

## Ch 2 Vocabulary

▲ origin stories - stories that tell where a group of people came from

▲ migration routes - path followed by a group of people when they move from one country/area of the world to another

▲ environments - places with different natural surroundings (land, water, air)

▲ adapt - to adjust to the new environment

▲ goddesses - female spirits of gods who control parts of the world

▲ migration - a movement of people from one country or area of the world to a new home in another country or area

▲ migrants - people who move from one country or area of the world to a new home in another country or ~~area~~ <sup>area</sup>

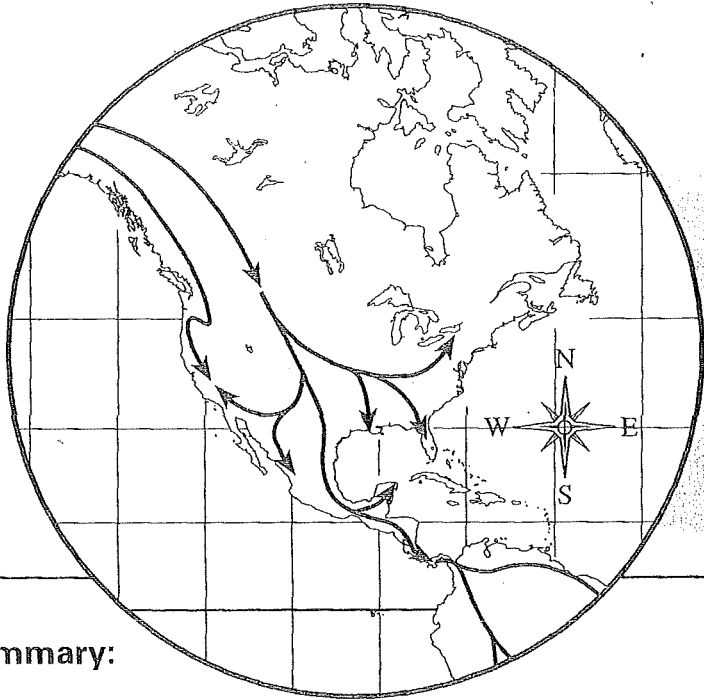
▲ big game - large animals that are hunted for their flesh, skins, and other valuable body parts

▲ adaptations - changes in a way of life that allow people to survive in a particular environment

▲ driftwood - wood that has washed up onto the shores of rivers or oceans

2.3

## Migration Routes of the First Americans



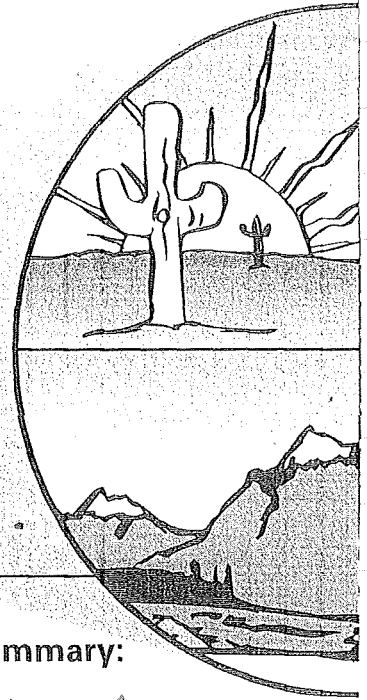
### Summary:

The first Native Americans came from Siberia to North America during the last Ice Age. They followed big game. The paths they followed were called migration routes. The routes went to all parts of North and South America.

### Word Bank

migration routes      Siberia  
Ice Age                      big game

2.4



### Summary:

Native Americans settled in many types of environments.

① Grasslands get enough rain to support grass and small bushes.

② Deserts get almost no rain.

③ Mountains can get a lot of rain and snow.

### Word Bank

environments  
grasslands  
deserts

## Native Americans and the Environment



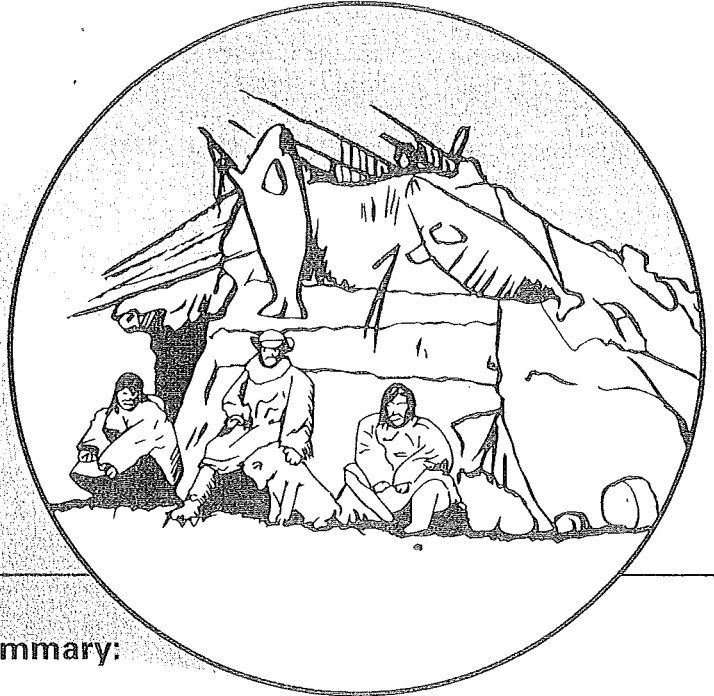
④ The Arctic is like an ice desert.

Most Native Americans settled in areas with plants and natural resources. Fewer people settled in deserts and Arctic Ice Fields.

mountains  
Arctic ice fields

2.5

## Native American Adaptations to the Environment



### Summary:

Native Americans had to adapt to their environment. The Inuit were a group of Native Americans that had to adapt to the harsh Arctic environments. They used animals for food and shelter. They sewed animal skins together to make clothes, blankets, and tents.

### Word Bank

adapt  
Inuit

animals  
shelter