

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 3: The Early Inhabitants of South Carolina

Section 2 Indian Life and Cultures

Directions: Use the information from pages 78 - 87 to complete the following.

1. The _____ of a society refers to the process by which the people use the natural resources available to them to _____ for their survival and well-being.
2. They apply labor to those resources and use _____ (tools and ways of getting work done) to make their labor more effective.
3. The Indians in this area [South Carolina] were _____ and _____ who lived in _____ communities.
4. _____ was most important in their economy.
5. Each family had _____ plots, and the village had large common fields that were tilled _____ (by all, for all).
6. The _____ called themselves "the people of the river," and they depended on _____ as a main source of food.
7. The _____ and _____ was their main weapon.
8. Most Indian groups struck a fair balance among _____, hunting, _____, and gathering to meet their basic needs.
9. The most typical dwelling in the Coastal Plain was the _____ (a circular or oblong house made of long saplings covered with bark).
10. The _____ in the midlands and the Yemassee in the Lowcountry used this technique extensively.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

11. Many tribes used a type of construction known as the "_____ and daub."
12. The wattle was the _____ of the walls, interwoven with smaller twigs.
13. The daub was the _____ or _____ used to fill in the gaps in the wattle and form a smooth surface inside and out, making for a very warm and cozy cabin.
14. The roof was usually made of _____ (straw or grass) or bark.
15. The _____ used wattle and daub construction, but also built _____ cabins after they were introduced by the _____.
16. Transportation for Indians was by _____ or _____.
17. The main transportation on water was provided by dugout _____.
18. In Indian _____ (stories told to explain the mysteries of life), all animals, including humans, originated as _____.
19. Shamans or _____ men were skilled in the art of dealing with the many _____, good and evil, that inhabited the forests.
20. While Indians believed in many good and evil spirits, they believed in one _____, or Great Spirit, or Creative Force.
21. One of the most important ceremonies for the _____, and for many other tribes, was the _____ Ceremony. It celebrated the new corn crop, and the villagers used it as an occasion for washing away all _____ and getting a new start.
22. _____ and _____ often had religious meaning. They were _____ to call forth magical powers or visions, to _____ the sick, and to ensure a bountiful harvest.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

23. The _____ was the primary unit of _____ organization in Native American society.
24. If you lived in that society, your clan _____ would depend on your _____. This is called a _____ society.
25. The Indian _____ had to be from a _____ clan because _____ within the clan was _____.
26. The overall organization of Native American society was the _____.
27. A tribe was sometimes called a _____.
28. _____ is a European term for a central _____ organization of people of a similar cultural, language, and geographic background.
29. In most tribes, the _____ structure was rather loose and individuals had a fair amount of _____ (independence).
30. The system of _____ within a tribe was usually carried out by the clans.
31. _____ between Indian tribes were fairly common.
32. The _____ was to take revenge. Often, to take a few _____ or prisoners was all that was necessary to satisfy the aim.
33. _____ worked very hard in Indian society. They were keepers of the _____ - tending the young children; growing the garden; cooking; and making pottery, baskets, blankets, clothes, and mats.
34. The [Indian] girls learned to become _____ by helping with the _____ tasks.
35. The [Indian] boys learned to become _____ by _____ with bow and arrow and _____.