



EARLY PEOPLES

Indians of the Southwest

Indians of the Southwest explores the daily life, history, and culture of American Indians who inhabited the southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

What did you learn?

QUESTIONS

1. The important religious ceremonial structure used by many ancient Indians of the Southwest in the later phases of their cultures was called the ...
 - a. Sipapu
 - b. Chaco
 - c. Pueblo
 - d. Kiva
2. To grind flour, prehistoric women used manos and ...
 - a. Hot stones
 - b. Mortars
 - c. Pestles
 - d. Metates
3. Geoglyphs, the enormous etchings of animals and people on the desert floor, are sometimes called ...
 - a. Frescoes
 - b. Intaglios
 - c. Pictograms
 - d. Petroglyphs
4. The Pima medicine man responsible for curing sickness was called the ...
 - a. Siatcokam
 - b. Moiety
 - c. Keeper of the Smoke
 - d. Seminomad
5. Mesa Verde National Park is in which U.S. state?
6. In which U.S. state is Chaco Canyon?

TRUE OR FALSE?

- _____ 1. Archaeologists refer to the early Ancestral Puebloans as Potmakers.
- _____ 2. Scientists believe the Hohokam were organized within a rigid social hierarchy.
- _____ 3. Ancient Indians used vegetables to dye their fabrics.
- _____ 4. Scientists believe that the Ancestral Puebloans probably gambled.
- _____ 5. The Mogollon were one of the first people to use the bow and arrow.
- _____ 6. Between 1400 and 1450, the Hohokam began building extensive irrigation systems.

ANSWERS

- 1. d. Kiva.** According to section "The Spirit World" on page 18, we know that "The kiva was an important religious ceremonial structure that was used by many ancient Indians of the Southwest in the later phases of their cultures." So, the correct answer is D.
- 2. d. Metates.** According to section "Food for Today and Tomorrow" on page 30, we know that "Prehistoric women used manos (*MAH nohz*) and metates to grind corn, nuts, and seeds into fine flour for cooking." So, the correct answer is D.
- 3. b. Intaglios.** According to section "Rock Art" on page 46, we know that "Some groups also made geoglyphs (*JEE uh glihfz*), enormous etchings depicting animals and people, on the desert floor. Geoglyphs are also sometimes called intaglios (*ihn TAL yohz* or *ihn TAHL yohz*)." So, the correct answer is B.
- 4. a. Siatcokam.** According to section "Traces of the Vanished Ones" on page 55, we know that "The Pima medicine man who was responsible for curing sickness was called the Siatcokam." So, the correct answer is A.
- 5.** According to page 7, Mesa Verde National Park is in Colorado.
- 6.** According to page 40, Chaco Canyon is in New Mexico.

TRUE OR FALSE? ANSWERS

- 1. False.** According to section "The Ancient Puebloans and Where They Lived" on page 7, we know that "Archaeologists refer to the early Ancestral Puebloans (*PWEHB loh uhnz*) as Basketmakers (500 B.C.-A.D. 800) because of their great skill at weaving baskets." So, the correct answer is False.
- 2. False.** According to section "Prehistoric Societies" on page 15, we know that "Because the homes in Hohokam villages all seem to have been about the same size and quality, scientists believe the Hohokam lived as equals." So, the correct answer is False.
- 3. True.** According to section "Prehistoric Fashion" on page 25, we know that "Ancient Indians used vegetable dyes to give color to their fabrics." So, the correct answer is True.
- 4. True.** According to section "The Lighter Side of Life" on page 35, we know that "Scientists believe that the Ancestral Puebloans, like their descendants, probably used these pieces to gamble." So, the correct answer is True.
- 5. True.** According to section "Signs of Trouble?" on page 42, we know that "The Mogollon were also one of the first people to adopt the bow and arrow." So, the correct answer is True.
- 6. False.** According to section "Great Cultures in Decline" on page 51, we know that "Between 1400 and 1450, the Hohokam also abandoned their communities and the sophisticated irrigation systems they had built." So, the correct answer is False.