

Exercise walk-through

1.2

Native American Societies Before European Contact

AP United States History

Native American Societies Before Contact

Period 1 runs from **1491** to **1607** – from the eve of European contact to the founding of Jamestown. It exists to explain what the Americas were like *before* Europeans arrived, and what happened when three worlds met.

- In the **Southwest**, the spread of **maize** cultivation northward from present-day Mexico supported permanent settlement, **advanced irrigation**, and greater social complexity.
- In the **Great Basin** and the western **Great Plains**, dry conditions produced largely **mobile lifestyles**.
- In the **Northeast**, the **Mississippi River Valley**, and along the **Atlantic seaboard**, societies developed **mixed agricultural and hunter-gatherer economies**, which favoured permanent villages.
- In the **Northwest** and present-day **California**, abundant ocean resources allowed settled communities without farming.

One mechanism, four different inputs

Environment shapes society: maize irrigation in the Southwest, mobility in the Great Basin, mixed economies in the Northeast, ocean resources in the Northwest.

One mechanism, four different inputs, in detail

REGION	ENVIRONMENT	WHAT IT PRODUCED
Southwest	maize spreads north from Mexico	permanent settlement, advanced irrigation
Great Basin & western Plains	dry conditions	largely mobile lifestyles
Northeast, Mississippi Valley, Atlantic seaboard	mixed farming and hunting-gathering	permanent villages
Northwest & California	abundant ocean resources	settled communities WITHOUT farming

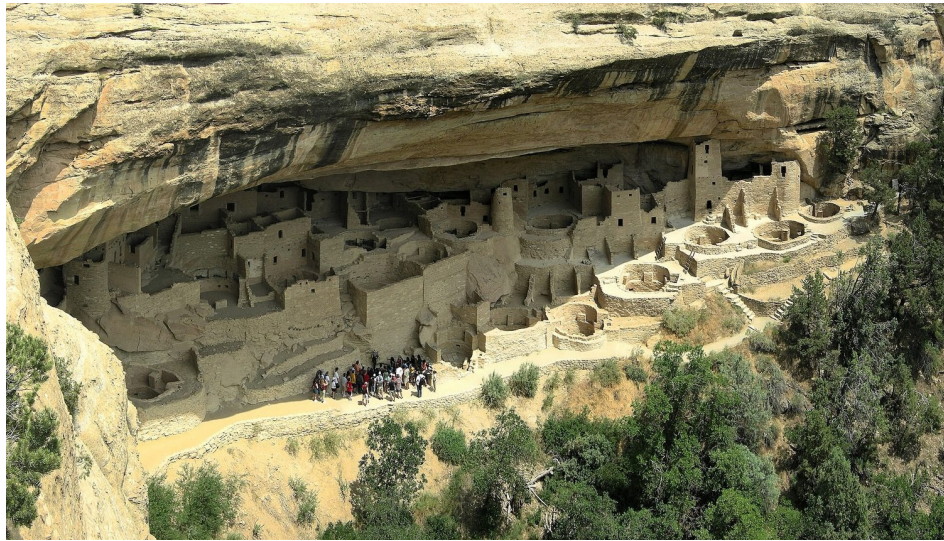
The CED's four regional groupings: one mechanism - environment shapes society
- with different inputs

Monks Mound at Cahokia



Monks Mound at Cahokia
- the scale a Mississippian settlement reached without draught animals or the wheel

Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde



Cliff Palace at Mesa Verde
- permanent settlement
where maize agriculture
could support it

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the four consequences maize cultivation supported.

[2]

2.2 Match two regions to their ways of life.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the four consequences maize cultivation supported. [2]

2.1

- economic development; settlement; advanced irrigation; social diversification
-

2.2 Match two regions to their ways of life. [2]

2.2

- any two matched correctly, e.g. Great Basin – mobile lifestyles; Northeast – mixed economies with permanent villages

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Environment is not destiny.

(a) State the CED's verbs.

[1]

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2.3 Environment is not destiny.

(a) State the CED's verbs.

[1]

(a)

- responded and developed

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Environment is not destiny.

(b) Explain why writing about “Native Americans” as one society fails.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Environment is not destiny.

(b) Explain why writing about “Native Americans” as one society fails. [2]

(b)

- the CED gives four distinct regional ways of life, so a single description contradicts the source

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Mobile lifestyles developed in response to

[1]

☐

A the aridity of the Great Basin and the grasslands of the Great Plains

B ocean resources

C maize irrigation

D permanent villages

3.2 Settled communities supported by ocean resources developed in

[1]

☐

A the Northwest and present-day California

B the Great Basin

C the Southwest only

D the Mississippi Valley

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Mobile lifestyles developed in response to

[1]

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A the aridity of the Great Basin and the grasslands of the Great Plains

B ocean resources

C maize irrigation

D permanent villages

3.1 A

- aridity and grassland

3.2 Settled communities supported by ocean resources developed in

[1]

☐

A the Northwest and present-day California

B the Great Basin

C the Southwest only

D the Mississippi Valley

3.2 A

- the Northwest and California

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Two societies in similar environments organise themselves differently.

(a) State what this shows.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Two societies in similar environments organise themselves differently.

(a) State what this shows.

[1]

(a)

- that environment does not determine social organisation

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Two societies in similar environments organise themselves differently.

(b) Explain the CED's position on environment.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Two societies in similar environments organise themselves differently.

(b) Explain the CED's position on environment.

[2]

(b)

- the CED says societies responded to and developed within their environments, so the environment sets the problem without dictating the answer