**Day 3**

**Native American Regions Main Point Reading**

**1. What did the farmers in the southwest create to bring water to their crops?**

Agriculture at the lower elevations of the Southwest is difficult without irrigation as precipitation is sparse and unreliable. Higher elevations, about 5,000 feet (1,500 m), may have greater precipitation but also have cooler temperatures, shorter growing seasons, and less fertile soils. In either case agriculture was a challenge. Nobody in the New World moved water more efficiently than the Hohokam Indians. They established a modern marvel with the canals they built to sustain their large and complex agricultural society is still considered an engineering marvel.

**2. What are the names of the two Native American language groups in the Eastern Woodlands culture region?**

The Eastern Woodland Indians are Native Americans that inhabit the eastern part of the United States. In some cases, this group of Indians has been known to live in northwestern states such as Tennessee and Kentucky.

These Indian tribes spoke several different languages and dialects. However, their cultural beliefs and way of life are the same. The two most common languages include Iroquoian and Algonquian languages.

**3. Why did it take so long for the Natives living in the Pacific Northwest Region to begin farming?**

The Northwest region is along the Pacific Ocean coast. The soil is very rocky, so it does not make for good farming. Like the Northeast region, the Northwest region has very cold winters and warm summers.

**4. What culture group relied on the buffalo?**

Bison hunting (hunting of the American bison, also commonly known as the American buffalo) was an activity fundamental to the economy and society of the Plains Indians peoples who inhabited the vast grasslands on the Interior Plains of North America, prior to the animal's near-extinction in the late nineteenth century.

**5. What cultural group built totem poles?**

Totem poles are sculptures carved from large trees, such as the Western Red Cedar. In North America, totem poles are part of the cultures of many indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest culture. Totem poles serve many purposes beyond their beauty, and their meanings are as varied as the cultures that make them.

