

THINKING ABOUT THE TLINGIT

Use the picture below to complete the activities on this page. For help, you can refer to pages 82–87 in your textbook.



1. The picture above shows a group of Tlingit as they might have looked long ago. Where were these Native Americans likely to have been living? Circle your answer.

Northwest Coast

Southern California

Great Basin

2. Why was salmon an important resource for these Native Americans?

3. Circle two objects in the picture that are examples of Tlingit technology. What allowed the Tlingit to develop a technology?

4. Draw a box around the object in the picture that is an example of Tlingit art. What is this object called and why were objects like this built?

5. How did the Tlingit and other Native Americans in the area preserve their culture after their homeland became part of the United States?

THINKING ABOUT HOPI LIFE

Use the pictures on the right to complete the activities on this page. For help, you can refer to pages 90–94 in your textbook.

1. **a.** Draw a line to the picture that shows how the Hopi used adobe.

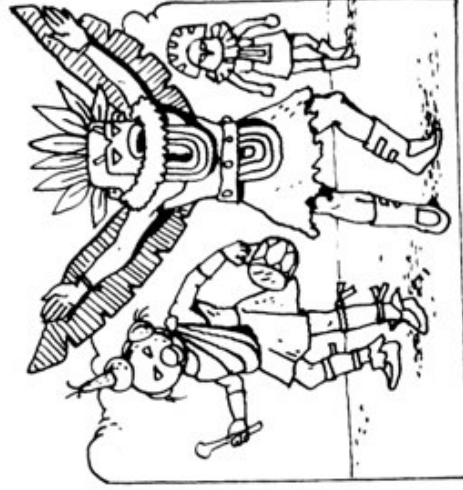
- b.** Why was adobe a good building material?

2. **a.** Draw a line to the picture that shows how the Hopi grew their crops.

- b.** Why did the Hopi use this method of farming?

3. **a.** Draw a line to the picture that shows an important part of Hopi religion.

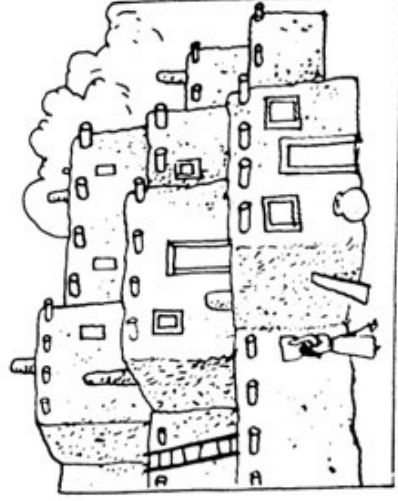
- b.** Why are the kachinas important to the Hopi?



Kachina ceremony



Dry farming



Pueblo

Name: _____

Use with pages 96–101.

TALKING WITH A LAKOTA SIOUX

Suppose you had a chance to talk with Standing Bear, a Lakota Sioux. You might ask him questions similar to the ones below. Use the spaces to write the answers you think Standing Bear might give. For help, you can refer to pages 96–101 in your textbook.

Question: Standing Bear, in what part of the Great Plains do you live?

Standing Bear: _____

Question: What are the land and climate like?

Standing Bear: _____

Question: I know that large herds of buffalo roam the Great Plains. How does the buffalo play a part in the life of your people?

Standing Bear: _____

Question: Why do you live in teepees?

Standing Bear: _____

Question: I know you have horses. Where did the horses originally come from?

Standing Bear: _____

Question: How did taming horses change the way of life for Native Americans living on the Great Plains?

Standing Bear: _____

THE IROQUOIS OF THE EASTERN WOODLANDS

Use the map and your textbook to find out if the statements below are true or false. If a statement is true, write **True** after it. If a statement is false, write **False** after it. Then write the reasons for your answers. For help, you can refer to pages 102–107 in your textbook.

