

Social Studies Post Test 2: The First Americans

STUDY GUIDE

Study 30 minutes on two nights or one hour on one night before the test.

The test will be multiple choice.

Test Date: Thursday, 10-10-13 ● Retake Date: Friday, 10-11-13

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.
5. One of the animals Paleo-Indians hunted was the mammoth.
6. Culture is the way of life of a group of people, like a group's common values and traditions.
7. In order for a culture to exist, they must have food, clothing, and shelter.
8. Advanced cultures have elements like art, music, religion, and government.
9. Clovis Points are primary sources that support the Land Bridge Theory.
10. The Olmec culture developed in Meso-America; they built the first pyramids in the Americas.
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 Mayans used rubber and a type of cement before Europeans.

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- 14.** The Aztecs founded the greatest city in the Americas: Tenochtitlan.
- 15.** The Aztecs were brilliant engineers and built Tenochtitlan in Lake Texcoco.
- 16.** Two cities important to the Incas were Machu Picchu and Cusco. They are high in the Andes Mountains of South America.
- 17.** The Incas worshipped the sun and held gold sacred because they thought it came from the sun.
- 18.** The Incas lived along the western coast of South America.
- 19.** The Mound Builders lived in the southeastern United States. They buried their dead in mounds of earth and built temples on top of some mounds. The mounds were sometimes shaped like pyramids.
- 20.** The Anasazi built huge pueblos, sometimes high on the side of cliffs, in the southwestern United States.
- 21.** The most dramatic change in early Native American Indian culture was agriculture.
- 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.