



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **7th Grade** | Unit 6

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 706

Anthropology and Sociology of the United States

INTRODUCTION |3

1. CULTURAL BACKGROUND OF THE UNITED STATES 5

NATIVE AMERICANS |7

OTHER CULTURAL GROUPS |24

SELF TEST 1 |29

2. SOCIOLOGY & CULTURE GROUPS FROM DISTANT LANDS 33

IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA |34

OTHER SOCIAL GROUPS |41

RELIGIONS OF THE GROUPS |46

SELF TEST 2 |48

3. CULTURAL AND SOCIAL INTERACTION 53

UNITED STATES AS A MELTING POT |53

CHANGE IN SOCIETY |57

SELF TEST 3 |63



LIFEPAC Test is located in the center of the booklet. Please remove before starting the unit.

Author:

Alpha Omega Staff

Editor:

Alan Christopherson, M.S.

Westover Studios Design Team:

Phillip Pettet, Creative Lead

Teresa Davis, DTP Lead

Nick Castro

Andi Graham

Jerry Wingo



804 N. 2nd Ave. E.

Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

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Anthropology and Sociology of the United States

Introduction

Anthropologists and sociologists are social scientists who study the way people live. Some social scientists study the way people lived in the past and other social scientists study the way people live today. As they study people and groups, they look for patterns. After studying the patterns, social scientists make generalizations about the type of cultures people of the past developed. This information enables us to increase our understanding of past generations.

The culture we know today has been influenced by families, customs, arts, values, technology, food, education, recreation, and religion.

However, our actions, and thoughts are no longer simply a reaction to our culture when we accept Christ. We do not depend on our culture because old influences and needs are cut off. According to 2 Corinthians 5:17, "Therefore, if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new."

In this LIFE PAC® you will have the opportunity to learn about some of the early Native American cultures in a way much like that used by ethnographers—people who study origins of races, people, and nations. You will have the opportunity to study the many nationalities represented in American culture and the contributions each made. You will also learn why technology, language, and institutions are important in this society and how changes occur as a result of these factors. Finally, you will learn why this country has been called the "melting pot" of the world.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC. When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Examine the question of the identity of the earliest people who came to America and how they got here.
2. Describe the tribes, the settings, the methods of survival, and the culture of Native Americans.
3. Identify those Native Americans who lived off the mainland.
4. Identify the nationalities of immigrants and their reasons for coming to America.
5. Describe the settlements and occupations of the immigrants.
6. Examine the ethical, economic, and social difficulties experienced by the immigrants.
7. Identify the religious differences of the immigrants.
8. Examine the basic psychological needs of people.
9. Study the meaning of the term *melting pot* and its implications to cultural changes.
10. Explain the significance of language, technology, institutions, and religion in cultural changes.
11. Describe how changes occur and the effects changes have on a nation's culture.
12. Outline the role of the family in establishing values.

Survey the LIFEPAAC. Ask yourself some questions about this study and write your questions here.

A large rectangular area with a light gray background, containing 20 horizontal green lines for writing.

1. CULTURAL BACKGROUND OF THE UNITED STATES

When Europeans first came to this continent, they encountered a culture vastly different from their own. The Native Americans, or Indians, were decidedly more primitive. For example, no Native American had developed the use of the wheel, and only the plains people and the Eskimos had domesticated animals to help them in their work. Furthermore, they had no metal tools and no written language. Consequently, tasks they performed were not highly specialized.

Native Americans believed that land could not be owned. They thought people could “own” the right to use the land but when the person no longer used that plot, it no longer belonged to him. They could not understand the Europeans who claimed that someone far across the ocean owned the land they, the **indigenous** people, had been using for hundreds of years. Many ideas borrowed from these Native American cultures have been integrated to form a part of the foundation of the culture we know today.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Examine the question of the identity of the earliest people who came to America and how they got here.
2. Describe the tribes, the setting, the methods of survival, and the culture of Native Americans.
3. Identify those Native Americans who lived off the mainland.

