

Indian Life at the Time of European Contact

Directions: Use the information from pages 58-71 to complete the following statements.

1. Archaeologists think that more than 30 different groups lived on the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains in the 1500s.
2. Along the coast lived small groups that spoke various versions of the Algonquian language.
3. The Chowanoc and Pasquotank Indians lived north of the Albemarle Sound.
4. The Coastal Plain was dominated in the 1500s by the Tuscarora tribe.
5. Beyond the fall line, more than a dozen different groups lived in the rolling hills of the Piedmont.
6. The largest group in the middle part of the state were the Catawba, who were named by explorer Juan Pardo.
7. The Cherokee have been the most famous Indian group in North Carolina history.
8. The Cherokee controlled a mountain region of 40,000 square miles when whites first arrived.
9. All tribes hunted, especially for deer, the most valuable prey.
10. All tribes planted the "three sisters"—corn, beans, and squash.
11. A wattle-and-daub hut had the advantage that, if it fell down or burned, it could be as easily replaced as repaired.
12. Woodland Indians established their kinship ties through the women of the tribe.
13. Tribes often had two different sets of leaders, one who governed in peace time, and another whose role was to lead the tribe in warfare.
14. All Native Americans also told stories over and over again to gain an understanding of how nature worked.
15. Disease as well as warfare with the white intruders decreased the number of Native Americans.

Summarize what you read in ONE complete sentence