

Chapter 2 review:

Check for understanding:

→ 1. Define:

- A. **Archaeology:** The scientific study of human cultures by analyzing the physical clues that people have left behind
- B. **Carbon dating:** a scientific method of determining the age of something that was once alive
- C. **Tundra:** semi-frozen shallow soil where plants grow low to the ground
- D. **Muskeg:** a swampy bog too wet to grow many kinds of plants
- E. **Travois:** a transport device made of two joined poles and drawn by an animal
- F. **Cairn:** a pile of stones used as a marker
- G. **Medicine wheel:** Structures made of stones arrayed in a circle
- H. **Awl:** sewing tools used to punch holes
- I. **Bison pound:** a coral-like enclosure used to trap bison
- J. **Artifact:** objects produced or shaped by human activity

→2 What sort of physical clues do archaeologists use to uncover information about the past?

- A. Archaeologists tend to ask a whole lot of questions about whatever they are studying. Just like asking about the rings in the tree.
3. For more than 50 years, many scientists have believed that people migrated to North America using the Bering Land Bridge. What new evidence calls this theory into question?
- B. Archaeologists brought up evidence that people in North America had lived there thousands of years before the final Ice Age created the land bridge.
4. What climate change occurred about 8,000 years ago that drastically changed the way people live?
- C. After many centuries of slow climate change, the Northern Plains grew warmer and dryer. The mixed weather lasted about 3,000 years and changed the life here on land. The snow and rain increased about only two to three inches per year. In the Mountainous west, everything responded to the heat change by moving up elevation. The weather increased about 5 degrees.
5. Why did bison thrive in the Late Period?
- D. The land started to turn into a cooler and a damper environment. The land was good for the bison to be because of the food.
6. What is the Old North Trail?
- E. The Old North Trail is a foot trail that leads along the Eastern Foothills.
7. What is the difference between a pictograph and a petroglyph?
- F. Pictographs are normally found in caves or other areas where they can be protected and a petroglyph is an image carved or scratched into stone.
8. Describe how the buffalo jump worked.

- G. A buffalo jump is a cliff where buffalo would jump off of because Native Americans would chase them off and stab them with arrows. They would make a drive lane with rocks to lead the buffalo.

→Critical thinking:

What are some of the differences between oral histories and archaeology? Why is it important to learn about all theories and beliefs when studying history?

H. Oral histories explain the past. They are passed down to tell stories in order to know more about the topic. Archaeology is people who know what happened. What do you think were some of the most important events to change the lives of the people who lived in this area in ancient times? Why? Which events happened over a long period of time to affect change and which happened more quickly?

- I. The Ice age and when the temperature is some of the important facts. Also climate change.

Analyze the reasons we can still see remnants of the Old North Trail. Are old trails like this evident in other parts of the country?

J. We can still see the trail because the Native Americans used it and left it maybe to use it again.

Compare the artifacts and features that someone might find around your home 400 years in the future with those that might have been found around your home 400 years ago.

- J. I think people would find some scraping tools, pottery tools, cans, silverware made from metal, etc....

Compare a day in your life with a day in the life of a person living in Montana 8,000 years ago. Then think about how your days differ depending on the time of year or the day of the week. How does that compare with the way people living here long ago experienced the same differences?

- K. I think I would help my family out with food and help hunt. There were a lot of stone games so I could do that. People back then also worked a lot so I would help out with that.

How did climate change affect the lives of the people who lived here in ancient times? Compare that to how climate change might affect our lives.

- L. At the end of the ice age, large animals began to disappear so people hunted smaller animals and relied on vegetation.

Is there any evidence that people lived or traveled through your region during Montana's earliest history? Describe that evidence.

- M. We do have proof because we find things today that people back then did or used.