

Fill in the bubble beside the best answer to each question.

1. How do scientists think people first migrated to the Americas?
 - A. They walked from Asia across the Beringia land bridge.
 - B. They sailed from Polynesia in large canoes.
 - C. They paddled across the Bering Strait from Siberia in kayaks.
 - D. They rowed from Iceland in sturdy wooden boats.
2. To survive in different areas, native peoples had to learn to
 - A. develop their own religions.
 - B. build houses out of wood.
 - C. adapt to their environment.
 - D. speak the same language.
3. Native Americans living on the Northwest Coast got most of their food from
 - A. buffalo herds.
 - B. desert plants.
 - C. their own farms.
 - D. rivers and the sea.
4. Native Americans of the Great Basin lived in a region offering
 - A. lots of camas and salmon.
 - B. limited food and water.
 - C. large supplies of acorns.
 - D. crops of corn, beans, and squash.
5. Native Americans of the Southwest adapted to a desert climate by building
 - A. thick-walled adobe houses.
 - B. wooden houses out of cedar logs.
 - C. movable tipis made of buffalo skins.
 - D. homes clustered around mounds.
6. The buffalo provided food, clothing, tools, and shelter for Native Americans of the
 - A. Northwest Coast.
 - B. Eastern Woodlands.
 - C. Plateau Region.
 - D. Great Plains.
7. Among the Iroquois-speaking people of the Eastern Woodlands, women were responsible for
 - A. clearing the forest for farms.
 - B. building longhouses for shelter.
 - C. planting and harvesting crops.
 - D. trading with nearby villages.
8. Native Americans in the Southeast built
 - A. adobe villages on top of flat desert mesas.
 - B. towns clustered around large earthen mounds.
 - C. villages of longhouses in the forest near streams.
 - D. underground pit houses beside major rivers.