Name: _________________________  

Unit 1 Review Worksheet
Chapters 1, 2 and 3

Reviewing Key Terms: Write the key term that best completes the sentence in the blank. Most are bolded words in your textbook, but a few are not.

Chapter 1: (p. 4 – 17)

1. The era when primitive fish, clams, snails and shellfish developed. ____________________________

2. The era when the first mammals and humans appeared. _______________________________

3. The era when dinosaurs ruled the Earth. _______________________________

4. The era when one-celled creatures first appeared. _______________________________

5. _________________________________ are snow and ice that build up over time and move like slow rivers across the land. They act like bulldozers carving the land. They also plugged up rivers and created giant lakes in Montana.

6. Giant ice age animals are called _________________________________. They survived in Montana for part of the ice age when the climate supported huge amounts of vegetation.

7. A _________________________________ is a giant crater caused by a violent volcanic eruption.

8. The _________________________________ region of Montana has unique weather patterns. There are warm, dry chinook winds that melt snow in the winter and frigid Alberta Clipper winds that blow down from Canada. The entire region also lies in a rain shadow caused by rain falling on the opposite side of the Rocky Mountains.

9. Montana has large deposits of gold, silver and copper because of all of the geological activity in its past. In Montana (and some other states), the eastward and westward-flowing rivers are separated by the Continental Divide of the Rocky Mountains. Montana’s name comes from the Spanish term ________________________________, which means “shining mountains”. (p.16)

Chapter 2: (p. 28 – 33)

1. The Bering Land Bridge Theory states that people moved into the Americas when water levels dropped and exposed a land bridge connecting North America and _____________________________. (p.28)

2. During the Early Period 12,000 years ago, most of northern Montana was covered by a vast _________________________________ that was 2 miles thick in some areas.

3. _________________________________ is gravelly sediment left behind by glaciers crushing the land.

4. Since there were so few plants in Montana during the Early Period, people mostly ate _______________________________ (wild animals hunted for food.).
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5. Semi-frozen, shallow soil where only low plants can grow is called __________________________._

6. Much of Montana was once ____________________________, a swampy bog that is too wet and cold to allow many plants to grow.

7. During the Middle Period, hunters needed to develop new hunting tools like the ____________________________ because the smaller animals of this time were faster and harder to hunt. This device was a stick that hunters used to propel a spear much farther distances.

8. Dogs were important for everyday life during the “Dog Days” because they could help transport shelters and supplies using a _____________________________. This was a transportation device made of poles and pulled by an animal.

Chapter 3, Section 1: (p. 44 – 46)

1. A ___________________ is a large group living in the same place with a common language and interests.

2. The time before many Indians came into contact with European cultures is called the _____________________________.

3. The ____________________________ people had never been exposed to diseases like smallpox, and their bodies had no resistance to them.

4. Tribes like the Salish, Kootenai and Pend d’Oreille have cultural connections to bands farther to the west on the ____________________________ so they are sometimes called the Plateau tribes. (p.45)

Chapter 3, Section 2: (p. 46 – 52)

1. The ____________________________ is a pattern of harvesting various foods according to the season.

2. The ____________________________ tribe arrived in Montana after a migration; their ancestors lived in the woodlands near the Great Lakes.

3. The part-Indian, part-European (usually French) people were called _____________________________.

4. ____________________________ is a traditional food made of dried meat, fat and berries.

5. Native people with a shared ancestry belong to the same ___________________________. (not in the textbook.)

6. ____________________________ is a traditional plant used for ceremonies.

7. ____________________________ battles involved fighting between tribes.

8. Tribes that grew out of ____________________________ societies were divided into family-based clans.
Chapter 3, Section 3: (p. 52–56)

1. When tribes obtained (gained) horses, hunting became less ______________________ and more individual. Trade also increased, tipis became larger, people gained more possessions and women spent more time processing food.

2. A time of fasting and praying alone in a special place to gain spiritual understanding is called a ______________________________________________________. It is one of the most important spiritual celebrations for Native Americans, along with the Sun Dance and the Medicine Lodge.

3. The Spanish conquerors that first brought horses to North America were called __________________________.

4. The act of counting ________________ involved earning respect by merely touching an enemy or taking his horse, usually without killing him.