

CHAPTER 7

Correlates with Geography Content Statement 7
Connects to History Content Statement 2
Connects to Geography Content Statement 8

HOW PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS INFLUENCE HUMAN ACTIVITIES

Key Terms

human activities

adapt

intended consequences

physical environments

modify

unintended consequences

Where We Live Determines How We Live

Human activities are the things that people do every day. Human activities develop in response to **physical environments**. What people wear, what they eat, what they do for a living, and how they build their houses are responses to where they live in the world.



For example, if you lived in the desert, you would wear lightweight clothing most days because of the heat. If you lived high in the mountains, you would need jackets and boots to be comfortable in the cold weather. Therefore, your physical environment influences the clothes you wear.

Some places in the world are more populated than others because their physical environments facilitate (make easier) certain activities that people must do to survive. For example, **waterways** provide economic opportunities for people. People use the waterways to trade goods that they need to buy and sell. Therefore, regions with oceans or rivers are often more populated.



Some physical environments limit human activities. One example is the Arctic region. The extremely cold weather and lack of natural resources limit the economic opportunities there. Therefore, the Arctic is less populated than other regions.



Quick Review

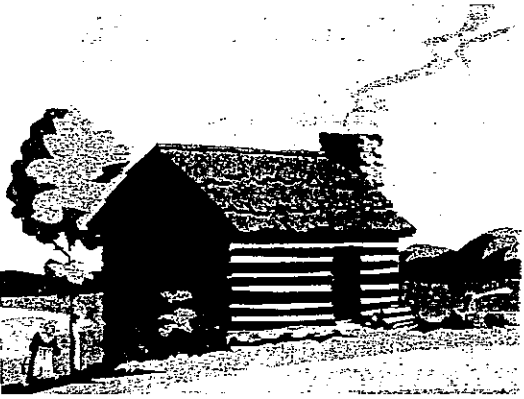
Answer the questions.

1. Give two examples of human activities. _____
2. Human activities develop in response to what? _____
3. Why are some places more populated than others? _____

4. Why are areas with waterways more populated than areas without waterways?

People Adapt to Survive!

The most basic human needs are food, clothing, and shelter. People must have these to survive. When the environment does not meet human needs, people adapt or modify the environment to meet those needs.



People adapt to their environment with the shelters they build, the clothes they wear, and the food they eat. The first people in the Western Hemisphere used the resources they found in their environment to live. They made shelters using the trees or plants or ice or soil or animals around them. They hunted, fished, or gathered nuts and berries, depending on what was available to them. They may have farmed if they lived in an area with fertile soil, and they may have been nomadic if the animals they hunted migrated. They made clothing from animal hides or plant fibers, depending on where they lived.



Vocabulary

adapt: to change your behavior so that it is easier to live in a particular place or situation



Rapid Recall

Answer the questions.

1. What are three basic needs people have in order to survive?

2. Where did the first people in the Western Hemisphere get resources to meet their basic needs?

3. What did these first people use to make their shelters? _____
4. How did these first people obtain food? _____
5. Why did some people use animal hides and others use plant fibers to make clothing?



Discuss It

How are modern people different from the first people in the Western Hemisphere when it comes to meeting basic needs?

People Modify to Improve!

If people cannot easily adapt to their environment, they can **modify** the environment to meet their needs. When people modify their environment, they make changes to the land to make their lives better.



From the earliest times, Native Americans

changed the land to grow crops. The ancient Mayas and Aztecs practiced slash-and-burn agriculture. The Incas developed terracing. The Aztecs also built **irrigation** systems, dikes, and floating gardens called *chinampas*.

Early settlers in North and South America cut down trees to clear land for homes and farms. Settlers built roads so they could travel from place to place and trade goods. Later, people built railroads around and through mountains for the same reasons.



Waterways were, and still are, an inexpensive and efficient way to transport goods to market. In places where waterways were unavailable, people constructed **canals**. The Erie Canal in New York is a good example. When it opened in 1825, the Erie Canal provided a water route between the Great Lakes and New York City and the Atlantic Ocean. The canal helped open the country west of the Appalachian Mountains for settlement and offered a cost-effective way to transport goods.



