

Name _____

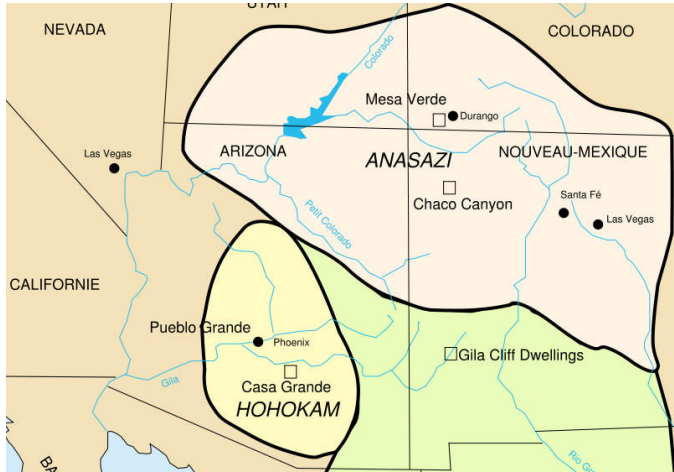
Class _____

Date _____

Teacher _____

THE FIRST AMERICANS (PREHISTORY - 1600) – LESSON 2

Objective: To examine the Native American cultures of the American southwest.

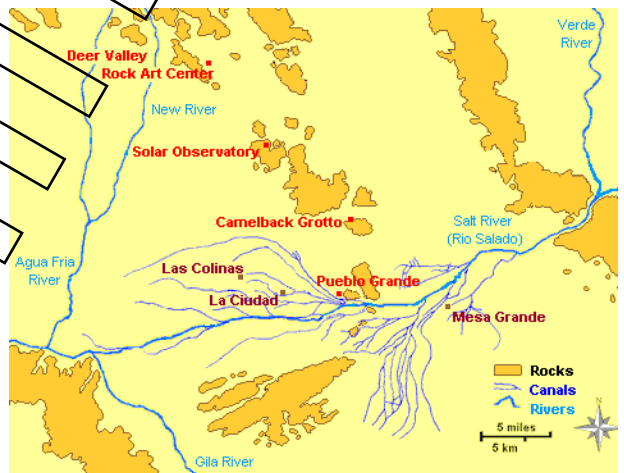


_____ : (which, in the Pima Indian language, means "the people who have _____")

- lived in present day _____ approximately _____ years ago
- learned to _____ in the desert by creating an _____ system from nearby rivers

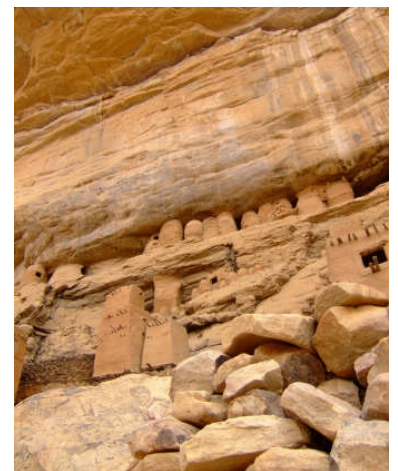
_____ – the “_____” in _____ the Navajo language

- _____ in the desert using _____, such as the Hohokams
- built large houses called _____ out of _____, or sun-dried _____
- pueblos could shelter _____ of _____ at a time



Cliff dwellers:

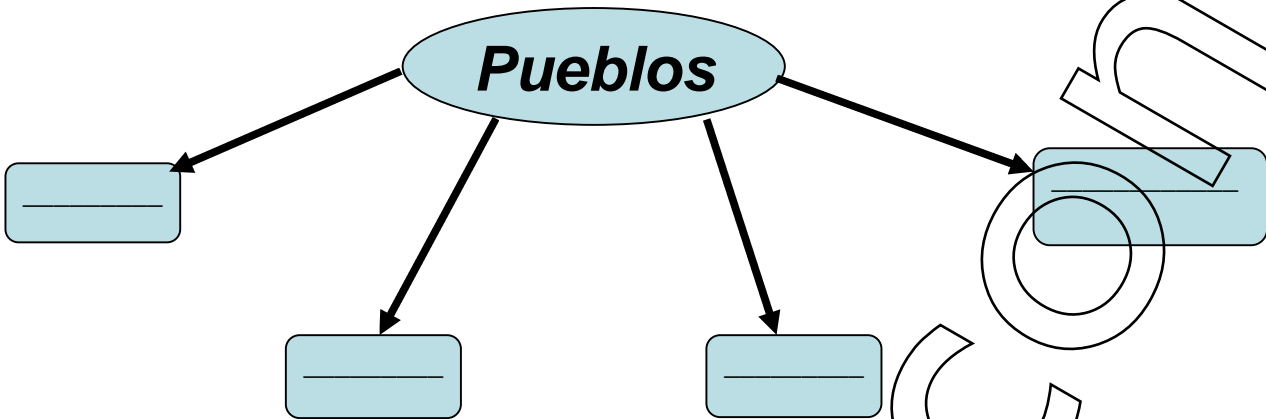
- Some _____ built _____ houses along the side of _____ in order to make them harder to _____.



- _____ believe that the Anasazis left the _____ after a severe _____, or long dry spell, approximately _____ years ago.

Peoples of the Southwest

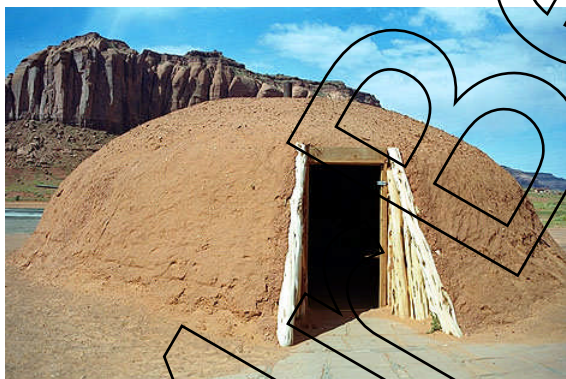
- The _____ were _____ of the Anasazis.



- The _____ built _____ houses and farmed the desert through _____, as did the Anasazis and Hohokams.
- Each Pueblo village had a _____, which was an _____ chamber where men held _____ ceremonies.
- The Pueblo people were _____, which means that they traced their family lines through their _____.
- _____ men lived with his wife's _____.
- Pueblo wives _____ most of the family _____.



*Interior of Snake Kiva at Walpi Pueblo
(circa 1899)*



- About _____ years ago, the _____ and _____ appeared in the Southwest.
- The Apaches and Navajos were _____ that frequently _____ Pueblo fields for _____.
- The Navajos learned to farm from the Pueblos and made _____, which were houses made of _____ plaster over a foundation of _____ poles.
- The Apaches remained hunters and frequently traded _____ meat and animal skins with the Pueblos for _____ and cloth.