

Native Americans Study Guide

Students need to study their note sheets from our unit. Students need to use their social studies interactive notebooks (journals) to study the vocabulary words associated with the unit. Students created flip dictionaries in their notebooks with the definitions.

Here is a summary of their note sheets and vocabulary words the students are responsible for knowing on the test. ***If they study the study guide, note sheets from class, and vocabulary words, they will do well on the test!***

Students need to be able to:

FIRST AMERICANS

-how the 1st Americans came to North America: ANSWER- people walked across a land bridge between Asia and North America. They were following the woolly mammoth.

-how the 1st Americans in North America found food: ANSWER- they hunted animals and gathered wild plants

-how people's lives changed when they stopped migrating to grow crops: ANSWER- more people survived because of the supply of food.

-what were the Adena, Hopewell, and Mississippians know as? ANSWER- Mound Builders

-describe Beringia: ANSWER- a land bridge connecting Asia and North America made of glaciers (ice).

-what happened after the glaciers (Beringia) melted? ANSWER- the ice turned into water and created the oceans.

-locate on a blank U.S. Map where each Native American tribe lived (glued into journals)

THE INUIT TRIBE (ARCTIC)

-characteristics: ANSWER- cold climate (9 months of cold); few plants and trees; hunted seal, whale, and caribou; lived in igloos

THE NORTHWEST TRIBES (KWAKIUTL AND NEZ PERCE)

-which northwest tribe lived near the oceans? ANSWER- Kwakiutl

-which northwest tribe lived in clans? ANSWER- Kwakiutl

-how the northwest tribes survived in their environment: ANSWER- hunted, fished, gathered roots and berries

-name the 2 resources of the northwest tribes: ANSWER- salmon and forests (wood)

-what did families from the same clan do? ANSWER- lived together in big houses

THE SOUTHWEST TRIBES (HOPI)

-characteristics: ANSWER- dry desert; lived in adobe homes; used irrigation; farmed corn, beans, and squash; their religion referred to them as “caretakers of the land”.

THE PLAINS TRIBES (PAWNEE)

-which Plains tribe of the Eastern plains has permanent homes called lodges? ANSWER- Pawnee

-which Plains tribe were known as nomads? ANSWER- Western Plains Indians

-name the type of home the Western Plains Indians lived in: ANSWER- tepees

-what was the major resource of *both* the Eastern and Western Plains Indians? ANSWER- Buffalo

-know the uses of buffalo: ANSWER- clothes, tools, shelter, weapons, cooking pots, collecting water, toys

-which Plains tribe farmed? ANSWER- Eastern Plains

-which Plains tribe followed the buffalo? ANSWER- Western Plains because they were nomads.

-the Comanche Plains Indians were known for what? ANSWER- bringing horses to North America and fierce warriors.

THE WOODLAND INDIANS (SEMINOLES)

-characteristics: hunted deer, rabbits, and bears; farmed for food; did NOT eat buffalo; lived along the Atlantic Coastal Plain and Gulf Coastal Plain; lived in longhouses or roundhouses; main resources were forests.

-how were the chiefs chosen to lead the nations? ANSWER- the oldest women in the clans, called Clan Mothers, chose the chiefs.

-what was used to symbolize agreements between woodland tribes? ANSWER- wampum

VOCABULARY

agriculture: farming or growing crops and plants.

clan: group of related families living together in a large house.

glacier: huge, thick sheet of slowly moving ice.

migration: moving from one region to another.

civilization: group of people living together who have systems of government, religion, and culture.

surplus: extra of something.

potlatch: large feast that could last for several days.

irrigation: supplying water to crops with streams, ditches, or pipes.

staple: main crop used for food.

ceremony: special event.

lodge: home built by Plains Indians using bark, earth, and grass.

nomad: person who moves around and does not live in a permanent village.

tavois (truh VOY): similar to a sled and has poles.

longhouse: large house made with wood poles and bark.

confederation: type of government in which separate groups of people join together.

wampum: belts made of pieces of seashells.

barter: trading without using money.