VOCABULARY

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

absolute (ab´ su lüt). Unlimited, without restrictions.

adze (adz). A cutting tool with a curved blade.

artifact (är´ tu fakt). Tool or weapon made by people in the past.

awl (ôl). A pointed tool for making small holes.

belief (bi lēf´). The conviction of truth people hold.

Bering Strait (bir´ ing strāt). A body of water between Alaska and Russia.

breech cloth (brēch klôth). A cloth worn between the legs and tied at the waist.

custom (kus´ tom). The way people do things; the usual behavior.

emigrate (em´ u grāt). To leave one country to live in another country.

extinct (ek stingkt´). Dead; no longer existing.

fowl (foul). A bird or large, edible bird.

game (gām). An animal that is hunted for food.

glacier (glā´ shur). A large sheet of ice formed in areas where snowfalls are frequent and do not melt.

indigenous (in dij´ e nes). Native; originating in the region or country where found.

leached (lēchd). Liquid is poured over a solid again and again until the poison is removed.

leggings (leg´ ingz). A cover for the legs.

longhouse (lông hous). A long, barrel-shaped dwelling that contains several rooms.

migrate (mī´ grāte). To move from one place to another by people or animals.

mortar and pestle (môr´ tur and pes´ ul). A shallow, bowl-shaped container and a pounding tool. Grain is placed in the mortar and rubbed with the pestle until it is the right texture for cooking.

mythical (mith´ u kul). Based on a myth or an imaginary story.

nomads (nō´ mads). People who wander from place to place with no fixed home.

pemmican (pem´ u kun). Lean meat that is dried, pounded, and mixed with berries and bear fat.

rituals (rich´ ù uls). The order of conducting religious ceremonies.

sachems (sā´ chums). Chiefs of Iroquois tribes.

Siberia (sī bir´ ē u). A region in Russia.

sinew (sin yü). A tough, strong band or cord that joins muscle to bone.

stereotype (ster´ ē u tīp). A fixed model or way of looking at an individual or group of people.

tanned (tand). Made into leather; a hide or skin that is treated to make leather.

tannic acid (tan´ ik as´ id). A bitter substance leached from acorns.

thatched (thached). A roof covered with bundles of grass, reeds, straw, or leaves.

travois (tru voi´). Device used by some Indians to carry objects. It had two trailing poles connected by a platform or bag.

values (val´ yüz). Widely held beliefs about activities, relationships, feelings, or goals that are important to society.

wigwam (wig´ wom). A hut that is cone- or dome-shaped and made by tying poles together with vine.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAK appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

NATIVE AMERICANS

Archaeologists know that people were living on the North American continent many years ago—long before all the **glaciers** had melted from this land. Many archaeologists think these people came to this land by crossing the **Bering Strait** between Asia and Alaska. Only fifty-six miles lie between the two great land masses. The greatest distance between the tiny islands that lie between the land masses is only twenty-five miles, making a crossing at that point possible.

Although no one knows exactly how these people came, the reason why they came is known—they came to find food. Cain became the first person to have to search for food. After Cain had slain his brother Abel, God sent him to wander as a hunter and gatherer. Genesis 4:12 says, “When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth.” Cain was forced to search and to hunt for food; the **nomads** who came to North America followed the same lifestyle.

Over the years many groups came to this land in search of food. During the winter these nomads set up camps and waited for spring before moving on. In the spring and summer they followed herds of large animals across the continent to the east coast and as far south as the tip of South America. **Artifacts** from this era show that the tools people used were intended mostly for hunting. The mammoth, the ground sloth, the tapir, the caribou, and the bison were hunted, and the nomads depended upon these animals for both food and clothing.

