

# Social Studies

## Chapter 2: Indians of North America

Name: Key

P. 46

### I. Northwest Coast

- diversity - many differences
- cultural region - people living in same area sharing  
same ways of life

(If it's cold, they all wear similar clothing.)

#### A. The Great Northwest

##### 1. The Palles

- a. great trading center
- b. Cascade Range - Washington and Oregon
- c. stretched from Alaska to California
- d. lived between the ocean and the mountains

##### 2. great resources

- e. rivers - fish (salmon)
- f. forests - game like deer and bears
- g. wood for building

##### 3. traded a lot

- a. difficult because of mountains
- b. traveled by water - Columbia River
- c. dugouts - boats made from large, hollowed-out  
logs

#### B. The Chinooks

##### 1. best known traders

##### 2. lived at the mouth of the Columbia River

##### 3. houses

- a. built in long rows
- b. wooden with no windows
- c. built over a hole (like a basement?) - pit house

##### 4. clan - group of families related to one another

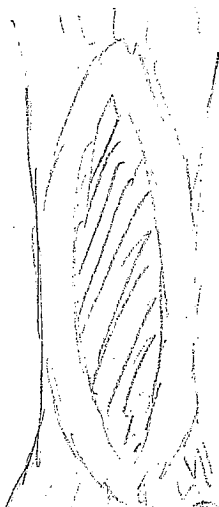
- a. lived in same house
- b. oldest was the head of the family
- c. traced through the mother's line

##### 5. controlled the Columbia River

##### 6. created a trading language

##### 7. barter - exchange goods

- a. dried fish



- b. shells
  - c. furs
  - d. whale products
  - e. seal oil
  - f. cedar
  - g. dugouts
  - h. masks
  - i. jewelry
  - j. baskets
  - k. copper
  - l. prisoners!
8. liked wealth
- a. fought other tribes
  - b. took prisoners - servants
  - c. gained respect
  - d. **potlatches** - special gatherings or celebrations with feasting and dancing
    - 1.) gave away gifts to show wealth
    - 2.) spent years preparing

C. The Makahs

- 1. hunted at sea
  - a. salmon, sea otters, and WHALES
  - b. built canoes
  - c. prepared for months, fasting and praying
  - d. made harpoons - long spears with shell points
  - e. repaired canoes and paddles - carried 60 people
- 2. used all of the whale
  - a. store the blubber
  - b. eat meat and skin
  - c. make ropes and bags
  - d. melt fat for oil to burn
- 3. **totem pole** - tall wooden post carved w/ shapes of people & animals showing family's history + importance

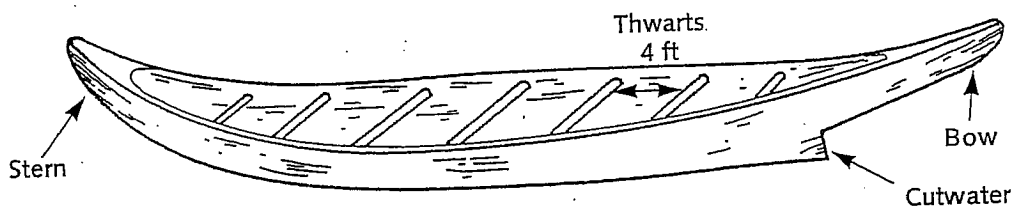
# TWOC Northwest Coast Indian Canoes

The Northwest Coast Indians used dugout canoes with two different shapes. One type of canoe was built by the Haida. The other was built by the Nootka. Although the canoes were shaped differently, the methods and materials used to make them were the same. Both dugouts were made of cedar. The largest canoes were more than 60 feet (18 m) long and as much as 8 feet (2 m) wide.

## Compare Diagrams

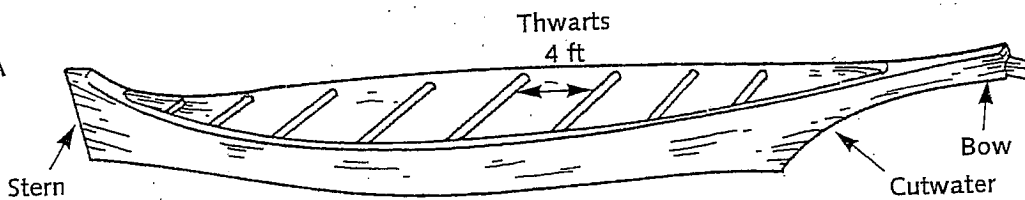
**DIRECTIONS:** Compare the diagrams of the two types of canoes. Then answer the questions that follow.

