

waypoints 3

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Workbook



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Chapter 1

The Iroquoians

around 1500



A Bridge to America

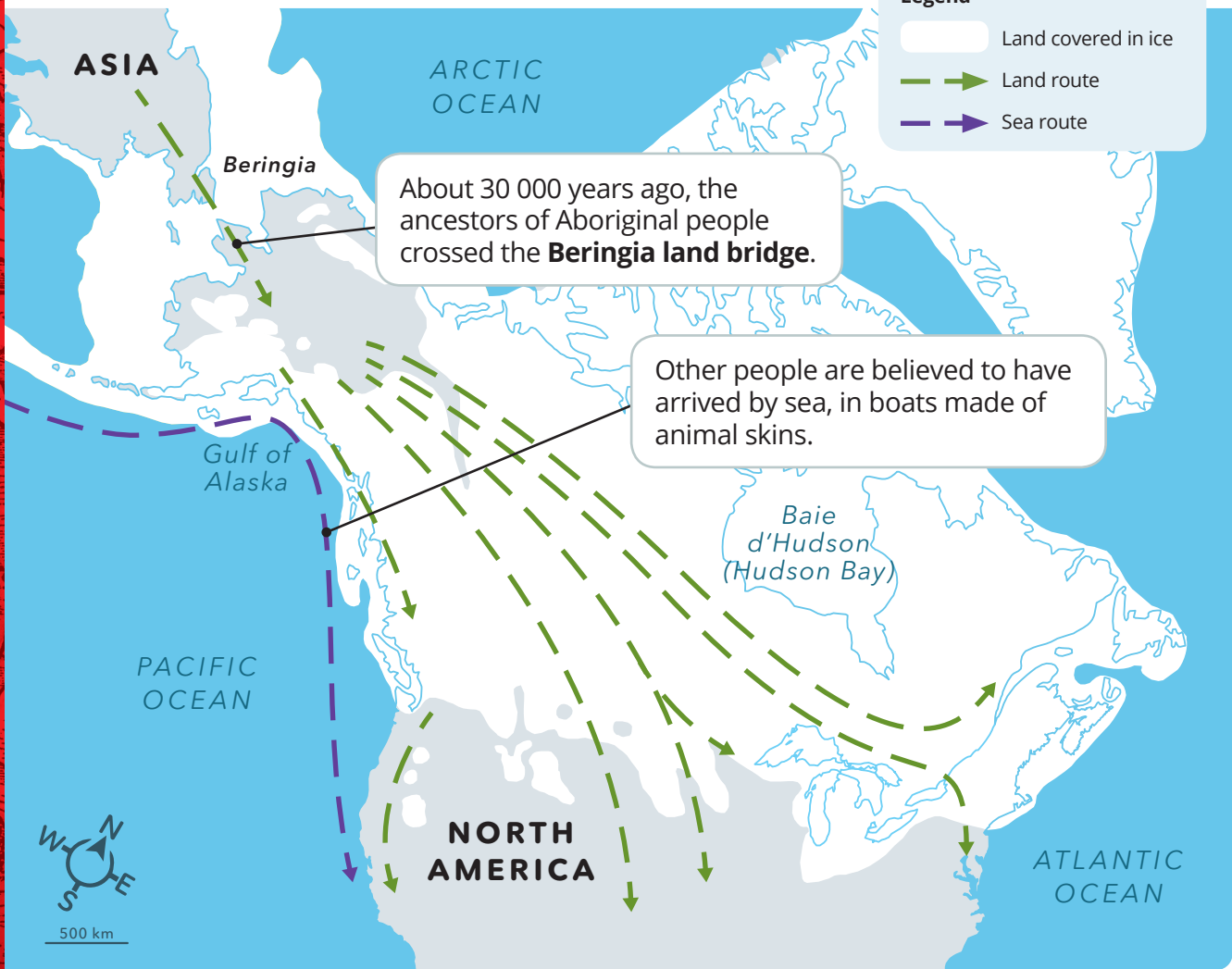
The first people arrived in America during a glacial period. A huge bridge of land connected Asia to America at that time. People travelled across this area, which was called Beringia.

