

**Native American Societies Before European Contact**  
**Theme: Geography and the Environment**

**Learning Objective 1.B: Explain how and why various native populations in the period before European contact interacted with the natural environment in North America.**

**KC-1.1.1.A: The spread of maize cultivation from present-day Mexico northward into the present-day American Southwest and beyond supported economic development, settlement, advanced irrigation, and social diversification among societies.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ were able to establish large civilizations with the capacity to feed as many as 20 million
- Maize, or corn, was the main crop and was adopted by groups like the \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ in modern day New Mexico
- Agriculture led to major irrigation projects in \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_, which adds beans and squash began to be used by North American groups like the \_\_\_\_\_
- In many societies, women were responsible for the agriculture of the settlement, therefore elevating their status

**KC-1.1.1.B: Societies responded to the aridity of the Great Basin and the grasslands of the western Great Plains by developing largely mobile lifestyles.**

- The Great Basin used to be the location of a major lake, Lake Bonneville, after the last ice age.
- Aridity and drainage left modern-day Great Salt Lake and surrounding deserts as its remnants leading to a \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle for its inhabitants.
- Great Basin tribes: Paiute, Shoshone, Ute
- The great plains also adopted a \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle which supplemented some agriculture with the hunting of bison
- Great Plains tribes: Cheyenne, Sioux, Crow, Comanche

**KC-1.1.1.C: In the Northeast, the Mississippi River Valley, and along the Atlantic seaboard, some societies developed mixed agricultural and hunter-gatherer economies that favored the development of permanent villages.**

- Some Eastern tribes like the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ sustained large populations through the use of three-sisters farming.
- In the northeast the \_\_\_\_\_ gained dominance through political alliances.
- Iroquois developed a \_\_\_\_\_ and supplemented agriculture, done by women, with hunting, done by men.
  - Controlled burns in the forest facilitated Iroquois hunting.

#2 - 1.2 Native American Societies Before European Contact  
APUSH

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

KC-1.1.I.D: Societies in the Northwest and present-day California supported themselves by hunting and gathering, and in some areas developed settled communities supported by the vast resources of the ocean.

- Due to its plentiful resources and favorable geography, the Pacific Coast had one of the greatest densities of Native Americans in modern-day United States - estimated \_\_\_\_\_ before European contact
- Subsistence included hunting and gathering in forests, using \_\_\_\_\_ to facilitate hunting and encourage plant growth, \_\_\_\_\_ in rivers and coasts.
- Pacific Coast Tribes: Chumash, Mono, Yurok, Tillamook

**Quick Recap**

- The importance of maize agriculture and its effect on native societies
- Characteristics of Great Basin and Great Plains societies
- Characteristics of Atlantic Coast and Pacific Coast societies

**Part II**

**Short Answer Response**

Answer each prompt using at least THREE sentences.

1. Explain how and why various native populations in the period before European contact interacted with the natural environment in North America.

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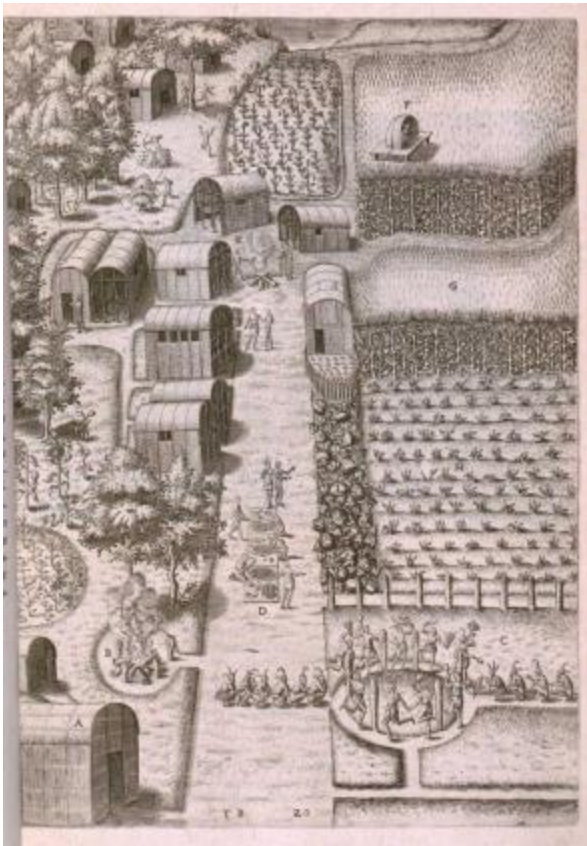
#2 - 1.2 Native American Societies Before European Contact  
APUSH

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



1. Draw the perimeter of the Great Basin and label at least two native groups in their geographic area
2. Draw the perimeter of the Great Plains and label at least two native groups in their geographic area
3. Draw the perimeter of the Southeast and at least two native groups in their geography area
4. Draw the perimeter of the Pacific Coast and at least two native groups in their geography area
5. Draw the perimeter of the territory controlled by the Iroquois Confederacy and label the five groups that made up the alliance.

### Document Analysis - Sketch of Secotan



In the 1570s and 1580s, John White served as an artist and mapmaker to several expeditions around the Carolinas. White made numerous watercolor sketches depicting the Algonquian people and stunning American landscapes. This engraving of Secotan, an Algonquian village on the Pamlico River in present-day North Carolina, is based on a drawing made by John White in July 1585. The artist depicted an agrarian town without defensive fences or stockades. The image was printed in the 1590 edition of Thomas Harriot's *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*. The key that accompanies the engraving identifies (A) a charnel house "wherin are the tombes of their kings and princes"; (B) a place for prayers; (C) a dance ground; a place to meet after celebrations; (E) two fields of tobacco; (F) a hut where guards are posted to keep birds and animals away from the corn; (G) a field of ripe maize and (H) a field of newly planted maize; (I) a garden of pumpkins; (K) a place for a fire during "solemne feasts"; and (L) a nearby river that supplied water to the village.

In 1587, White became governor of England's first attempt at colonization, an ill-fated settlement on Roanoke Island, known to history as "the Lost Colony." White's daughter Eleanor gave birth to the first English child born in the New World, Virginia Dare, in August 1587. However, a shortage of supplies forced White to return to England later that year for more provisions. The Spanish Armada prevented White from returning to Roanoke until 1590. By the time he got back, his colony, daughter, and granddaughter had disappeared into the wilderness, leaving the name of a nearby island, "CROATOAN," carved into a tree as the only clue to their fate. The ship's captain refused to take White to Croatoan to search for the colonists. White's paintings greatly influenced European attitudes toward the North American coast and provide an important source of information about the Roanoke voyages and European views of Native Americans.

1. Was Secotan a common native settlement? What characteristics did it share with other Atlantic Coast native settlements?
2. Provide an attribution for the document.