HAIDA



The Haida used canoes for deep-sea fishing. All Haida canoes had high ends to make them more seaworthy.

NOOTKA



The Nootka used canoes for whaling. All Nootka canoes had a flat strip on the bottom to keep them upright during whale hunts.

1. For what purpose was the Haida canoe used? \_\_\_\_\_
2. For what purpose was the Nootka canoe used? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Look at the bows, or the front ends, of the two canoes. How are they different?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Now compare the sterns, or the back ends, of the two canoes. How are they different?  
\_\_\_\_\_

The thwarts, or braces, that run across the canoes held the canoes' sides in place.

How far apart are the thwarts? \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Southwest

- dry land of rocky mesas, deep canyons, steep cliffs, and beautiful mountains
- hot days and cold nights
- drought and floods

A. The Hopis

1. lived in pueblos
  - a. adobe houses
  - b. many rooms like an apartment building
  - c. built next to or on top of one another
  - d. used ladders to climb throughout the pueblos
  - e. inside only for sleep and shelter
2. Hopi - "Peaceful Ones"
3. located in Arizona
4. men grew crops
  - a. corn, beans, squash, and cotton
  - b. arid - dry
  - c. used water from springs under ground, rain showers, and rivers fed by melting snow in the mountains
5. women made food
  - a. ground corn into flour with stones
  - b. created a surplus to survive during drought
6. believe in many gods
  - a. kachinas - spirits that visit the world of living people once a year and enter the bodies of the kachina dancers (Hopi men wearing masks, etc.)
  - b. ceremonies - special services

B. The Navajos

1. Four Corners - Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado meet
2. nomads
  - a. traveled in clans with no chief
  - b. brushwood, animal skins, and leaves for shelters
  - c. stopped to hunt and gather food
3. attacked Hopis
  - a. stole baskets, weaving looms, pottery,

blankets, farm tools

b. until they learned their ways

4. **hogan** - cone-shaped house built by covering a

log frame with mud or grass

a. built in groups miles apart from each other

5. believed in the Holy People

a. some good, some bad

b. **shaman** - called upon gods for special favors

c. made sand paintings that had healing powers

# Learning About Kachinas

## Compare Visuals

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the drawings and descriptions of the three kachinas. Then answer the questions that follow.



Sun Kachina

Visits Hopi villages during the bean-planting ceremony. Appeals to the sun for health, happiness, long life, and good crops.



Clown Kachina

Appears during most ceremonies to entertain the crowd. Performs acrobatics, tells jokes, and leads games. Is noisy and silly.



Kachina Mother

Leads the bean-planting ceremony. Is actually a male performer.

1. Which kachina is a spirit of nature? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How can you tell one kind of kachina from another? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which part of the Sun Kachina's costume represents the sun?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What makes the Clown Kachina's costume different from the other kachinas' costumes?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Which kachina do you think would play the most important role at the bean-planting ceremony? Explain. \_\_\_\_\_

## III. Great Plains

- gently rolling hills covered with tall grasses  
 - buffalo roamed the land in herds

A. The Mandans

1. forests along the Missouri, North Dakota
2. lodges - circular houses
  - a. built over a shallow pit
  - b. covered in **sod** - earth held tog. by grass + roots
  - c. called earth lodges
  - d. home to 60 people plus dogs
  - e. beds along outer wall, fireplace in the middle
3. hunted buffalo twice a year
  - a. wore animal skins as disguises (wolf)
  - b. scare them to a steep cliff
  - c. fall over and die!
  - d. women skin and prepare the buffalo
4. used the entire buffalo
  - a. eat some meat and dry the rest into jerky
  - b. made clothing, blankets, and moccasins from skin
  - c. made water bags from the stomach
  - d. twisted the hair into cord
  - e. made needles, arrowheads, and other tools from the bones
  - f. used horns for bows
5. farmed
  - a. women's job
  - b. like gardens
  - c. beans, corn, squash, and sunflowers
6. traded crops for other goods

B. The Kiowas

1. nomads - hunted buffalo
2. no rivers or forests and tough ground
3. western Montana and then Great Plains
4. relied on buffalo for homes, clothes, food, and fuel (chips)
5. **tepee** - cone-shaped tent
  - a. easy to move
  - b. wooden poles in a circle and tied at top
  - c. covered with buffalo skins

- d. hole at top for Smoke
  - e. beds and blankets made of skins also
6. no trees - no wood
- a. **travois** - Carrier
    - 1.) two poles (from tepee) fastened to a dog or horse
    - 2.) carried goods on a skin attached to the poles
7. everyone was born equal - had to prove yourself
8. people were allowed to break off into a subgroup to live differently



# The Importance of the **BUFFALO**

The buffalo played an important part in the history of our country. As long as the buffalo roamed the Great Plains, the Plains Indians grew in number and strength. The people of the Plains hunted the buffalo for food and used other parts of the animal to make clothing, tools, weapons, and other products.