Most historians say that the first inhabitants of North America probably came from Asia a long time ago. They were the **ancestors** of the **Aboriginal people** of today. Some researchers believe that they arrived as far back as 30 000 years ago!

ancestor: family member who lived a long time ago

Aboriginal people: first people to live in a territory

The Crossing of the First Inhabitants to America



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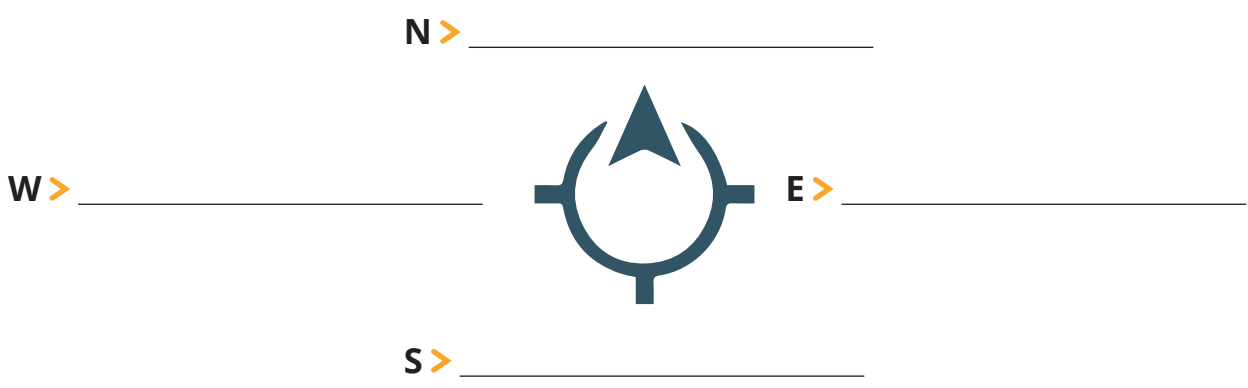


Read the map on page 16 to do questions A to E.

A Complete the title of the map with the missing words.
The Crossing of the First _____ to _____

B The two colours of arrows on the map represent ...
 two groups of people. two territories. two routes.

C Write the direction of each point on the compass rose.



D Write the name of the area where people crossed from Asia to America.

E Choose the landscape that these people would have seen while they crossed the land bridge.



Crossing to America

The ancestors of Aboriginal people were hunters and **nomads**. They hunted large **game**, such as woolly mammoths, bison and caribou.

Small groups of hunters followed the animals over long distances. This is how the Aboriginal ancestors came to cross the Beringia land bridge and arrive in America.

nomad: person who travels from place to place to find food or other resources

game: wild animal hunted for food or sport

1 Complete the sentences about the crossing, using words from the word box.

America ancestors Beringia game animals hunters nomads

- a) The _____ of Aboriginal people were hunters and _____.
- b) Large _____ crossed the _____ land bridge.
- c) The _____ followed the animals all the way to _____.

2 Look at the animals that the Aboriginal ancestors hunted. **Choose** the animal that does not exist today.



A bison



A caribou



A woolly mammoth

Moving South

As the climate grew warmer, the huge **glacier** that covered the Beringia land bridge melted. The Aboriginal ancestors were able to travel further south.

glacier: mass of ice on land



The Aboriginal people's ancestors, who were nomads, on their way to America. They hunted animals for food and used the skins for clothing.

Occupying America

About 10 000 years ago, the Aboriginal ancestors occupied a large part of America. Then, around 2000 years ago, the ancestors of the Iroquoians settled in the Great Lakes region and in the St. Lawrence Valley.



Aboriginal people gradually occupied the land over a long period of time.

3 Choose the two statements that are true.
Correct the statement that is false.

- a) Aboriginal people occupied America over a long period of time.
- b) During a glacial period, Beringia was a wide bridge of land.
- c) The warmer climate attracted the Aboriginal ancestors to America.

