

# U.S. History to 1865 Study Guide

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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