Vocabulary

modify: to make partial or minor changes to something, typically to improve it

irrigation: supplying dry land with water by means of ditches, pipes, or streams



True or False

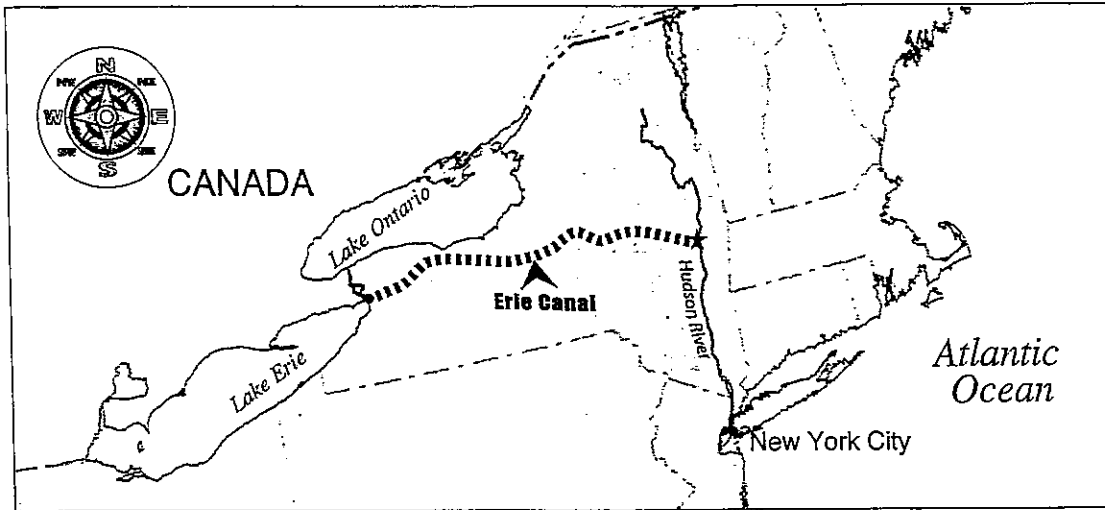
Write T for True or F for False. Correct each false statement to make it true.

- ___ 1. People seldom find ways to adapt to their environment.
- ___ 2. Early peoples of the Western Hemisphere did not modify their environment because of religious superstitions.
- ___ 3. Settlers built roads and railroads to travel from place to place and trade goods.
- ___ 4. A canal is an example of modifying land where a waterway is needed, but not available.
- ___ 5. The Erie Canal connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- ___ 6. The Erie Canal was valuable because it allowed goods to be transported inexpensively.
- ___ 7. People no longer modify their physical environment to meet their needs.



Map Skill-Builder

Use the map of the Erie Canal to answer the questions.



1. The Erie Canal originally ran from Albany, New York, on the Hudson River to Buffalo, New York, at Lake Erie. Find Albany's location and label it. Find Buffalo's location and label it.
2. Which direction did ships travel on the Erie Canal?
 - a. north-south
 - b. east-west
3. Which direction did ships travel once they reached the Hudson River?
 - a. north-south
 - b. east-west

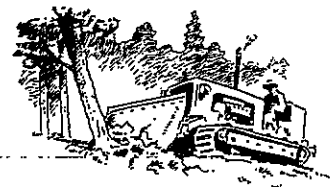
Writing Prompt

Research the history of the building of the Erie Canal. Take on the role of a journalist in the early 1800s. Write a newspaper article announcing the opening of the Erie Canal. Be sure to include why the canal was built, how it is an example of modifying the environment, and what advantages it provided to commerce and settlement of the U.S. at that time.

Consequences of Modifying the Environment

Modifications to the environment have intended and unintended consequences. **Intended consequences** are changes that are expected results. Intended consequences usually make life better for people.

However, many of the issues facing the world today are the result of unintended consequences of human activities. **Unintended consequences** are unexpected results, and they are often negative.



Examples of unintended consequences include new highways disturbing natural habitats and contributing to air pollution; construction causing erosion along riverbanks; or cutting down trees to build new homes (deforestation) leading to landslides.



Apply What You Learned

Match each activity with its unintended consequences.

