

Study Guide: EOS (End-of-Section) Test

Land and People Before Columbus: The First Americans

Format: Multiple Choice

Test Date Friday, November 20, 2015

1. During the last Ice Age, some scientists and archaeologists have a theory that Paleo-Indians crossed the Bering Strait Land Bridge, also called Beringia, from Asia to North America. This is called the Land Bridge Theory.
2. According to the Land Bridge Theory, Paleo-Indians and their descendants moved from Asia through North and South America.
3. The movement of people from one region to another is called migration.
4. Early peoples in the Americas were nomads who hunted wild animals and gathered wild plants. One of the animals Paleo-Indians hunted was the mammoth.
5. Culture is the way of life of a group of people, like a group's common values and traditions.
6. In order for a culture to exist, they must have food, clothing, and shelter. Advanced cultures have elements like art, music, religion, and government.
7. Clovis Points are primary sources that support the Land Bridge Theory.
8. Paleo-Indians also used ancient technology like a spear-thrower called an atlatl.
9. The Olmec culture developed in Meso-America and had the oldest know civilization in the Americas.
10. The Olmecs built the first pyramids in the Americas and carved huge stone heads from volcanic rock.

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11. The Mayans were obsessed with time as shown in their calendars and observations of solar and lunar eclipses.
12. The Mayans are given credit for being the first ancient culture to use the number zero.
13. The Aztecs founded the greatest city in the Americas: Tenochtitlan. Mexico City now stands on the ruins of Tenochtitlan.
14. The Aztecs were brilliant engineers and built Tenochtitlan in Lake Texcoco.
15. The Incas lived along the western coast of South America. Two cities important to the Incas were Machu Picchu and Cusco. They are high in the Andes Mountains of South America.
16. The Incas worshipped the sun and held gold sacred because they thought it came from the sun.
17. The Mound Builders lived in the southeastern United States. They buried their dead in mounds of earth and built temples on top.
18. The Mound Builders grew and worshipped corn which they called maize.
19. The Anasazi built huge pueblos, sometimes high on the side of cliffs, in the southwestern United States.
20. The Anasazi used irrigation to grow crops. The name Anasazi means "Ancient Ones".
21. The most dramatic change in early Native American Indian culture was agriculture.

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- 22.** Agriculture enabled early Native Americans to specialize, or do one job well, because they had more time. They were also able to create food surpluses.
- 23.** The Olmecs, Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas all practiced human sacrifice as part of their religion.
- 24.** B.C. means "Before Christ". Sometimes people used B.C.E. instead. It means "Before the Common Era".
- 25.** A.D. means *Anno Domini* which is Latin for "In the Year of Our Lord". Sometimes people use C.E. instead. It means "Common Era".

Students will also have to apply knowledge of how to use a timeline as on page 4 of Notes.