**7TH Grade U.S. History: Chapter 1 Study Guide**

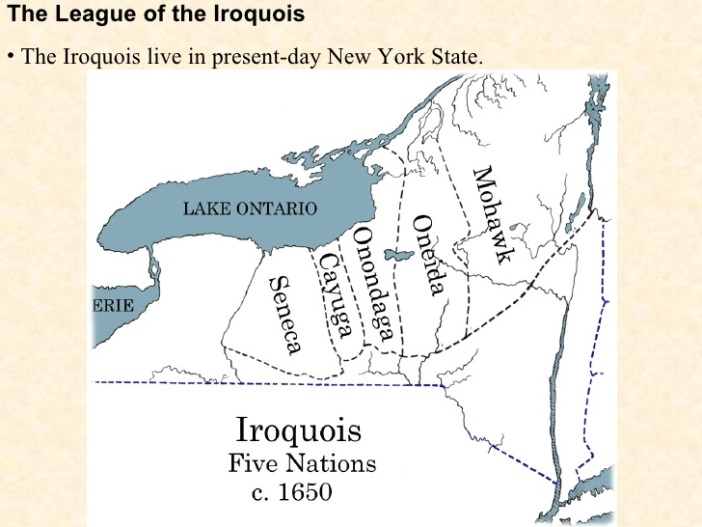
**Terms**: Ancient American Civilizations and Native Americans

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Aztecs | Invented chinampas and causeways. Lived in Tenochtitlan until conquered by Cortez and the Spanish. |
| Mayas | Lived in Southern Mexico and Central America. Innovations include a 365 day calendar, ability to predict eclipses, and development of a zero based number system. |
| Incas | Famous innovations include terrace farming and brain surgery. This civilization lived in the Andes Mountains. |
| Eastern Woodland Indians | Lived in longhouses and wigwams, such as the Iroquois and Pequots. |
| Northwest Indians | Had potlaches which were ceremonial dinners. Tribes include the Coos, Tlingits, and Kwakiutl. |
| Southwest Indians | Villages were made of adobe, and irrigation was a necessity. Tribes include the Apache, Hohokams, and Navajos. |
| Southeast Indians | Hunted, gathered, and farmed in the modern day states of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Tribes include the Cherokees, Natchez, and Seminole. |
| Arctic/Subarctic Indians | Nomadic hunters and gatherers, such as the Inuits and Aluets |
| Great Basin/Plateau Regions Indians | Hunted and gathered in small family groups. Tribes include the Nez Perce, Pomos, and Shoshones. |
| Plains Indians | Lived in what are now the states of South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska. Tribes include the Sioux and Blackfoot. |

**The Great Civilizations of Ancient America**

* Study of the Maya, Incas, and Aztecs show that advanced American civilizations existed before Columbus arrived.
* **Similarity** between the **Mayas and Aztecs**: Both developed *complex mathematical and calendar systems*.
* Aztecs, Incas, and Mayan civilizations believed in government called a **Theocracy** in which **religious leaders were the rulers**.
* The **Aztecs** believed in **human sacrifices** to please the gods.
* **Mound Builders** built large mounds of earth to **bury their dead**.
* Native Americans who build homes on cliff walls were the **Puebloans.**
* **Buffalo** was the primary source of food, shelter, and clothing for the Native American Indians of the **Great Plains**.
* Native American Indians may have migrated to the Americas from Asia by crossing the **Bering Strait land bridge.**
* Native Americans often developed **different cultures** because they adapted to their **environments** differently.
* Differences in **Native American clothing** were probably a result of available **natural resources**.

**Native Americans in New York**

* Iroquois and Algonquin were two tribes in New York State.
* **League of the Iroquois was made up of five tribes**: Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk. The League was started to keep peace among the tribes and promote a spirit of cooperation.
* Native Americans in New York tended to live near water.
* [](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CAcQjRxqFQoTCLu8rYr31MgCFYk2PgodRmUOCQ&url=http://www.slideshare.net/awltech/iroquois-part2&bvm=bv.105454873,bs.1,d.dmo&psig=AFQjCNEJhk5_IsJpzz3fH0oKtIDQAzfrzQ&ust=1445563739488806)The League of the Iroquois established a political union of member nations. The League’s government ran similar to that of a democracy.