Corrected statement: _____

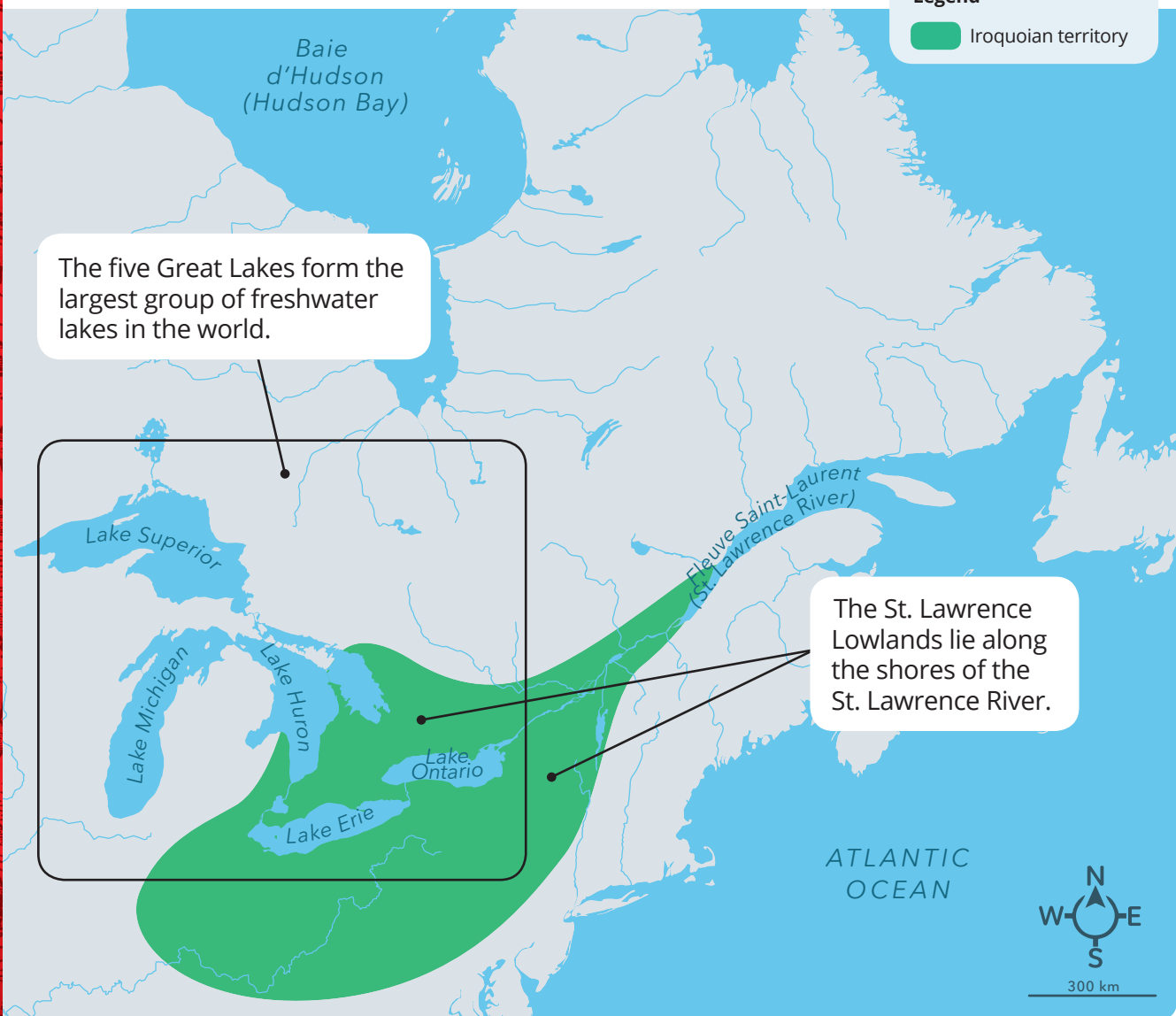
Around 1500, there was a large Aboriginal population in the territory of present-day Québec. The people formed several groups. One of these groups was the Iroquoians.

The Area Where Iroquoians Lived

Around 1500, the Iroquoians lived on the St. Lawrence Lowlands and near the Great Lakes. The people were **sedentary**.

sedentary: living in the same place for years

Iroquoian Territory






Read the map on page 20 to do questions A to E.

A What is the title of the map?

B What colour represents water on the map? _____

C Complete the legend.  _____

D Write the name of the body of water that flowed through Iroquoian territory.



The same body of water today

E Look at the five Great Lakes, which are labelled on the map. Complete the sentences with the correct lake names.



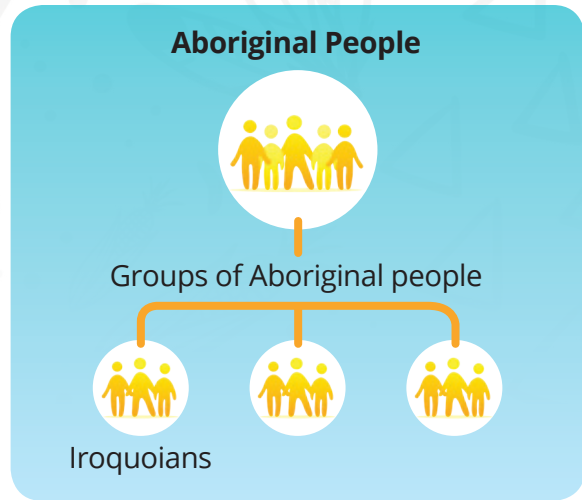
The Great Lake that lies farthest south is Lake _____.