- ___ 1. Using pesticides to kill insects on a farm
- ___ 2. Growing organic vegetables
- ___ 3. Irrigating farmland
- ___ 4. Getting energy from "clean" sources like wind or sun
- ___ 5. Banning plastic grocery bags

- A. People may be less concerned about conserving energy in other ways
- B. More paper bags are used, which require more resources to make
- C. Beneficial insects are killed
- D. More plowing is needed to control weeds; more energy is used
- E. Erosion can occur, and pesticides can enter groundwater



Predict Possible Outcomes

Read each action in the left column. Complete the graphic organizer to predict the intended and unintended consequences of each action. Use online sources for research if you need help.

Action Taken	Intended Consequences	Unintended Consequences
Urbanization (rapid growth of cities)		
Dam construction		
Driving a car		
Use of compact fluorescent light bulbs		
Plant (kudzu) introduced to stop erosion		



Fascinating Fact

Building the Erie Canal has had its share of unintended consequences. One example is the invasion of the Great Lakes by the sea lamprey, a fish that looks like an eel. Native to the Atlantic Ocean, the sea lamprey stowed away on ships coming through the canal. It kills fish by latching onto their sides and feeding off their blood!

CHAPTER 8

Correlates with Geography Content Statement 8
Connects to History Content Statements 1 and 3

CULTURAL GROUPS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

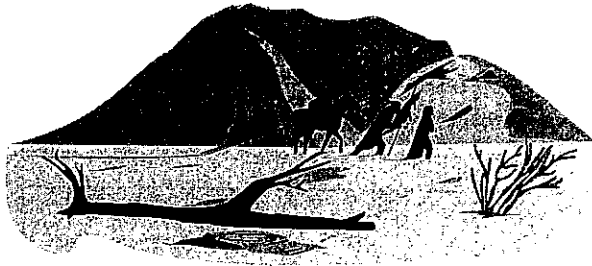
Key Terms

American Indians
tribe
nation

cultural group
Latin America

Grouping Similar Ways of Life

Anthropologists believe that the first people to come to North and South America may have come across a frozen bridge of land that once connected Asia and Alaska. These people were called the Paleo-Indians. They were hunters who moved around according to the availability of food. They also fished and gathered fruit and nuts.



These **American Indians** spread out and settled many areas across different environments in North America and South America. They formed hundreds of tribes and nations with many different ways of life.

- A **tribe** is a social group made up of many families, clans, or generations that share the same language, customs, and beliefs. For example, the Apache is one Indian tribe that lived on the Great Plains of the United States.
- A **nation** is a community of people composed of one or more nationalities. It usually has its own territory and government. For example, the Inca civilization of the Andes Mountains in South America could be described as a nation of people.

Anthropologists classify tribes and nations into groups with strong similarities in geography and **culture**. These classifications are referred to as cultural areas or **cultural groups**.

Human activities within these American Indian groups developed in response to their physical environments. The clothing they wore, the shelters they built, and the food they ate was dependent upon the physical environment of the geographic area in which they lived.



Vocabulary

culture: the beliefs, customs, arts, etc., of a particular group of people

anthropologist: a person who studies human societies and cultures





Quick Review



Fill in the blanks.

1. The first people to come to North America were known as _____.
2. Anthropologists classify tribes and nations into groups with strong similarities in culture and _____.
3. The human activities of these cultural groups developed in response to their _____.
4. Describe the difference between a tribe and a nation. _____

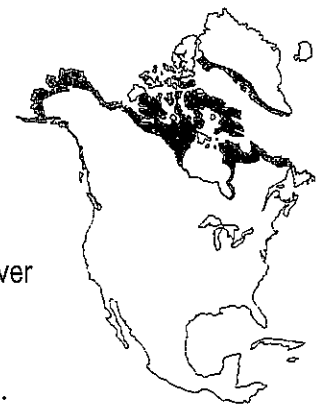
Cultural Groups of Canada and the United States

Anthropologists classify Native Americans in Canada and United States into ten cultural groups based on geographic areas. Within these groups, there can be many tribes with similarities in their ways of life.

Read the following descriptions of each group, and fill out the charts.

