**Social Studies Study Guide (3 Pages)**

**Chapter 3: The First Pennsylvanians**

**Test Date: \_\_\_**

**Definitions:**

1. Archaeologists: scientists who learn about people from the past by studying the things left behind such as pottery, animal bones, and tools.
2. Culture: a way of life. Each Native American tribe had their own way of doing things such as language, beliefs and lifestyle.
3. Wigwam: home made of wood, bark and grasses. Usually only had one family living in it. Had a hole in the roof to let the smoke out from the fire that was used for heat and cooking.
4. Longhouse: made of the same materials as a wigwam but was long and large. Shared by several families. Also had a hole in the roof like the wigwam for the same purpose.
5. Migration: means moving from place to place in search of food, shelter, or a better climate. Scientists believe the first people migrated across North and South America from Asia about 14,000 years ago. Eventually, the early Native Americans arrived in an area we call Pennsylvania.
6. Atlatl: an important tool used by the Archaic Indians that helped throw their spears faster and farther.
7. Palisade: a high wall of wood built around a village for protection by the Susquehannocks.
8. Soapstone: a soft stone found in the foothills and used to make bowls and cooking pots.
9. Saplings: young trees that were used to make poles for wigwams.

 10.Flint: hard stone that is chipped into sharp arrows and ax heads.

 11. Gourds: bowls used as a form of pottery.

 12. Three Sisters: Corn, beans and squash were the three most

 important crops and were planted together. Women did most of

 the planting.

 13. Meadowcroft Rock Shelter: One of the earliest Indian sites in

 North America.

 14. Legend: a story that is passed down over time but cannot be

 proven.

 15. Palisade: A high wall of wood built by the Susquehannocks for

 protection around their village.

**Important Points:**

1. **Paleo Indians: (Paleo means ancient or old.)**
* First people to live in Pennsylvania when the glaciers began to melt about 14,000 years ago.
* Known as hunter-gatherers because they traveled from place to place in search of plants and animals to eat.
* Hunted mammoths and mastodons using small tools.
* Lived in caves and shelters made of brush and rocks.
1. **Archaic Indians:**
* More advanced lifestyle
* Better tools and weapons like the atlatl or ax
* Lived and hunted in larger groups
* Dug pits in the ground where they stored food for the winter
1. **Eastern Woodland Indians:**
* Group of people that came to live in the eastern United States about 3,000 years ago.
* Grew crops for food.
* Had families and lived in a larger group called a clan.
* Tribes joined together to form a larger groups called nations.
* They traded with other groups to get things they did not have.
1. **Lenni Lenape:**
* Means “common or real people”
* More common name today is the Delaware
* Also had strong extended families called a clan.
* Home, farming tools, and children belonged to the women.
* Lenape children played games such as pick-up sticks, football, and dice.
1. **Native American Life Near Rivers:**
* Most Native Americans lived near river valleys.
* Fresh water to drink
* People bathed there, too.
* Birds and animals drank water, so it was a good place to catch birds and hunt animals.
* People traveled in canoes on the river which was faster than walking on the land.