The Great Lake that lies closest to the St. Lawrence River is Lake _____.

1 Look at the diagram to the right. **Complete** the following description.

_____ belonged
to different _____.
The _____ were
one of these groups.



The Land

The Iroquoians lived in an area with varied relief. Their territory was in a valley, so it lay on a plain surrounded by hills.

Every territory has **assets** and **limitations**. The soil in Iroquoian territory was very **fertile**. This meant the Iroquoians could farm the land. Good soil was one of the assets of their territory.

asset: advantage
limitation: disadvantage
fertile: good for growing crops

2 **Write** the words in bold in the diagram below. Use the definitions to help you.

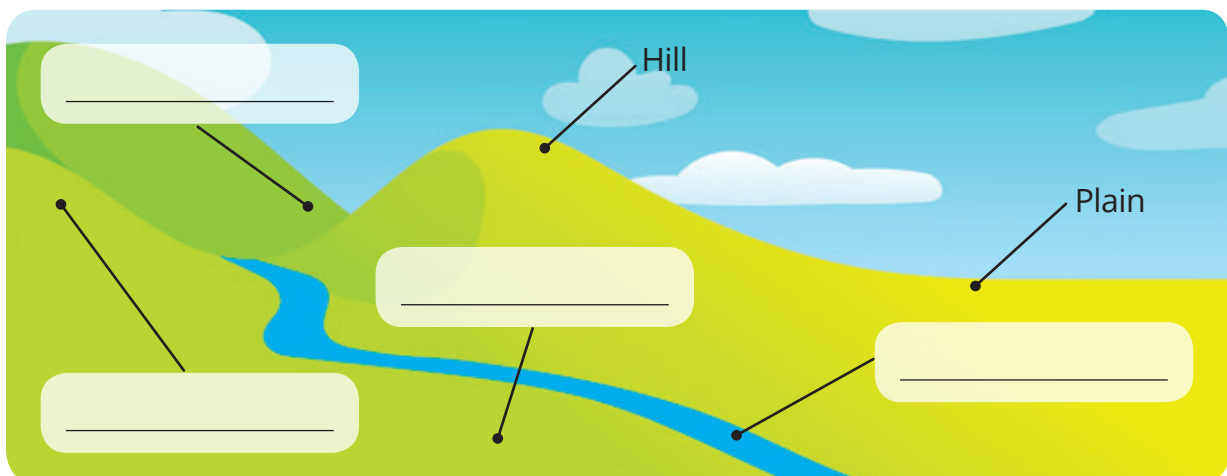
Hill > small rise of land

River > body of flowing water

Plain > flat land

Valley > land between two high points

The Relief of Iroquoian Territory



Bodies of Water

Iroquoian territory included many rivers and lakes. They were a source of **drinking water** for the people.

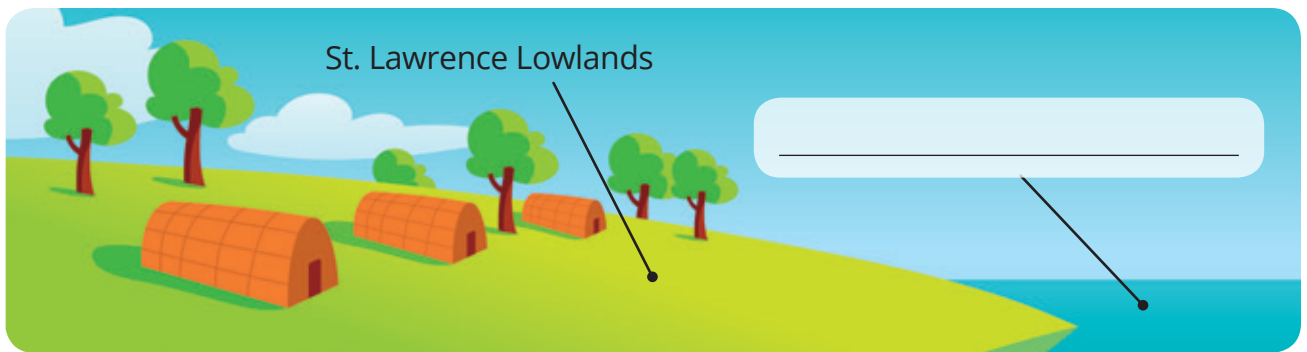
The Iroquoians also used waterways to travel. For both these reasons, the people built their villages close to water.

drinking water:
water that is clean enough to drink

An Iroquoian canoe.
Birch-bark canoes were light and easy to carry.