The Arctic

Once called Eskimos, the peoples of the Arctic region are now officially known as the Inuit. They were the last native people to arrive in North America. Hostile Indians occupied the land to the south, so they settled in a frigid area that includes Northern Canada, Northern Alaska, Greenland, and Siberia. They became masters at adapting to the extreme climate. They hunted, fished, and gathered whatever was naturally available in the Arctic, such as grasses, berries, and roots. They made clothes and shoes from animal skins. In the winter, the Arctic Indians lived in igloos. When temperatures were above freezing, they lived in tents covered with animal skins.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

The Subarctic

This cultural group settled south of the Arctic cultural area in present-day Alaska and Canada where the winters are long and hard. The Kutchin was one tribe that lived here. Since food was not abundant, these peoples lived in small nomadic bands. They were mostly hunters, fishers, and gatherers. Caribou played an important role in their culture. They ate caribou, and made clothes and covers for their tepees with caribou rawhide. The people of this region spoke a number of different languages.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

The Northeast (or Eastern Woodlands)

Also known as the Eastern Woodlands Indians, this cultural group surrounded the Great Lakes area, stretching from what is now southern Canada to the Ohio River Valley. Many different tribes, languages, and customs existed in this heavily forested region. During most of the year, they generally enjoyed a mild climate with lots of rainfall. The winters, however, could be long and harsh. The Indians relied on wild animals for clothing and food. Northeast peoples like the Iroquois built villages and blended farming with hunting and gathering. They made shelters from bent poles, bark, and other plant materials.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

The Southeast

The Southeast cultural group occupied what is now the southeastern United States, including Florida. They enjoyed a warm climate and a varied physical environment that included the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont, and the Southern Appalachian Mountains. Most natives in this group lived in the Piedmont where there were plenty of animals to hunt, wild plant foods, and fertile land for growing crops like corn, squash, and beans. The Indians lived in villages near rivers. They built homes from plant materials and plastered them with clay. Most of their clothing was made from deerskin. The Seminole Indians, who lived in the area that is now Florida, built their open-sided homes on platforms to protect them from the wet ground.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

The Plains

The Pawnee, Apache, Sioux, and Comanche are just a few of the many Indian tribes that lived in the Plains cultural area. This area spread across the interior of the United States, called the Great Plains. This area is dry with grasslands. The early Plains tribes lived in earth-covered housing. They grew corn, beans, and squash. They also gathered wild plants; fished; and hunted elk, deer, and buffalo on foot. After the Spanish brought horses, many Plains tribes abandoned farming and roamed the Great Plains following herds of buffalo. They lived in tepees made from buffalo hides that could be quickly dismantled and moved to suit their nomadic lifestyle. The Plains natives wore clothing made from animal hides.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

The Northwest Coast

The Northwest Coast cultural area covered the coastal areas of Southeast Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. This area experiences a rainy, mild climate. Large communities of Indians lived along the waterways and forests of the northwest coast year-round. They enjoyed many natural food sources. Native peoples like the Kwakiutl collected shellfish from the beaches; hunted the ocean for whales, sea otters, and seals; and fished for salmon in streams. They made wood houses and cedar bark fish traps from cedar trees. Forest materials were also used to make clothing, bedding, canoes, and tools.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

California

This cultural area roughly covered what is now the state of California and Baja California in Mexico, with the Sierra Nevada mountain range forming a natural barrier to the east. The environment includes a long coastline, forests, grasslands, wetlands, valleys, and deserts. The climate is warm to mild. Native peoples were primarily hunters, fishers, and gatherers. The Kashaya Pomo, who lived along the coast, hunted waterfowl with slingshots and nets. They also ate fish, shellfish, deer, elk, antelope, and plants, such as buckeye and sage. To the north, tribes searched the forests for acorns and fished in mountain streams. They lived in permanent villages in houses made from pole frames covered with grass, brush, bark, or earth. Clothing was made from animal skins or plant fibers.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

The Great Basin

The Great Basin cultural area included the desert region that extends between today's Rocky Mountains west to the Sierra Nevada mountain ranges. Its environments include high mountains, arid plains, deep canyons, and large lakes. The climate is desert dry. Nomadic tribes of Indians, like the Ute, roamed this area in search of food. They ate plants, fished, and hunted. They made their clothing from animal hides. In the winter, they lived in more permanent underground homes. During the warmer months, the Great Basin Indians moved frequently and lived in structures made of brush. Like the tribes of the Plains, they followed the buffalo herds once horses were available.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

