Na	nme:		Period:	Date:
	u	NIT 4: NON-WESTERN CIV The First Nations		
		I. First Arrivals		
A.	People probably first arrived in the	New World between	years ago	from
	across the			
		II. The Inuit		
A.	Live in the	of	, ar	nd Greenland.
B.	The Inuit are ethnically	from other Native	Americans.	
C.	The Inuit were traditionally	and the	eir diet consisted of	,
	,,	, and		
D.	The Artic climate supports little	·		
		III. Pacific Northwes	stern	
A.	Lived by the rich	of the Pacific Ocean from	n	_ to
	·			
		IV. The Moundbuild	lers	
A.	Lived in the woodlands of		from	
В.	They include:			
	a	: 200 BC	-400 AD	
	b	<u>: 900 – 1</u>	500 AD	
C.	The Mound builders had			and are the

D. Mound builder cultures were largely ______ as opposed to hunting and gathering. The chief crops

known civilizations in the Western Hemisphere.

included ______, _____, and ______.

V. The Iroquois

A.	Lived in the of	between modern-day	
	southern Canada and Pennsylvania.		
B.	At the time of European arrival, the Iroquois had the	government	in
	the Western Hemisphere. The	was partly modeled after the Iroque	ois
	League Constitution.		
	VI. The Plains	People	
A.	Lived in the Great Plains between the	and the	
	·		
B.	Although the Plains people practiced some agriculture, they re	lied heavily on	
	·		
C.	They were in following the great her	ds.	
	VII. The Anasazi (Pu	eblo Dwellers)	
A.	Lived in the region of the modern-de	y Southwest United States – CO, NM, UT, and AZ-	
	between		
B.	The Anasazi are best-known for using stone and adobe to crea	e villages called and	
	·		
	VIII. The M	nyans	
A.	Lived in modern-day and	·	
B.	The Mayans were at the height of their civilization between _	.	
C.	Mayan art is considered some of the	and	of
	the ancient New World.		
D.	They played a game that is similar to	today.	
E.	The Mayans built elaborate dedicate	l to their gods.	

IX. The Aztecs

A.	. Were Native Americans who ruled from	
В.	. Many Mexicans are descended from the Aztecs.	
C.	. Today, more than one million people speak, the Aztec language, as their first language.	
D.	. The Aztecs built and developed a complex social, political, and	_
	structure.	
E.	. The capital city was possibly the at th	e time
	of the Spanish conquest – around 200,000 people.	
F.	Aztec society was highly structured, based on and guided by a	that
	affected every aspect of life	
G.	was the basis of the Aztec economy. To increase farming production, the Aztecs built	
	– artificial islands or floating gardens that allowed them to reclaim swampy areas around	l lakes.
Н.	. The purpose of war was not to kill enemies Rather, it was to	them.
I.	In religion, Aztecs practiced – victims were usually	
J.	During an elaborate ritual, priests would cut out victims' hearts and fling them into a	
K.	. According to an Aztec legend, priests once sacrificed more than prisoners of war during	an
	important temple dedication.	
L.	. The Aztecs did not have iron or bronze; cutting tools were made of	
M.	I. They also fashioned jewelry of gold, silver, emerald,, and	
N.	. Art was primarily an expression of religion – were made to rep	resent
	gods and sacrificial victims.	
Ο.	. The most famous surviving Aztec sculpture is the which weight	s 22
	tons and is 12 ft in diameter.	
	X. The Incas	
A.	. The Incas built a wealthy and complex civilization over vast territories in the of South A	merica
	in the 15th century AD.	
В.	Among the political organizations of all Native American people	
C.	. The Incas a diverse group of people along of coast into a large	empire
	with a common language and way of life.	
D.	. The empire held between million people	

E.	was important to establishing communication throughout the huge empire.					
F.	Over of stone roads were built throughout the Andes mountains.					
G.	Trained runners carried messages by and could cover up to per day.					
Н.	of rope up to 330 ft long were built over deep river gorges separating					
	cities.					
I.	The Incas had a highly organized society – the emperor was thought to be descended from the,					
	Inti, and ruled with divine authority.					
J.	Government officers kept strict accounts of the people, gold, land, crops, and projects of the empire.					
K.	Since the Incas had no system of writing records were kept by way of a – a series of short,					
	knotted strings hung at intervals from a long top string.					
L.	The quipu was a complex and could only be read by an expert.					
M.	Following the the Incas lost the ability to read them.					
N.	The Incas were capable of amazing feats of including amputations and perhaps even bone					
	transplants!					
Ο.	The Incas lacked the concept of the but nevertheless accomplished major feats of engineering.					
P.	Vast temples, palaces, and fortresses were built – were constructed					
	using a minimum of engineering equipment.					
Q.	The walls of Sacsahuaman was made of enormous stones weighing up to!					
R.	More than of the agricultural products that world eats today - including over 20 varieties of					
	corn, 240 varieties of, as well as squash, beans, peppers, and peanuts - were developed in the					
	Andes.					
S.	To increase agriculture, stone were built in the steep, narrow, Andean valleys.					
Т.	In 1493, Incan civilization was at its when the began arriving in the					
	Americas.					
U.	Within just a few short years, countless millions were murdered or enslaved as the fell to					
	European, and					