

Human Migration Patterns Card Work

Migration Pattern	Explanation	Ancient People Example	North America Example
The Hunt	Tribes of people move to follow their food source (foraging or hunting prey)	Nomadic tribes moved from place to place as the herds they hunted migrated.	Crossing of Stone-Age people across the Bering Land Bridge from Asia to North America
The Movement of the Glacier	During ice ages, people moved away from areas covered by glaciers and back again when the glaciers retreated.	When glaciers covered parts of Europe, Asia, and North America, the people and animals moved away from the ice and cold. When the great glaciers retreated, the people moved back into the northern areas.	The people who crossed the Bering Land Bridge may have moved as early as the Pleistocene period, and would have moved away from the glaciers and back again when they melted.
The Drying of the Desert	When glaciers retreated, the wind belts shifted northward. Rain belts shifted northward with the winds. Vegetation shifted with the rains, and previously lush areas dried up.	Stone age people gradually moved from Northern Africa to the Nile Valley.	The Mesa Verde native people left their cliff dwellings around 1300 B.C.E. after a twenty year drought.

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<p>The Clearing of the Forest</p>	<p>Clear cutting to create agricultural land without replenishing the soil, led to soil depletion and the need to move on to find more arable land.</p>	<p>Slash and burn was used by early peoples, who moved from forested area to forested area. The forest would regrow in their absence.</p>	<p>Native people on the East Coast of N. America used slash and burn techniques to clear land, plant it, then move on to another patch of land.</p>
<p>Billiard Ball Movement</p>	<p>A group of people move from one area to an area occupied by another group. The invaded group move, displacing another group of people, which could continue as a succession of movements of separate, intact groups.</p>	<p>About 300 B.C.E. - Mongolian tribes forced another warlike tribe, the Huns, westward into Eastern Europe. The Huns pushed the Goths from Southwest Russia into the Roman Empire.</p>	<p>As the East Coast of N. America was settled by Europeans, the native peoples were pushed westward, who pushed other native tribes further westward in turn.</p>
<p>Breaking Down the Wall</p>	<p>Empires formed when great groups or people came together. The empire's armies conquered more people, some of whom would be trained as soldiers. Those at the center of the Empire stopped maintaining their responsibilities and became preoccupied with leisure and privilege. Armies became less organized; loyalties weakened. Peoples along the edge of the empire broke through the empire's defenses, looting and sacking the empire.</p>	<p>Germanic tribes, Vandals, were part of a barbarian "bearded ones", invasion of the Roman Empire.</p>	<p>The American Revolution was a result of the British empire's king losing touch with the situation and people in the colonies.</p>

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<p>Infiltration and Fusion</p>	<p>Different groups established themselves in various territories, leaving space between each other. Those groups would grow and encroach upon the empty territory. Gradually the groups would fuse together, sharing resources and power, but maintaining separate customs and dialects.</p>	<p>Switzerland was once a series of separate Cantons. ---- The tribe of Abraham joined with the Hebrons to defeat a common enemy and remained fused.</p>	<p>During the colonial period of the U.S., the Puritans lived in Massachusetts, the Dutch in New York, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, the Swedes in Delaware, the English in Virginia, the French in Louisiana, and the Spanish in Texas and Florida. These people became fused into one nation over time, but there are traces of the original customs in most of these areas.</p>
<p>Nomad Horde Movement</p>	<p>Warlike tribes remain on good terms with each other and sometimes unite under one great chieftain.</p>	<p>Genghis Khan commands the Mongolian Horde, which moves together to war against neighboring nations and tribes to gain resources.</p>	<p>During the French and Indian War, the English threatened the native peoples' territory and lives. Pontiac, chief of the Ottawa tribe, banded the Shawnee, Chippewa, and Iroquois people to defend themselves against the English. They were able to oust the English from every fort from New York to Michigan.</p>
<p>Seaborne Migration</p>	<p>When sailing vessels became more seaworthy, there was increased migration across the seas.</p>	<p>Vikings (about 1000 B.C.E.) move from Scandinavia to various parts of Europe, Iceland, Greenland, and North America. -- Thousands of years ago, the Polynesians from Southeast Asia sail to the islands of the Pacific.</p>	<p>People from Europe traveled the Atlantic Ocean to settle in the Americas. They were motivated by a search for gold, quest for new land, and desires for religious freedom.</p>