The Plateau

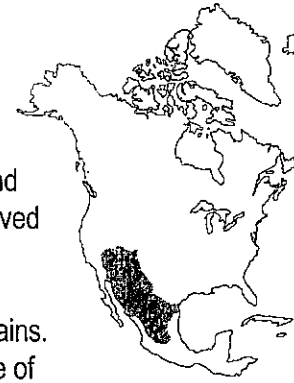
The Plateau cultural area covered much of what is now Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. Winters are harsh here. The Plateau tribes were hunters, fishers, and gatherers. They caught salmon and other fish, and hunted in the forests for deer, elk, and other game. They also gathered roots, fruits, nuts, and seeds to eat. Once they acquired horses, some tribes began to follow the buffalo herds like their Plains Indian neighbors. Tribes like the Nez Perce built winter homes by digging an underground room. Then, they built a wooden frame over it and covered the frame with earth and cedar bark. Most of their clothing was made from animal hides.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

The Southwest

The Southwest cultural area occupied the land between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Madre of Mexico and includes present-day New Mexico, Arizona, and Northern Mexico. The northern part of this area has a cool climate with high plateaus and canyons. The southern part has a dry climate with mountains and plains. People who lived near water farmed and grew corn, beans, melons, and squash. People who lived away from waterways relied more on hunting and gathering. Native tribes like the Pueblo and the Hopi inhabited this area. They lived in deserts and areas bordering cliffs and mountains. Their homes were multi-story houses made of adobe clay. Their clothing might be made of animal skins or cotton or wool fiber.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing



Key Concept Check-Point



Determine whether the ways of life or environment described in each statement are similar or different and explain why.

- Shelters of the Arctic cultural group and Southeast cultural group

- Ways of obtaining food by the Arctic, Subarctic, and Northeast cultural groups

- Warm weather lifestyle of the Plains, Great Basin, and Plateau cultural groups

- Climate experienced by the Northwest Coast and Southwest cultural groups

- Clothing worn by the California, Plains, and Northeast cultural groups

- Geographic features of the areas lived in by the California and Plains cultural groups

- Role of animals in the lifestyle of the Subarctic, Plains, and Great Basin cultural groups



