STANDARD USI.3A
ARCHAEOLOGY

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

STANDARD USI.3B
AMERICAN INDIAN PEOPLES

b) 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.
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.