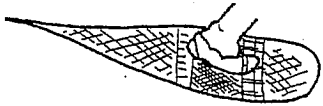
## Interpret Visuals

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the drawings below, which show the most common buffalo products. Then answer the questions that follow.

### BUFFALO PRODUCTS

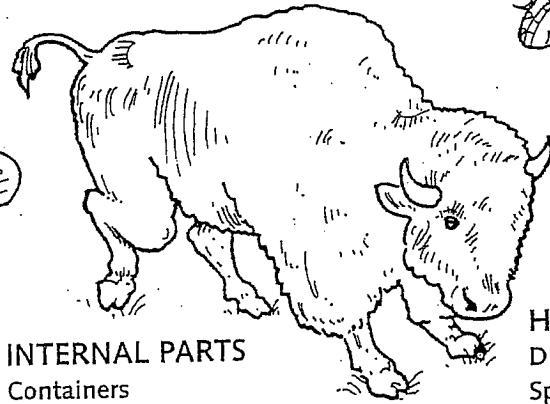
#### MEAT

Fresh or dried for food  
Muscle for thread, bowstrings, and webbing on snowshoes

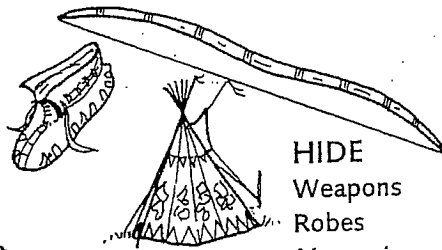


#### BONES

Bows  
Scrapers  
Other tools  
Ribs for runners of dog-drawn sleds  
Toys



**INTERNAL PARTS**  
Containers  
Ingredients for paint



#### HIDE

Weapons  
Robes  
Moccasins  
Clothing  
Tepee coverings  
Shields  
Ropes  
Canoes  
Bedding

#### HORNS

Drinking vessels  
Spoons  
Ladles



#### HAIR

Ornamentation  
Rope

1. What did the Plains Indians make from the internal parts of the buffalo?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which three parts of the buffalo were used to make different kinds of weapons?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which part of the buffalo was used to make housing for the Plains Indians?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which part of the buffalo do you think made the most useful products?  
\_\_\_\_\_

IV. Eastern Woodlands

- thick forests
- the people gave thanks to nature for everything they received
- rugged snowy mountains to the north
- wet swamps to the south
- very crowded with a variety of people

A. The Iroquois

1. northeastern part
2. very powerful
3. many similar tribes put together
  - a. Seneca
  - b. Cayuga
  - c. Onondaga
  - d. Oneida
  - e. Mohawk
4. fought
  - a. cleared much land for farming
  - b. hunters had to go farther away onto other's land
  - c. soon it was revenge that never ended
5. Iroquois League
  - a. **legends** - stories handed down over time  
(explained the past)
  - b. explained the end to the fighting
  - c. formed a **confederation** - loose group of governments
  - d. set up a **council** - group that makes laws
    - 1.) decided important matters like war and trade
    - 2.) men from the Five Nations formed the Great Council
6. **longhouse** - long wooden building where Iroquois families lived together

B. The Cherokees

1. southern Appalachian Mountains
2. food
  - a. grew corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, sunflowers, and tobacco
  - b. gathered plants
  - c. fished
  - d. hunted squirrels, rabbits, turkeys, bears, and deer
3. 2 houses

- a. one for warmth - small, cone-shaped with wooden poles and covered with earth
  - b. one for coolness - larger, box-shaped with grass or clay walls and bark roofs
  - c. families lived together
  - d. 300 - 400 built together in villages
  - e. temple in middle on a high, flat-topped mound where shamans held ceremonies
4. chiefs - leaders
- a. governed the village
  - b. met with chiefs from 100 other villages to discuss important matters like war
  - c. built tall wooden fences for protection
  - d. played a game like lacrosse called Little War

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# Hiawatha & Longfellow Make History

## *Interpret Historical Literature*

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the information about Hiawatha and the lines from Longfellow's poem. Then answer the questions.

