### The New Curriculum

- **Key Concept 1.1**: “As native populations migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.”
  - Page 25 of the Curriculum Framework

### Key Concept 1.1, I

- “Different native societies adapted to and transformed their environments through innovations in agriculture, resource use, and social structure.”
- **A) Impact of ________ cultivation:**
  - Very popular in the __________________________
  - Societies developed vast __________________________ systems (Pueblos in Rio Grande)
- **How did maize transform societies?**
  - Less emphasis on __________________________
  - Increase in __________________________
  - Establishment of __________________________ with socially diverse societies
  - Tenochtitlan – 250,000 people, social classes

### B) Great Plains and Great Basin

- Most natives lived off of hunting and gathering
  - Lack of natural resources
  - Large, flat area that was ________ (dry) – Basin
  - Grassland - Plains
- With the introduction of the ____________, life on the Great Plains was drastically altered
  - ________ hunting became much easier
  - Natives with horses became stronger militarily
- **Natives in the Great Basin hunted __________________________**
  - Like natives on the Great Plains, horses helped natives become more powerful

### C) Northeast, Mississippi River Valley, and Atlantic Seaboard

- Many societies were a mix of hunting and gathering, and agriculture and developed permanent villages
  - __________________________ (Present day NY and PA):
How were natives on the Great Plains and Great Basin different from Iroquois natives?

- Adapted to their environment:
  - Burned ____________ to hunt and grow crops
  - Villages were built around ________________

- Iroquois were a ______________________ society:
  - Power was based on _______________ authority
  - Women were instrumental in councils and decision-making
  - Women would tend to crops and oversaw community affairs while men __________________________

- Cahokia Indians – near present-day ________________ (around 30,000 people in 1200)
  - Built giant _______________________
  - Largest settled community until NY and Philadelphia in 1800

**D) Northwest and Present-Day California**

- Roughly 300,000 natives lived in California prior to the arrival of Europeans
  - Most of these societies were based on ______________________
  - Gather nuts, fish, and hunted
  - Societies tended to be ruled by wealthy families

- Chinooks
  - Advocated ________________ traditions
  - Used advanced fighting techniques
  - Lived in longhouses which could house many families

**Test Tips**

- Multiple-Choice and Short Answer Questions:
  - ______________________ of different areas of North America: How did natives adapt to their environment?

- Essay Questions:
  - Not likely since it is from period 1

Big Idea Question: Answer the following question with specific evidence learned from this chapter and the video: How did natives adapt to their environment? (Answer in AT Least 4-5 sentences.)