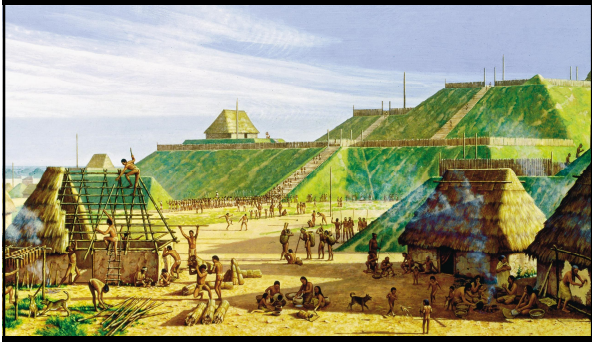


A Continent of Villages

Chapter Focus Questions

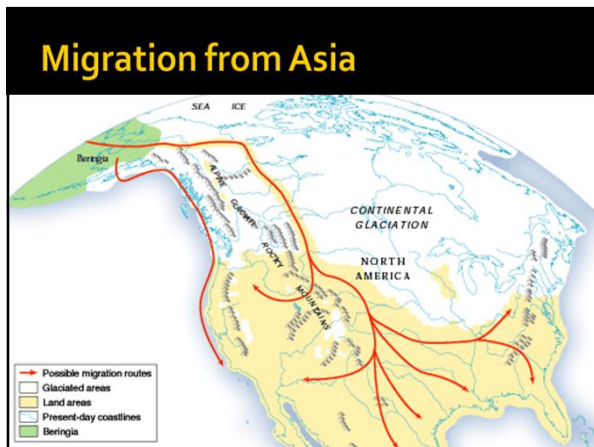
- Who were the migrants that peopled the Americas?
- How did native cultures adapt to the regions of North America?
- How did the development of farming increase the complexity of native societies?
- What was the nature of Indian culture in the three major regions of European invasion and settlement?

Cahokia









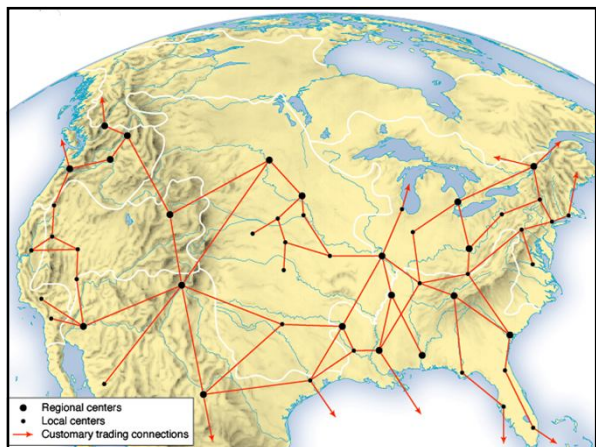






Forest Efficiency

- small game hunting;
- gathering seeds, nuts, roots, and other plants;
- burning woodlands and prairies to stimulate growth of berries, fruits, and roots, creating meadows that provided food that attracted grazing animals for hunting;
- fishing.





Increasing Social Complexity

- Farming stimulated increasing social complexity.
- Families grouped into clans that bound people into tribes.
- Tribes led by clan leaders
 - advised by councils of elders.
 - responsible for food.
- Gender strictly divided labor.
- Marriage ties were generally weak.
- Growing populations required larger surpluses

Farmers of the Southwest

- Farming began to emerge in the Southwest during the first millennium B.C.E.
- The Mogollon:
 - 1st to practice agriculture, growing maize, beans, and squash
 - Pit houses in permanent villages
 - about 250 B.C.E. to C.E. 1450
- The Hohokam:
 - Salt and Gila Rivers between C.E. 300 to 1500
 - developed the 1st irrigation system
 - shared many traits with Mesoamerican civilization.

The Anasazis/Chaco Canyon

- Anasazi culture arose on plateau of Colorado River
 - present-day Four Corners
 - Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico
- Pueblo Bonio
- twelfth century
- Anasazis







Farmers of the Eastern Woodlands

- Farming led to development of Woodland culture in eastern North America about 3,000 years ago.
- Woodland culture:
 - Adena culture
 - Ohio River 1000 B.C. - 250 A.D.
 - villages
 - built large burial mounds.