Hiawatha, an Onondaga chief, worked hard for peace. In the late 1500s, he persuaded war-weary tribes of the Iroquois nation to stop fighting one another. They united in peace by forming what became known as the Iroquois League.

Hiawatha was believed to have been a shaman, or a religious leader and healer who calls upon the gods to grant the people special favors. He was said to have magical powers. Native American stories describe Hiawatha as a great teacher who taught valuable lessons about farming, hunting, canoeing, medicine, nature, and the arts.

Many years after Hiawatha's death, the stories about Hiawatha inspired Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to write the poem "The Song of Hiawatha." It took Longfellow from June 1854 to March 1855 to write it! You may recognize some verses from this lengthy poem. The lines that follow are from the section about Hiawatha's fasting, a time when he deliberately ate very little or nothing at all.

"You shall hear how Hiawatha  
Prayed and fasted in the forest,  
Not for greater skill in hunting,  
Not for greater craft in fishing,  
Not for triumphs in the battle,  
And renown [fame] among the warriors,  
But for profit of the people,  
For advantage of the nations."

1. What was Hiawatha's major accomplishment? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is a shaman? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why do you think Longfellow was inspired to write a poem about Hiawatha?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. According to the poem, what was the purpose of Hiawatha's fasting?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## V. Middle America

- Mexico and Central America
- home to the Olmecs ("mother civilization")

A. The Mayas

1. Tikal - one of many advanced cities
  - a. made of Stone
  - b. pyramids
  - c. palaces, towers, ball courts and bridges
  - d. stone roads
  - e. 100,000 people
2. started in 500 B.C. (much earlier than the others)
3. 100 stone **city-states** built with own ruler and government
4. **classes** - groups of people that are treated with different amounts of respect in society
  - a. priests
  - b. **nobles** - people from important families
  - c. traders and craftspeople
    - 1.) worked with wood, stone, leather, gold, and clay
  - d. farmers
    - 1.) whose Corn fed everyone
  - e. Slaves
5. **slavery** - practice of holding people against their will + making them carry out orders
  - a. nobles were slave owners
  - b. slaves were property
  - c. most had committed a crime and this was their punishment
6. daily life for farmers
  - a. hard
  - b. rise early - start a fire in the hut
  - c. no furniture - sleep on mats
  - d. eat tortillas - thin corn pancakes
  - e. men head out to the field at dawn
  - f. women care for children, weave cloth and baskets
7. daily life for traders
  - a. busy markets
  - b. traded honey, cotton cloth, cocoa, feathers, copper, bells, gold dishes, pearls, salt, and

dried fish

c. carried by slaves

8. believed in many gods of nature

a. priest led religious ceremonies

b. studied the stars - made many calendars

c. came up with 365 days and the concept of 0

B. The Aztecs

1. started as nomads, then settled in the Valley of Mexico

2. capital

a. Tenochtitlan

b. built on island

c. now Mexico City

3. built a huge **empire** - conquered land of many people and place governed by an **emperor** - one ruler

a. 200,000 square miles

b. 5 million people

c. learned from the Mayas and others they conquered

5. built islands for more farming

a. tied large baskets to bottom of the lake

b. filled them with mud and planted corn, etc.

6. city square

a. palaces with hundreds of rooms

b. gardens

c. large zoo

d. warehouses with **tribute** - payment a ruler demands from the people (taxes)

1.) cloth, jewelry, feathers, gold, and corn

7. army

a. could gather 200,000 men in 24 hours

b. wore special clothing

8. pyramids

a. center of the city

b. stone temples on the flat tops to honor the gods

9. daily market

a. the lake was crowded with canoes

b. set up stalls

c. 60,000 people came every day






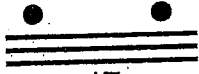
d. also exchanged great ideas!








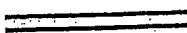

# Unlocking the Mystery of MAYAN NUMBERS

The Mayas built one of the most well-developed civilizations in the Americas. Their civilization was so highly developed that they had a system for writing and recording time. The Mayas' time system was based on their number system, which used three basic symbols. A shell stood for zero, a dot stood for one, and a bar stood for five.

### Recognize Patterns

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the diagram that shows how the Mayas used three basic symbols in their number system. Then, write the Arabic numerals we would use to write the number that each Mayan symbol or group of symbols represents.

 0	 1	 3
 5	 11	 17

- |                                                                                              |                                                                                               |                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. _____  | 2. _____  | 3. _____  |
| 4. _____  | 5. _____  | 6. _____  |
| 7. _____  | 8. _____  | 9. _____  |

10. Write your age using the Mayan number system. \_\_\_\_\_

