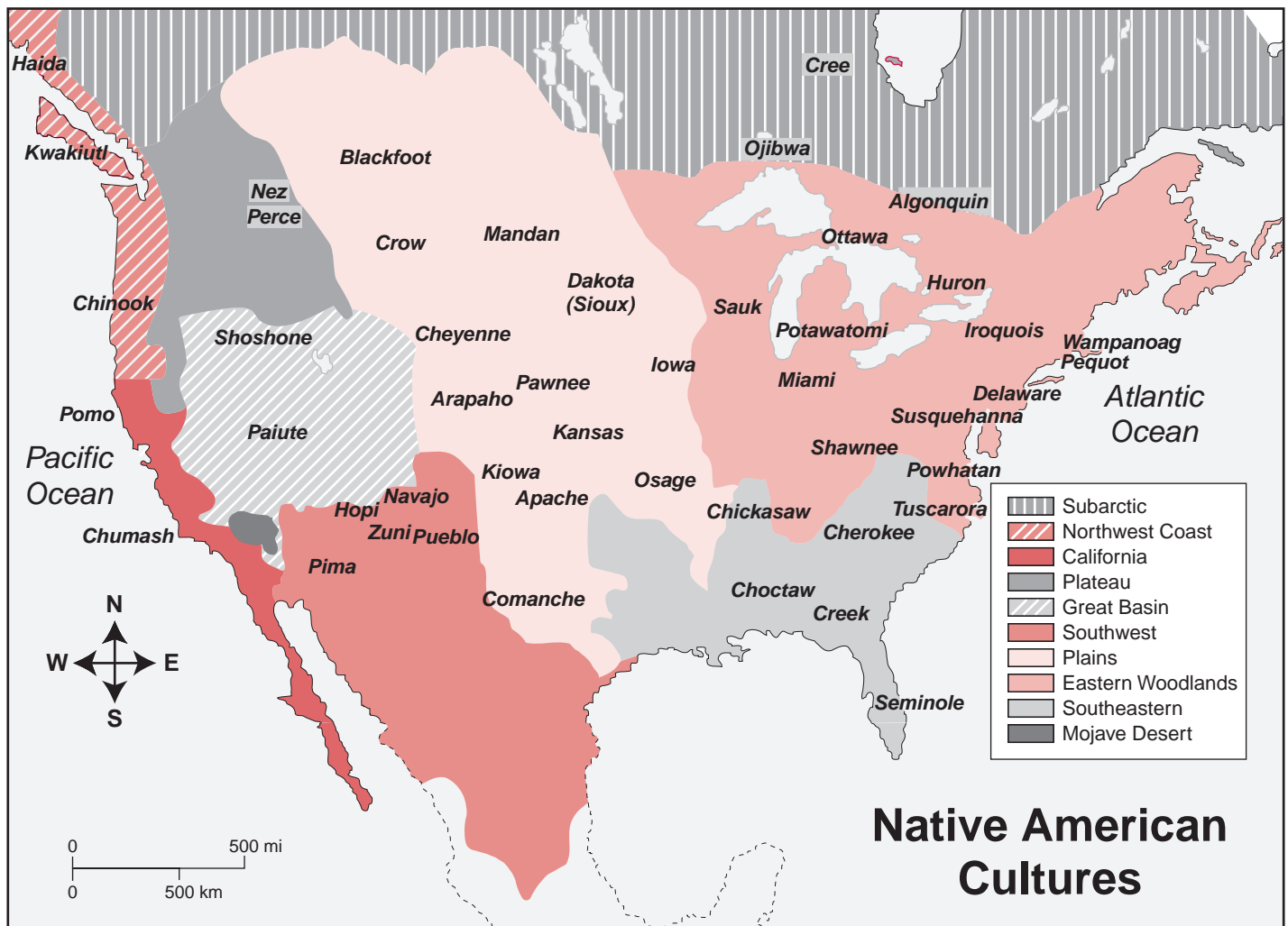
**An Inuit Seal Hunter**

The Pueblo people lived in the southwest. They built cliff dwellings, several stories high, which were primitive apartment houses built of adobe clay. Although they did hunt for meat, they farmed, too. The women raised corn, beans, and squash.

Two nomadic tribes, the Navajo and the Apache, came to this area. These hunter-gatherers learned farming from the Pueblos.

### Tribes of the Great Plains

From west to east, the next region is the **Great Plains**. This flat, grassy land reaches from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River. Because the bison



**Native Americans adapted to the physical terrain and natural resources in the different regions of North America. Distinctive regional cultures developed.**

(popularly called buffalo) was necessary to their existence, most of the Plains Indians were nomads. They moved from place to place as they followed bison herds. Plains Indians lived in teepees made from bison hides, which could be collapsed and rebuilt quickly. Once the bison herd had eaten the grass in one area, it moved on.

Every part of the bison was used. It provided food, clothing, and shelter for the people. The bones were used for tools and weapons.

The huge bison were hard to hunt on foot. Fortunately, great cliffs were part of the environment of the plains. Working together, the men would frighten the buffalo herd, chasing them toward a cliff. Many bison would be killed at one time as they stampeded over cliffs.

The Northern Plains groups needed shelter during the harsh winters. They built round lodges, partially underground, supported by wooden planks. A hole at the top let in air and light.