After the northern glaciers began to melt and the climate became warmer, many of the larger animals became **extinct**; and the people began to hunt smaller animals. Consequently, they did not need to travel great distances to hunt; and groups could camp in different places. Whenever a group camped, the nomads learned to use the natural resources of the region.



| Alaska and Russia at Bering Strait

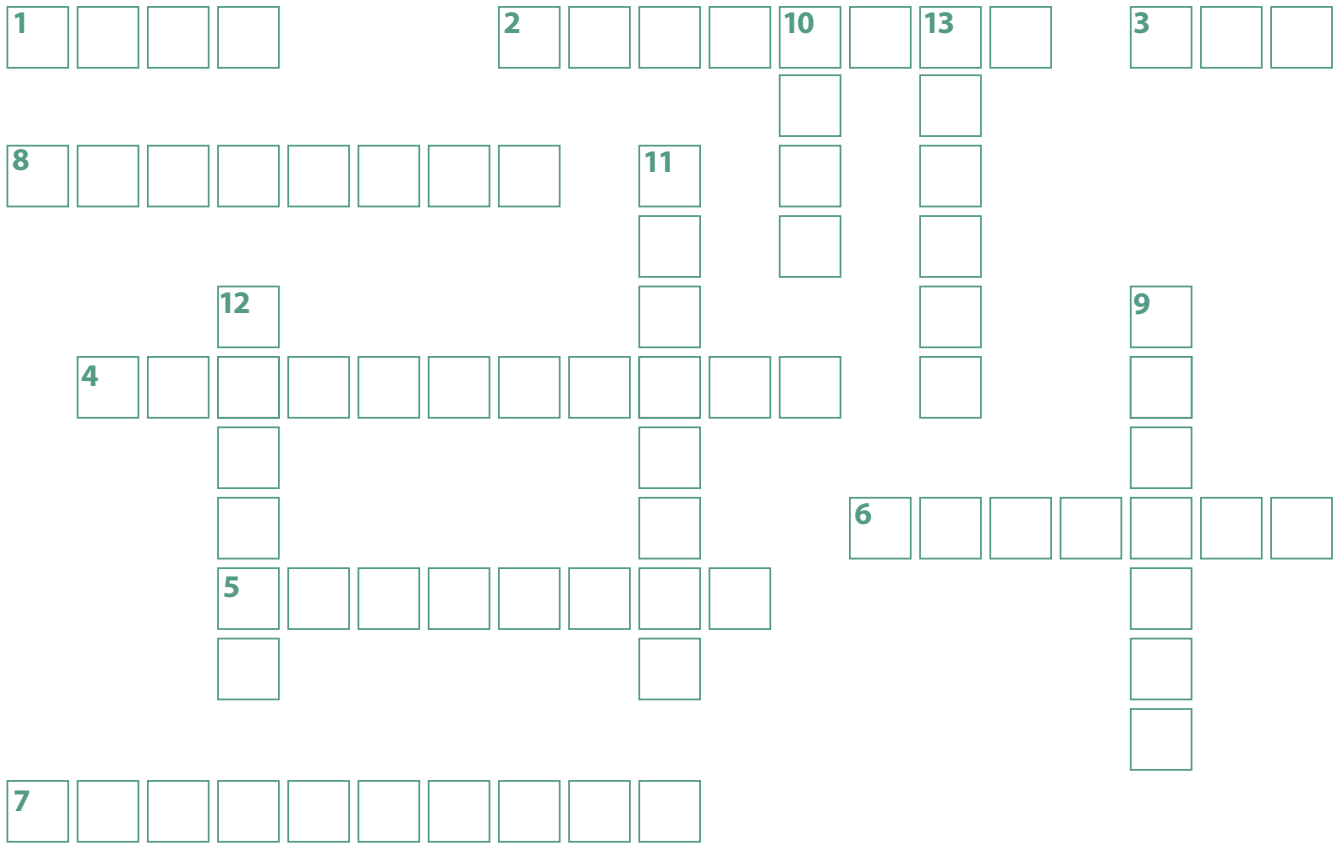
Furthermore, different groups varied in their ability to use different resources and to live off the land.

Groups living in the Ohio River valley built large burial mounds shaped like the animals that existed then. The Great Serpent Mound near Cincinnati, Ohio, is one example of these mounds. Still another group built communities in the Mississippi River valley. By AD 1600 many groups of Native Americans were living on the North American continent. They were descendants of the families who had **migrated** across the Bering Strait, but each group had its own special way of living and doing things—its own culture.

