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GUIDED READING

South Carolina The Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 3: The Early Inhabitants of South Carolina

Section 1 The Earliest Discoverers of America

Directions: Use the information from pages 70 - 76 to complete the following.

1. The ancient ancestors of today's Native Americans were _____
(wandering from place to place) people who took advantage of that land bridge [land that once connected Russia and Alaska] and explored the new continent.
2. That first exploration of _____ began perhaps 37,000 to 32,000 years ago.
3. The era from their [those crossing land bridge] appearance to about 10,000 years ago is called by archaeologists the _____ Indian Period.
4. Sometime during that time span, some of those Paleo Indians began to set up their camps in what is now _____.
5. Archaeologists refer to the era between about 10,000 years ago to about 3,000 years ago as the _____ Period.
6. Beginning about three thousand years ago, or from 1000 BC until about AD 900, was another stage of development for the people of North America, called by anthropologists the _____ Period.
7. An _____ is a scientist who studies the origin and development of humans.
8. A great technological advance in the Woodlands era was the introduction of the _____ and _____.

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9. The era [Woodlands Period] also saw the beginnings of _____
(planting and growing crops in the fields rather than depending entirely on gathering food or fiber from wild plants).
10. The final period of Indian culture before the coming of _____ is called the _____ Period.
11. The era of _____ (the time before written records) was over.

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Section 2 Indian Life and Cultures

Directions: Use the information from pages 78 - 87 to complete the following.

1. The _____ of a society refers to the process by which the people use the natural resources available to them to _____ for their survival and well-being.
2. They apply labor to those resources and use _____ (tools and ways of getting work done) to make their labor more effective.
3. The Indians in this area [South Carolina] were _____ and _____ who lived in _____ communities.
4. _____ was most important in their economy.
5. Each family had _____ plots, and the village had large common fields that were tilled _____ (by all, for all).
6. The _____ called themselves "the people of the river," and they depended on _____ as a main source of food.
7. The _____ and _____ was their main weapon.
8. Most Indian groups struck a fair balance among _____, hunting, _____, and gathering to meet their basic needs.
9. The most typical dwelling in the Coastal Plain was the _____ (a circular or oblong house made of long saplings covered with bark).
10. The _____ in the midlands and the Yemassee in the Lowcountry used this technique extensively.

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11. Many tribes used a type of construction known as the "_____ and daub."
12. The wattle was the _____ of the walls, interwoven with smaller twigs.
13. The daub was the _____ or _____ used to fill in the gaps in the wattle and form a smooth surface inside and out, making for a very warm and cozy cabin.
14. The roof was usually made of _____ (straw or grass) or bark.
15. The _____ used wattle and daub construction, but also built _____ cabins after they were introduced by the _____.
16. Transportation for Indians was by _____ or _____.
17. The main transportation on water was provided by dugout _____.
18. In Indian _____ (stories told to explain the mysteries of life), all animals, including humans, originated as _____.
19. Shamans or _____ men were skilled in the art of dealing with the many _____, good and evil, that inhabited the forests.
20. While Indians believed in many good and evil spirits, they believed in one _____, or Great Spirit, or Creative Force.
21. One of the most important ceremonies for the _____, and for many other tribes, was the _____ Ceremony. It celebrated the new corn crop, and the villagers used it as an occasion for washing away all _____ and getting a new start.
22. _____ and _____ often had religious meaning. They were _____ to call forth magical powers or visions, to _____ the sick, and to ensure a bountiful harvest.

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23. The _____ was the primary unit of _____ organization in Native American society.
24. If you lived in that society, your clan _____ would depend on your _____. This is called a _____ society.
25. The Indian _____ had to be from a _____ clan because _____ within the clan was _____.
26. The overall organization of Native American society was the _____.
27. A tribe was sometimes called a _____.
28. _____ is a European term for a central _____ organization of people of a similar cultural, language, and geographic background.
29. In most tribes, the _____ structure was rather loose and individuals had a fair amount of _____ (independence).
30. The system of _____ within a tribe was usually carried out by the clans.
31. _____ between Indian tribes were fairly common.
32. The _____ was to take revenge. Often, to take a few _____ or prisoners was all that was necessary to satisfy the aim.
33. _____ worked very hard in Indian society. They were keepers of the _____ - tending the young children; growing the garden; cooking; and making pottery, baskets, blankets, clothes, and mats.
34. The [Indian] girls learned to become _____ by helping with the _____ tasks.
35. The [Indian] boys learned to become _____ by _____ with bow and arrow and _____.

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Section 3 The Beginning of a New Era

Directions: Use the information from pages 88 - 92 to complete the following.

1. A new era began in _____ for Native Americans, whom _____, because he was lost, called _____.
2. Columbus's voyages began a new, pivotal, era for _____ as well.
3. For many centuries, Western Europeans had looked eastward toward _____ and the "Middle East" for its _____ heritage and for most of its _____.
4. Columbus, an _____ seaman sailing under the flag of _____, was trying to reach the riches of _____ by sailing _____ - around the world.
5. Columbus's discoveries did not capture the Asian trade for Spain, but they did open a whole _____ (the continents of North and South America, located in the Western Hemisphere) for Europeans to _____ (use for profit).
6. Contact with America made many natives of Europe _____ and better fed.
7. The most dramatic impact of Europeans on the _____ people was caused by _____ (germs).
8. Indians had been isolated from the _____ (the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, located mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere), where most of the people of Earth lived, for twenty or thirty thousand years.

9. Indians across North and South America _____ by the _____ from _____, tuberculosis, _____, typhus, scarlet fever, and influenza in the first centuries after _____ with Europeans.
10. _____ with the _____ was to change the Native American _____ drastically.
11. The main items the Indians could trade were _____, especially _____, which had eager markets in Europe.
12. They [Indians] could _____ (trade by exchanging goods) the hides to white traders, receiving in return axes, knives, guns, beads, trinkets, iron pots, and blankets and cloth woven on English looms.
13. The Indians began to think less about mere _____ (enough for survival) and more about obtaining goods and acquiring more _____.
14. Many of the white _____ and _____ in South Carolina saw no wrong in _____ Indians and selling them as _____.
15. The _____ captured men and women (and some children) from other _____ with which they were at _____.
16. Under European _____, both whites and the Indians made a _____ of capturing and _____ slaves into a lifetime of _____.
17. Many white _____ made _____ in the Indian slave trade. No other _____ made such a major enterprise from this unfortunate business.

18. After Europeans came to _____, wars among Indian _____ increased in number and in the amount of destruction.

19. Often the whites _____ wars among the tribes for their own _____ - for example, to _____ the tribes or to _____ the number of Indians captured for _____.

20. Of course, there were frequent wars _____ Indian tribes and white _____ who were _____ over their [Indians] lands.