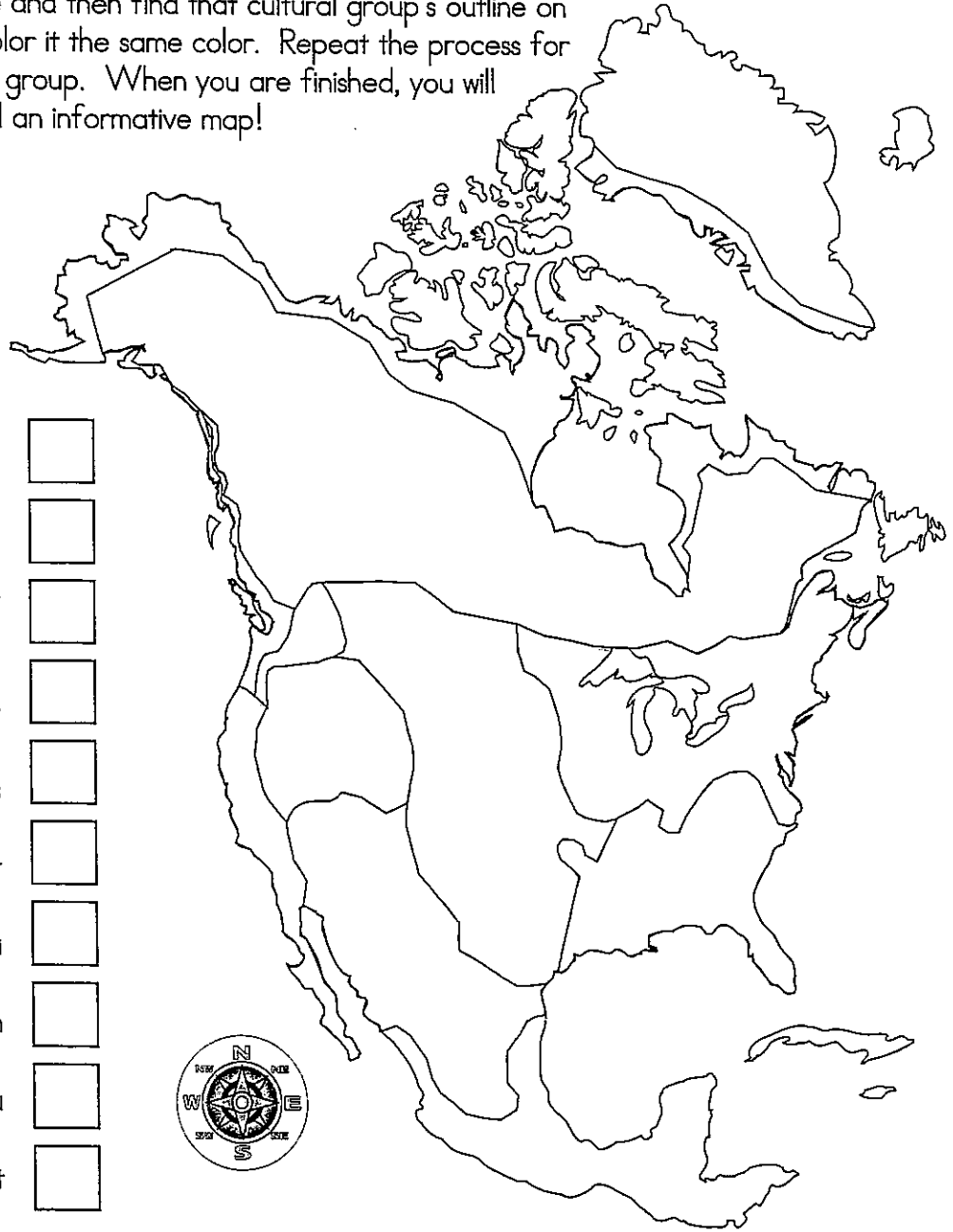
Map Skill-Builder



Below is a map outlining the areas of the ten cultural groups of Canada and the United States. Pick ten different colored pencils. Look at the list of cultural groups on the map key. Pick a color for each cultural group. Color the box beside a cultural group's name and then find that cultural group's outline on the map. Color it the same color. Repeat the process for each cultural group. When you are finished, you will have created an informative map!

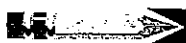
American Indian Cultural Groups of Canada and the United States

- Arctic
- Subarctic
- Northeast (Eastern Woodlands)
- Southeast
- Plains
- Northwest Coast
- California
- Great Basin
- Plateau
- Southwest



Cultural Groups of Latin America

Latin America refers to Mexico, Central America, South America, and the islands of the Caribbean. Native Americans of Latin America can be classified into five cultural groups based on geographic areas. Within these groups, there can be many tribes living similar lives.



Middle America

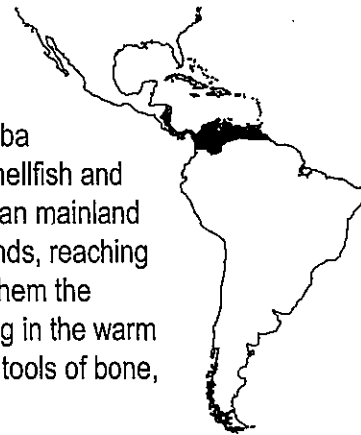
This cultural group occupied the area from Northern Mexico to Panama. Climate and environment varies throughout this region, which includes coastlines, river systems, lakes, and mountains. The heart of the region is the central valley of Mexico. The Maya and the Aztec civilizations were the most prominent cultural groups. The native peoples started out as hunters and gatherers, but later turned to farming. They adapted to their environment by developing irrigation and chinampas, artificial islands in shallow lakebeds where crops were grown. Corn was a major crop. Village homes were made of mud or brush with thatched roofs. City homes were made of stone, plaster, and concrete. Common people wore simple clothing made from plant materials.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