Each group learned to use the natural resources of its particular region. For example, some became farmers while others continued to gather, hunt, and fish. The more advanced natives made special tools to meet their needs and spoke their own language. Some groups were unfriendly and remained aloof while others made friends easily. The Native Americans believed they were part of nature. They believed the land was sacred and had been given to them to live on and to use.



| Some of the Major Tribes of Native American Indians



Complete the vocabulary crossword.

1.1 ACROSS

1. A cutting tool with a curved blade.
2. Tool or weapon made by people in the past.
3. A pointed tool for making small holes.
4. A cloth worn between the legs and tied at the waist.
5. To leave one country to live in another country.
6. A large sheet of ice formed in areas where snowfalls are frequent and do not melt.

7. Native; originating in the region or country where found.
8. A cover for the legs.

DOWN

9. Dead; no longer existing.
10. A bird or large, edible bird.
11. Unlimited, without restrictions.
12. The conviction of truth people hold.
13. The way people do things; the usual behavior.



Match these vocabulary words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1.2 _____ Bering Strait</p> <p>1.3 _____ longhouse</p> <p>1.4 _____ migrate</p> <p>1.5 _____ nomads</p> <p>1.6 _____ rituals</p> <p>1.7 _____ sachems</p> <p>1.8 _____ tanned</p> <p>1.9 _____ wigwam</p> <p>1.10 _____ mortar and pestle</p> <p>1.11 _____ mythical</p> <p>1.12 _____ game</p> <p>1.13 _____ leached</p> | <p>a. liquid poured over a solid again and again until the poison is removed</p> <p>b. a body of water between Alaska and Russia</p> <p>c. an animal that is hunted for food</p> <p>d. a long, barrel-shaped dwelling that contains several rooms</p> <p>e. based on a myth or an imaginary story</p> <p>f. to move from one place to another by people or animal</p> <p>g. a shallow, bowl-shaped container and a pounding tool</p> <p>h. people who wander from place to place with no fixed home</p> <p>i. a hut that is cone- or dome-shaped</p> <p>j. the order of conducting religious ceremonies</p> <p>k. made into leather</p> <p>l. chiefs of Iroquois tribe</p> |
|--|--|

Complete these statements.

- 1.14** Scientists who study about people who lived on earth many years ago are called _____ .
- 1.15** People who wandered in search of food were known as _____ .
- 1.16** When the earth became warmer, the large animals became _____ .
- 1.17** To get from one area to another, people _____ .
- 1.18** Many archaeologists believe that Native Americans came to North America from Asia by crossing the _____ .



Match these vocabulary words with their definitions.

1.19 _____ pemmican

1.20 _____ Siberia

1.21 _____ sinew

1.22 _____ stereotype

1.23 _____ tannic acid

1.24 _____ thatched

1.25 _____ travois

1.26 _____ values

- a. a fixed model or way of looking at an individual or group of people
- b. widely-held beliefs about activities, relationships, feelings, or goals that are important to society
- c. lean meat that is dried, pounded, and mixed with berries and bear fat
- d. a device used by some Indians to carry objects; it had two trailing poles connected by a platform or bag
- e. a region in Russia
- f. a roof covered with bundles of grass, reeds, straw, or leaves
- g. a tough, strong band or cord that joins muscle to bone
- h. a bitter substance leached from acorns

Northeastern Tribes. A number of different groups eventually settled in the northeast region of this country. The two important language groups of the woodlands of this area were the Algonkian and the Iroquoian. The Cayuga, Chippewa, Delaware, Erie, Mohawk, Mohegan, Oneida, Onondaga, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Shawnee, and Seneca are the names of some of the tribes from the region.

The earliest people to make their homes here were forest hunters and fishermen. They gathered maple sap, shellfish, and other natural foods. They made **adzes**, axes, gouges, and **mortars and pestles** from stones. They used bones and deer antlers to make knives, scrapers, **awls**, fishing tools, whistles, and pendants.



| An Iroquois longhouse sheltered several families.

