

Chapter 6: Settlement of the Americas and the Pacific Islands: 6-6b Key Terms

Book Title: World Civilizations

Printed By: Colin Morris-Moncada (006279659@coyote.csusb.edu)

© 2018 Cengage Learning, Cengage Learning

Chapter Review

6-6b Key Terms

Adena culture (One of the Native American Woodland civilizations that thrived c. 1000 B.C.E.–200 C.E.)

Amerindians (Short for (Native) American Indians.)

Archaic period (8000–2000 B.C.E. in Native American history; period when gathering slowly replaced large-game (megafauna) hunting.)

atlatls ((aht-LAH-tl) Throwing stick used in place of a bow for propelling a dart at a high velocity.)

Austronesians (Linguistic group of Southeast Asians who populated islands of the Pacific Ocean, Madagascar, and much of modern Indonesia and Malaysia.)

Beringia ((beh-RIHN-jee-ah) A land mass in the region of the Bering Strait over which ancestral Native Americans migrated to the western hemisphere, c. 30,000–10,000 B.C.E.)

Chavín civilization ((900–200 B.C.E.) The earliest and one of the most developed civilizations of the South American Andes Mountains.)

Clovis culture ((CLOH-vihs) The earliest Native American “culture” known to archaeologists; dated c. 9500–8900 B.C.E., it was largely based on hunting very large game.)

irrigation systems (A network of channels or tunnels that connect a source of water with farms.)

Lapita culture (Neolithic maritime and farming culture in Near Oceania with distinctive pottery (c. 1500–c. 1000 B.C.E.))

llamas (A woolly pack animal commonly found in the Andes Mountains of South America and in Argentina. It is related to the camel but has no humps. In addition to transport, llamas provide meat, wool, and hides.)

maize cultivation (Known to North Americans as corn, maize was cultivated as one of the staple foods of American Indian civilizations, along with beans and squash.)

Olmec civilization (The earliest Amerindian civilization in Mexico, c. 1200–300 B.C.E.)

Paleoindians (9500–8900 B.C.E. in Native American history; a period when American Indians used Clovis spearheads to hunt large mammals like the woolly mammoth and giant bison.)

Peruvian textiles (Pattern cloth woven from alpaca wool and cotton by the ancient Andean peoples, used to convey religious symbols and meaning.)

pit house (A type of dwelling found in some Neolithic civilizations. Early farmers dug oval or rectangular pits into the ground over which they erected walls and roofs from tree branches and twigs, animal bones, animal hides, and mud.)

Woodland civilizations (A collection of closely related Native American civilizations that thrived east of the Mississippi River, c. 1000 B.C.E. to 1000 C.E.)

Chapter 6: Settlement of the Americas and the Pacific Islands: 6-6b Key Terms

Book Title: World Civilizations

Printed By: Colin Morris-Moncada (006279659@coyote.csusb.edu)

© 2018 Cengage Learning, Cengage Learning

© 2020 Cengage Learning Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or used in any form or by any means - graphic, electronic, or mechanical, or in any other manner - without the written permission of the copyright holder.