The Caribbean

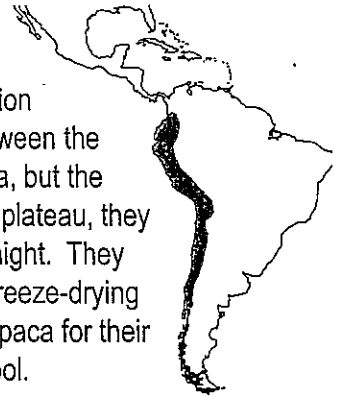
The islands of the Caribbean make up much of the Caribbean cultural area. Anthropologists believe that the first people who settled in what is now Cuba probably entered the islands from Middle America. These first inhabitants ate shellfish and made bone and stone tools. Later inhabitants possibly came from the Venezuelan mainland in South America. They were skilled navigators. They traveled through the islands, reaching the northern Caribbean where they built large communities. Historians named them the Ciboney. This nomadic group lived in caves and gullies. They wore little clothing in the warm climate, and hunted, fished, and gathered wild vegetables for food. They made tools of bone, wood, shells, and stone.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

The Andes

The Andes cultural area corresponds with the Andes Mountain range. This region has the Atacama coastal desert to the west and the Amazon rainforest to the east. Between the east and west mountain ranges is a high plateau. Many Indian tribes settled in this area, but the Inca civilization dominated. People in this region adapted to very high altitudes. In the plateau, they also adapted to extremes in temperature—from very hot in the day to near freezing at night. They developed crops to suit different growing conditions, as well as irrigation systems and freeze-drying to preserve meat. Their homes were made of adobe or stone. They used llama and alpaca for their wool and for carrying loads through the mountains. Clothes were made of cotton or wool.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

The Tropical Forest

The Tropical Forest cultural area takes in the Guianas, most of Brazil, and parts of Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Venezuela. It is dominated by the rainforest of the Amazon River Basin. The climate is rainy, hot, and humid. Peoples living in the rainforest combined farming with hunting, fishing, and gathering. Clusters of villages grew up along the Amazon River, which had the best farmland. The natives prepared their fields by slashing and burning the thick growth. They grew corn, beans, squash, tubers, and tropical vegetables and fruits. They settled in one area, but would move when the farmland wore out. Houses were usually made of log frames covered with palm leaves or grass. People in this hot climate wore little clothing.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing

The South American Marginal Regions

This cultural area is made up of parts of South America where the land is not good for farming, including southern Chile, the steppes and plains of Argentina, and some tropical rainforest areas. People inhabiting these areas were nomadic hunters, fishers, and gatherers. They survived on the scarce natural resources of the area, and moved around to find food. For example, in southern Chile, Indians fished, hunted sea otters and seals, and gathered shellfish. People in the steppes and plains hunted small animals and gathered roots and herbs. In the rainforest, some people known as aquatic nomads lived mostly in canoes as they fished and hunted reptiles. These nomadic peoples lived in caves or built huts. They wore little or no clothing.



Physical Environment		Cultural Adaptations		
Climate	Geographic Features	Shelter	Food	Clothing



Apply What You Learned

Identify which cultural group is described in each statement.

- Native peoples adapted to their environment by developing irrigation and *chinampas*.

- The Ciboney were nomadic hunter-gatherers who lived in caves and gullies.

- Native peoples had to adapt to living in high altitudes and extremes in temperatures.

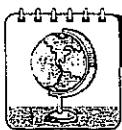
- This cultural group used slash-and-burn agriculture.

- The Maya and the Aztec civilizations were the most prominent in this cultural group.

- Nomadic people of this cultural group moved around to find food, living in caves or huts.

- This area is dominated by the rainforest of the Amazon River Basin.

- Clothes made from llama and alpaca wool helped these peoples stay warm.