3 Write the name of the river that flowed through Iroquoian territory.



The Climate

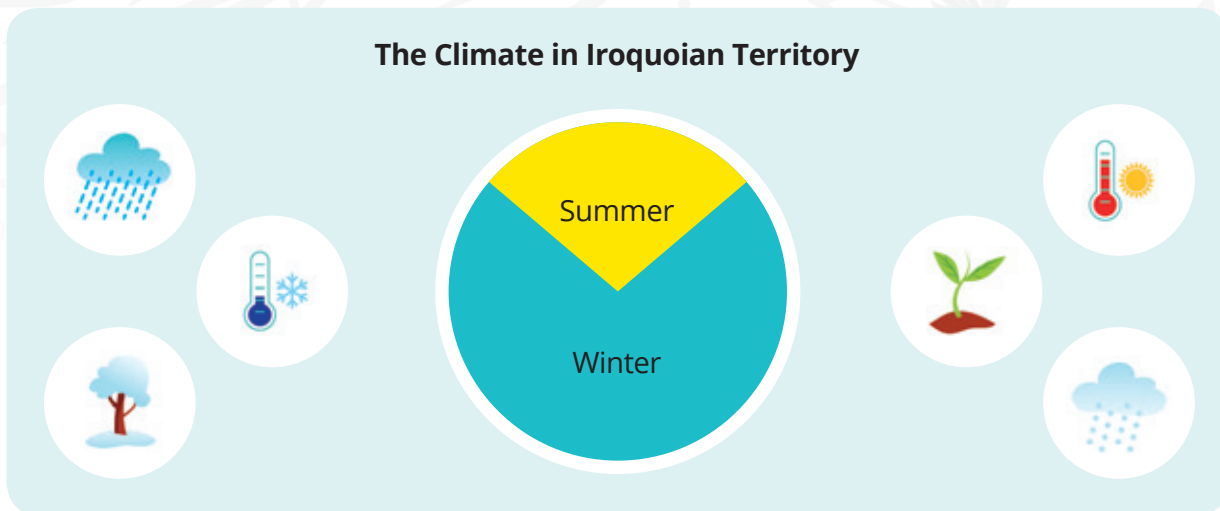
The climate in Iroquoian territory varied with the season. It was a humid continental climate.

The summers were short and hot. It rained often. The rainwater helped crops grow, so the climate was good for farming.

The winters were long and cold. The area received a lot of precipitation, including large amounts of snow. The cold weather and frozen ground made it difficult to travel and impossible to plant crops. These were limitations of the Iroquoian territory.



4 **Match** each picture to the correct part of the diagram.



5 **Indicate** whether the following conditions were assets **+** or limitations **-** of the Iroquoian territory.

a) The soil in the St. Lawrence Lowlands and the Great Lakes region was good for farming.	
b) Snow made it difficult to travel.	
c) In summer, the heat and the rain were good for farming.	
d) Waterways made it easier to travel, and they provided drinking water.	
e) People could not plant crops in frozen ground.	





Traces of the Past

In 2001, the Montréal Botanical Garden opened a special space for plants related to Aboriginal life. The space is called the **First Nations Garden**, and it contains more than 5000 trees, shrubs and other types of plants. It reflects the close bond that Aboriginal people have always had with nature.