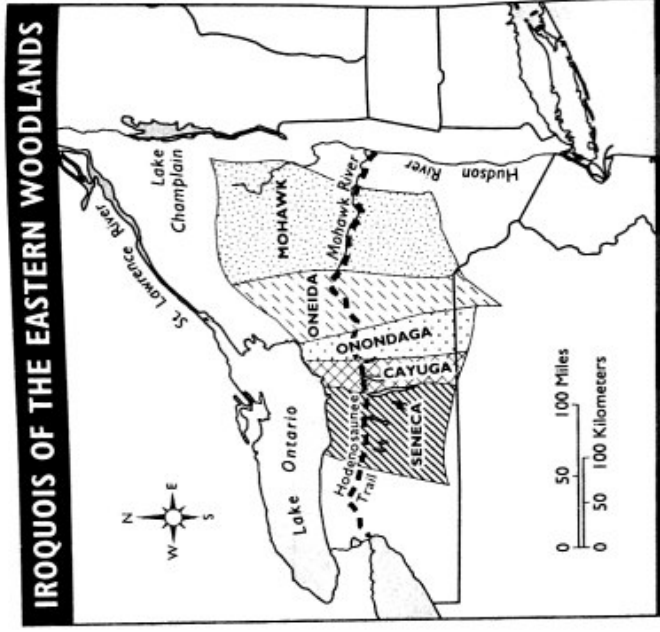
1. The Iroquois had many places to fish.

2. The Iroquois were the only Native Americans living in the Eastern Woodlands.

3. The Hadenosaunee Trail connected the five major Iroquois peoples.

4. Women had very little power in the Iroquois world.

5. Because the Iroquois were such poor warriors, they formed the Iroquois Confederacy in order to increase their strength.



UNDERSTANDING CAUSE AND EFFECT

Read the paragraph about how horses arrived in North America. Then underline the correct answer to each question below. For help, you can refer to pages 108–109 in your textbook.

When the Spanish explorers began arriving in North America in the 1500s, they brought many horses with them. Over the next hundred years, large numbers of these horses became wild. By the 1700s Native Americans such as the Lakota were taming these wild horses and adapting them to their way of life. Many Plains peoples became expert riders, trainers, and breeders. But the most important change horses brought to the Plains peoples was in the peoples' economy. Because horses made travel faster and easier, Native Americans could follow the wanderings of the buffalo herds. As a result, hunting buffalo soon replaced farming as the main source of food. Many Plains peoples stopped living in permanent settlements. Instead, they began to move their villages from one campsite to another in order to follow the buffalo herds. As hunting buffalo became an important part of life, many Plains peoples began to depend on the buffalo for food, clothing, and shelter.



- What is the main cause-and-effect connection expressed in the paragraph?
 - how the horse caused a change in the way of life for the Plains peoples
 - why the Spanish brought horses with them to North America
 - what happens to horses when they are allowed to roam free
- Why were Native Americans able to begin following the buffalo herds?
 - they gave up farming
 - wild horses were roaming the plains
 - horses made travel faster and easier
- What word clue in the paragraph helped you figure out the answer to question 2?
 - because
 - since
 - as a result
- Why is it important to understand cause-and-effect connections?

MATCHING WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS

Write the letter of the term that matches each definition. For help, you can refer to the lessons in Chapter 4 of your textbook.

a. adobe	e. potlatch	i. coup stick	m. clan
b. lodge	f. longhouse	j. technology	n. prairie
c. teepee	g. wampum	k. compromise	o. travois
d. pueblo	h. totem pole	l. Iroquois Confederacy	p. jerky
			q. kachina

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|---|
| _____ | 1. the design and use of tools, ideas, and methods to solve problems | _____ | 9. a cone-shaped tent made of animal skins |
| _____ | 2. a tall log carved with many designs | _____ | 10. a sled-like device used for carrying people and belongings |
| _____ | 3. a special Tlingit feast at which guests, not hosts, receive gifts | _____ | 11. a special weapon used by the Lakota to touch an enemy without killing him |
| _____ | 4. a Spanish word that means "village" | _____ | 12. a home made of logs covered with grasses, sticks, and soil |
| _____ | 5. a type of clay found in the earth | _____ | 13. a long building made of poles covered with sheets of bark |
| _____ | 6. a spirit who the Hopi believe brings rain, helps crops grow, shows people how to live and behave, and brings peace and prosperity | _____ | 14. small, polished beads that were usually made from shells and strung or woven together |
| _____ | 7. thin strips of dried meat | _____ | 15. a group of families who share the same ancestor |
| _____ | 8. a flat or gently rolling land covered mostly with grasses and wildflowers | _____ | 16. the union of five separate Iroquois peoples for a common purpose |
| _____ | | _____ | 17. the settling of disputes by agreeing that each side will give up part of its demands |