The first tribes to depend on agriculture were those that lived on the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Later, as more groups began to depend upon

SELF TEST 1

Match these items. Each answer may be used more than once (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1.01 | _____ Iroquois | a. traded salt and grew sunflowers |
| 1.02 | _____ Plains tribes | b. used wampum and supported England in the Revolutionary War |
| 1.03 | _____ California tribes | c. carved totem poles |
| 1.04 | _____ Eskimos | d. hunted buffalo |
| 1.05 | _____ Southern tribes | e. owned black slaves |
| 1.06 | _____ Five Civilized Tribes | f. ate acorns and wore sandals |
| 1.07 | _____ Northwest tribes | g. wore parkas and developed a lamp |

Write true or false (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.08** _____ People came to the North American continent before all the glaciers were melted.
- 1.09** _____ Nomad tribes in America grew maize, beans, and squash.
- 1.010** _____ Native Americans in the Northwest built great burial mounds that can still be seen today.
- 1.011** _____ Native Americans in the Southwest used dry-land farming methods.
- 1.012** _____ Pemmican grew in the Midwest area of the country.
- 1.013** _____ Hawaiians lived in nuclear families.
- 1.014** _____ Hawaiian women did the cooking and gardening like the Native American women.
- 1.015** _____ All Native Americans built the same kind of houses because they did not have modern tools.
- 1.016** _____ Native American cultures were different because some groups were smarter than other groups.
- 1.017** _____ Some Native Americans who did not have yarn learned the skill of weaving.

Write the letter for the correct answer on each line (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.018** The first people on the North American continent came to _____ .
 a. find water b. trade salt c. find food
- 1.019** The food that was important to the survival of the California tribes was the _____ .
 a. buffalo b. caribou c. acorns
- 1.020** The Natchez tribe had _____ .
 a. a representative form of government b. four social classes
 c. many chiefs
- 1.021** The first people to live on this continent came from _____ .
 a. Asia b. Europe c. Africa
- 1.022** In the Iroquois culture, the people who owned the crops were _____ .
 a. women b. sachem c. men
- 1.023** Cochise and Geronimo were great warriors from the _____ tribe.
 a. Sioux b. Apache c. Seminole
- 1.024** Sitting Bull of the Sioux tribes was a _____ .
 a. medicine man b. chief c. brave
- 1.025** During a raid by a plains tribe to _____ the enemy was important.
 a. kill b. capture c. "score a hit" on
- 1.026** Southwestern Indians chose to live in pueblos for _____ .
 a. companionship b. jobs c. protection
- 1.027** Which people lived in pueblos in the Southwest? _____
 a. Ute b. Anasazi c. Apache
- 1.028** Which of the following did Native Americans not use to make weapons? _____
 a. stone b. bone c. wood d. metal
- 1.029** The people who formed a five-nation confederacy in the Northwest were whom? _____
 a. Iroquois b. Cherokee c. Zuni d. Aleut
- 1.030** Which of the following were tribes of the Northwest? _____
 a. Crow, Pawnee, Sioux b. Seminoles, Choctaws, Creeks
 c. Chinook, Haida, Hupa
- 1.031** The diet of the Eskimos included what? _____
 a. taro, breadfruit, pigs b. corn, beans, deer
 c. seal, caribou, berries
- 1.032** Which of the following were tribes of the South? _____
 a. Chinook, Haida, Yurok b. Natchez, Cherokees, Creeks
 c. Mohawk, Delaware, Seneca

Complete these statements (each answer, 3 points).

1.033 The most important animal for the Indians of the plains was the _____ .

1.034 The people of _____ came there from Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands.

1.035 The tribes of California were forced into missions by the _____ people.

1.036 Northwestern tribes would give away great amounts of goods and wealth at _____ ceremonies.

1.037 Archaeologists believe Native Americans got to America from Asia by crossing the _____ .

1.038 Eskimo means "eater of _____ ."

58

72

SCORE _____

TEACHER _____

initials

date



HIS0706 - May '14 Printing

ISBN 978-1-58095-186-9



804 N. 2nd Ave. E.
Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

800-622-3070
www.aop.com