CHAPTER 1 Review

The Iroquoians around 1500

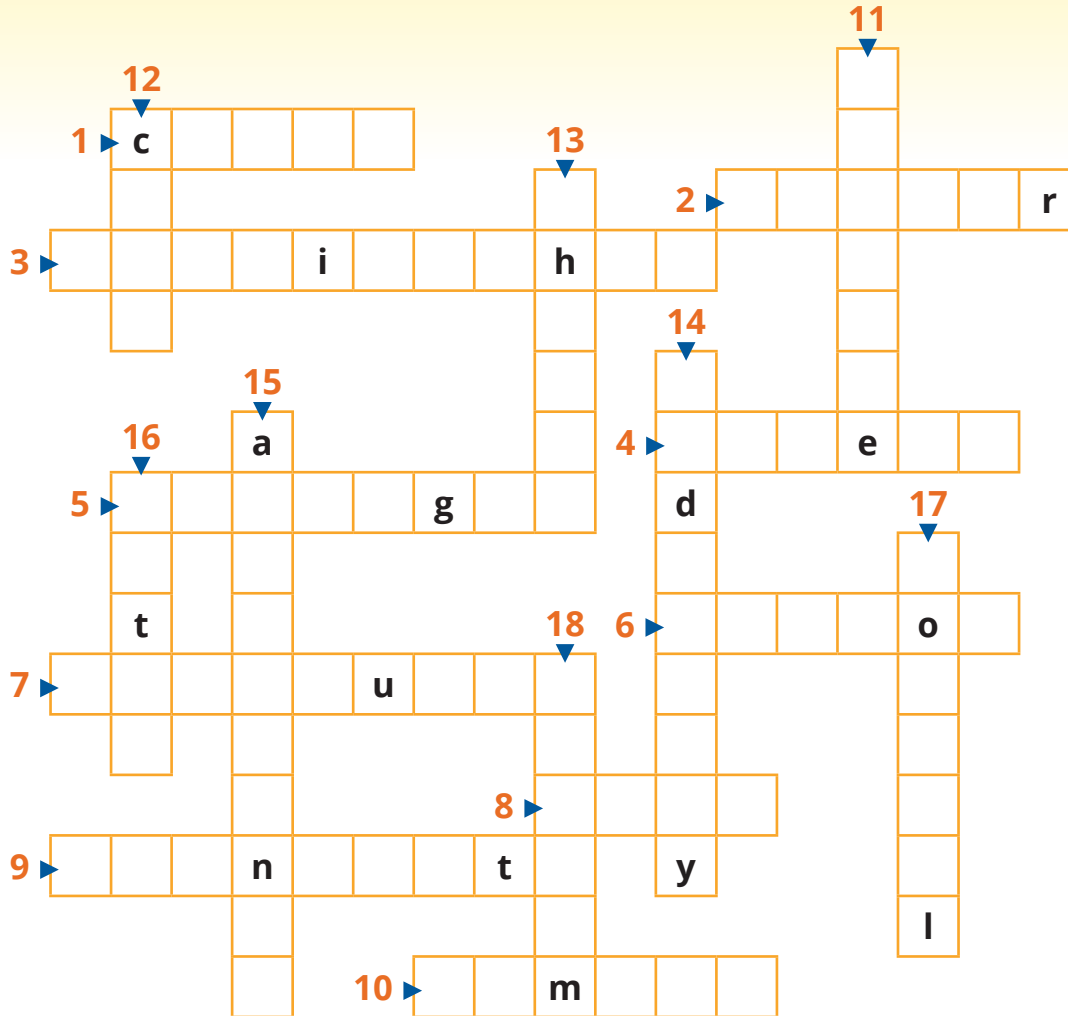
Territory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● In North America, in the St. Lawrence Lowlands and the Great Lakes region● Varied relief: plains, valleys and hills● Many lakes and rivers● Deciduous and mixed forests
Population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Sedentary people● Longhouses (homes of clans) grouped in villages● Population of about 100 000, divided among 25 nations● Matriarchal society (Women played a leading role.)● Two chiefs per clan: sachem and war chief
Way of Life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Work shared between men and women● Food sources: farming (especially corn), hunting, fishing and gathering● Clothing: made from animal hides● Activities: sports (lacrosse), celebrations and oral tradition (traditions and legends passed on by elders)● Beliefs: existence of spirits in everything, life after death, shamans' powers (healing, communicating with spirits)
Economic Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Transportation: on foot, running, bark canoes, snowshoes and toboggans● Trade: barter between villages and nations; products traded: corn, copper and tobacco for other nations' fish, furs, shells and canoes

CHAPTER 1 Crossword

The Iroquoians around 1500

Read the definitions.

Write the corresponding words in the crossword.



- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aboriginal means of transportation 2. Trading one object for another 3. Describes a society in which mothers have an important role 4. Wise old men or women in a clan 5. Wooden sled 6. The Huron were an Iroquoian ____. 7. Type of tree that loses its leaves in the fall 8. Basic food in the Iroquoian diet 9. Short piece of clothing worn by men | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Beaded necklaces or belts made of shells 11. Describes soil that is good for farming 12. Families with the same maternal ancestor 13. Person who communicated with spirits 14. Describes a society that does not move around 15. Describes the first inhabitants of a territory 16. Animal that protected a clan 17. Group that makes decisions for a community 18. Political chief |
|--|---|