

Name: _____

Date: August 30, 2017

Social Studies Chapter 3 Study Guide
Test will be on: Friday, September 8th, 2017

*Use this study guide and information written in your notebook as your primary resources when preparing for your test. Use your book for additional explanations and information, if needed. The test will be multiple choice and fill in the blank. We will cover a portion of this study guide each day in class.

Early People-Prehistoric Cultures (before events were written down) p. 84-99

- Paleo Indians- They were the first people who came to North America. Known as hunters and gatherers because they were nomadic (no permanent home) as they traveled and hunted animals.
 - Coats-Hines Site- Paleo-Indian excavation site in TN. Evidence of humans interacting with animals. Several mastodon bones were also found here.
- Archaic Indians- They are descendants of Paleo Indians but were not as nomadic because of the climate change. They were also hunters and gatherers, but used more advanced tools.
- Woodland Indians- They are the first farmers; still hunters and gatherers, but really relied on planting and gardening. Settled in the area now called TN. Made pottery for practical and artistic purposes.
 - Pinson Mounds- Woodland Indian burial complex found in west TN.
 - Old Stone Fort- Woodland Indian site in TN that is a large open area for ceremonies surrounded by stone.
- Mississippian Indians- They were the largest and most complex prehistoric group of Indians. They were known as the mound builders and were located in the MS river valley. They hunted; made tools of bone, stone and wood; were farmers; and lived in thatch roofed homes.
 - Chucalissa Indian Village- This is a large Indian village built on the MS River near Memphis, TN.

Early People- Historic Cultures (when people began writing down events) p. 100-108

- Cherokee- This was the largest historic tribe in TN.
 - Principal Chief- the most important person in the Cherokee tribe
 - Summer homes looked like grass huts to keep cool. They were made using a method called waddle and daub.
 - Winter homes were smaller, dome-like, and closer to the ground to keep them warm. They were also made using a method called waddle and daub.
 - Beloved Women- the most powerful woman in the tribe; considered peacemakers
 - Enjoyed playing a game called "Chunkey."
 - Cherokee women were not allowed to marry someone in their own clan (large group of people who are related). When two people got married, they lived with the wife's clan.
- Chickasaw- They lived much like the Cherokees. They were the fiercest warriors in the Southeast.
- Creek- They lived much like the Chickasaws. They were also known as the Muscogee. They were driven out of TN by the Cherokee and the Chickasaw.