

U.S. History to 1865 Study Guide – 2020 update

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE STANDARDS OF LEARNING
CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK -- 2015 STANDARDS
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STANDARD USI.3A ARCHAEOLOGY

The student will demonstrate knowledge of how early cultures developed in North America by

- describing how archaeologists have recovered material evidence of ancient settlements, including Cactus Hill in Virginia.

Archaeology is the interpretation of material evidence remaining from past human activity.

Archaeological discoveries of early Indian settlements have been made in southeastern Virginia.

Archaeologists study human behavior and cultures of the past through the recovery and analysis of **artifacts**.

Scientists are **not in agreement** about when and how people **first arrived** in the Western Hemisphere.

Cactus Hill is located on the **Nottoway River** in southeastern Virginia.

- Evidence that humans lived at Cactus Hill as early as **18,000 years ago** makes it one of the **oldest archaeological sites** in North America.



Cactus Hill is located in Southeastern Virginia along the Nottoway River



Cactus Hill is one of the oldest archaeological sites in North America



STANDARD USI.3B AMERICAN INDIAN PEOPLES

- locate where the American Indians lived, with emphasis on the Arctic (Inuit), Northwest (Kwakiutl), Plains (Lakota), Southwest (Pueblo), and Eastern Woodlands (Iroquois).

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, American Indians were dispersed across the different environments in North America.

American Indians lived in all areas of North America.

- **Inuit** inhabited present-day **Alaska** and **northern Canada**. They lived in **Arctic** areas where the temperature is **below freezing** much of the year.
- **Kwakiutl** homeland includes the **Pacific Northwest** coast, characterized by a **rainy, mild climate**.
- **Lakota** people inhabited the **interior** of the United States, called the **Great Plains**, which is characterized by **dry grasslands**.
- **Pueblo** tribes inhabited the **Southwest** in present-day **New Mexico and Arizona**, where they lived in **desert areas** and areas **bordering cliffs and mountains**.
- **Iroquois** homeland includes **northeast North America**, called the **Eastern Woodlands**, which is **heavily forested**.

Members of these tribes live in their homelands and in many other areas of North America **today**.

STANDARD USI.3c

INDIANS – ENVIRONMENT & RESOURCES

c) describe how the American Indians used the resources in their environment.

Geography and climate affected how the various American Indian groups met their basic needs.

Resources influenced what was produced and how it was produced.

In the past, American Indians **fished, hunted, and grew crops** for food.

- They made **clothing** from **animal skins** and **plants**.
- They constructed shelters from resources found in their environment (e.g., sod, stones, animal skins, wood).

Types of resources

- **Natural resources:** Things that come directly from nature
- **Human resources:** People working to produce goods and services
- **Capital resources:** Goods produced and used to make other goods and services

Natural resources

The **fish** caught, **wild animals** hunted, and **crops** grown were examples of **natural resources**.

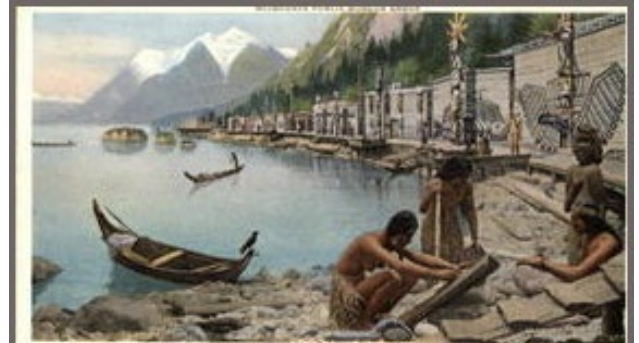
Human resources

People who fished, made clothing, and hunted animals were examples of **human resources**.

Capital resources

The **canoes, bows, and spears** American Indians made were examples of **capital resources**

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Kwakiutl of the Pacific Northwest
Natural resources from the rivers and forests provide a rich supply of food and materials for clothing and shelter