Map Skill-Builder

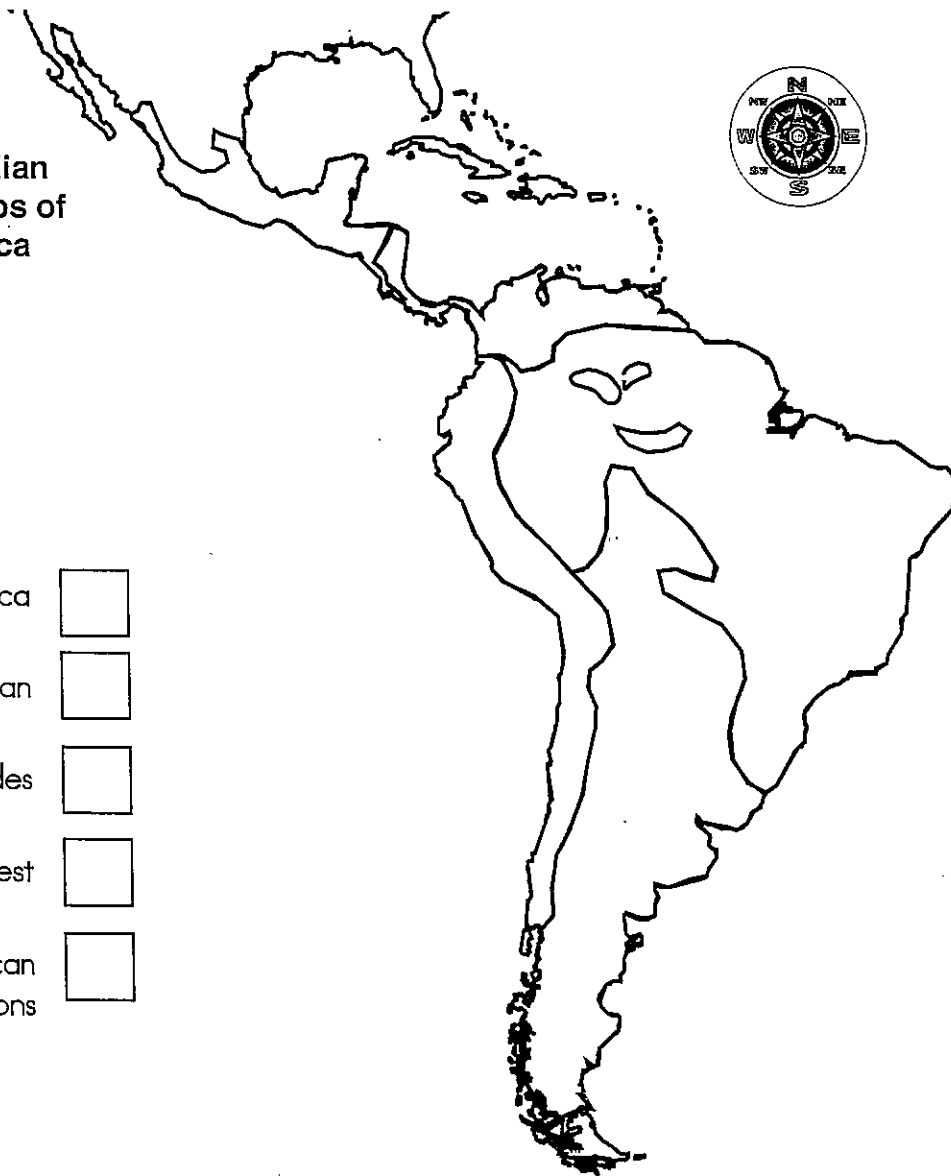


Below is a map outlining the areas of the five cultural groups of Latin America. Pick five different colored pencils. Look at the list of cultural groups on the map key. Pick a color for each cultural group. Color the box beside a cultural group's name and then find that cultural group's outline on the map. Color it the same color. Repeat the process for each cultural group. When you are finished, you will have created an informative map!

American Indian Cultural Groups of Latin America



- Middle America
- Caribbean
- Andes
- Tropical Forest
- South American Marginal Regions



Writing Prompt

Choose one cultural group from Canada or the U.S., and choose one cultural group from Latin America. Compare them. How were their lives similar? How were their lives different?

SPRING BREAK BAG

GRADE 5 SOCIAL STUDIES

(MISS. CICERO, MRS. DOELLING, MRS. NOLL)

Please remember that all of your work is due back on the next school day(April 6th).

Included in this packet are copies of the Social Studies workbook that we would have completed if class were still in session.

Even if you are unable to complete all the assignments please pass in what you have completed for partial credit.

Lesson 1: Chapter 7, pages 65-66

Lessons 2-3: Continue working on Chapter 7, pgs. 67-69

Lessons 4-5: Chapter 8, pgs. 70-75

Lesson 6: Continue working on Chapter 8, pgs. 76-78

Lesson 7: Continue working on Chapter 8, pgs. 79-81

Please remember to read each section carefully and underline or highlight important information that will help you complete each activity.