

Teacher Workbooks

Social Studies Series

Government



Society

Climate



Culture

**Language Arts Integration -
Native American Theme, Vol. 1**

Teachnology Publishing Company

Teacher workbooks

Social Studies Series
Language Arts Integration –
Native American Theme, Vol. 1

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Native Americans

Native Americans were living in present day America long before Europeans arrived. In fact, it is estimated that approximately 10 million Native Americans inhabited America north of Mexico. Many historians believe the first Native Americans arrived after the last ice age through a land bridge that extended from the Bering Sound in northeastern Siberia into Alaska. To date, the Native North Americans group Sandia is the oldest documented culture.

- Above what country did the first Native Americans live?
A. Canada B. California C. Mexico D. New York
- What extended from the Bering Straight to Alaska? _____
- The Sandia's are considered the oldest Native American culture. True False
- Who arrived first to America, the Europeans or the Native Americans? _____
- About _____ Native Americans inhabited America at the time of European arrival.
A. 10 billion B. 10 million C. 10 thousand D. 10
- From what two points was a land bridge believed to exist that allowed for Native American movement to new lands? _____ and _____
- The Bering Sound is located in northeastern Siberia. True False
- Who were the first Americans?
A. Native Americans B. Europeans C. Siberians D. Italians

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Name _____

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Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Native Americans

Christopher Columbus thought he had reached the Indies when he arrived in North America. When he met the native inhabitants of the region, he called them Indians. The term Indian is really considered to be an outsiders name given to the tribes. Many tribes had their own names, such as the Mohawks, Senecas, and Micmacs. The terms Native Americans and American Indians are used today to refer to these groups as well as their earlier generations and decedents. Cultural traditions continue to be carried on by Native Americans today.

1. Where did Christopher Columbus think he landed?
A. North America B. India C. Spain D. South America
2. Describe the origin of the term Indian.

3. Native Americans named their own tribes. True False
4. Identify at least two Native American tribes mentioned in the passage.

5. The term Native American refers to both current generations and _____.
6. What is a cultural tradition?

7. Why are traditions important?
A. preserve customs B. bridge generations C. maintain unity D. all of the above
8. Name one tradition your family shares. _____

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Name _____

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Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Native Americans

Prior to European arrival in the sixteenth century, about 50 Native American tribes inhabited the northeast regions of what is now the United States and Canada. Dense forests covered the area of their lands extending from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River and southeastern Canada to the area known today as North Carolina and Kentucky. In addition to the thick forest, coastal plains, lakes, mountains, inland rivers, and more than one thousand miles of shoreline existed! Many of these early tribes were decedents of the great culture of the Mound Builders, who migrated from Asia some 10,000 years prior and became established along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

1. When did European settlers arrive in what is now North America?
A. 15th century B. 16th century C. 17th century D. 20th century
2. Approximately _____ Native American groups lived in the area now considered the United States.
3. What two words are used interchangeably to describe the forest?

4. Describe at least three land forms that were present during the sixteenth century.

5. The Native American tribes referred to in this passage inhabited the northeast regions of what is now known as the United States. True False
6. What coast line is referred to in the passage?
A. Indian B. Pacific C. Mediterranean D. Atlantic
7. Of what culture did many of the tribes of the sixteenth century descend?

8. The Mound Builders descended from _____ about 10,000 years prior to the sixteenth century.

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Name _____

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Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Native Americans

Native American tribes continue to be a diverse group who bridges two worlds: past and contemporary. As a group they include Wampanoag and Navajo to name a few. As individuals, they include physicians, artists, teachers, and dancers. Many Native Americans today treasure their culture. Reservation schools still exist where children learn their native language and participate in traditional ceremonies and events. In 1990, the United States census indicated more than two million Native Americans. Native Americans live on reservations governed by individual tribes, or in towns and cities throughout the United States.

1. What does the term diverse mean?
A. varied B. the same C. small D. large
2. What two worlds do Native American share? _____
3. Identify at least two professions Native American may have today?

4. Culture is very important to Native Americans. True False
5. Reservations provide teaching of native language and customs. True False
6. Why do you think it is important for children to learn the Native American language and customs?

7. What governmental agency calculated the number of Native Americans living the United States in 1990? _____
8. Individual tribes govern reservations that exist today. True False

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Name _____

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Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Native Americans

Native Americans respect the earth. In fact, they believe the earth to be sacred. Some parts of the earth were viewed more seriously than others. For example, lakes, mountaintops, and hot springs were viewed as special places that held special meanings during important ceremonies.

Religion and dance were often a part of these special ceremonies for Native Americans, yet for many years, the United States government attempted to end Native American religions. One Native American prophet, who rallied against this movement, was a Nevada Paiute named Wovoka. Wovoka was founder of the Ghost Dance in 1889. Although a pacifist religion, many people in the American government feared Ghost Dance would encourage confusion and violence. It was a year later, in 1890 on the Lakota Sioux reservation, where United States soldiers killed 300 people. Soon after, many Native American tribes abandoned this religion.

1. What is sacred to Native Americans? _____
2. Name at least two places considered very important to Native Americans.

3. Dance and religion were both part of ceremonies. True False
4. The United States tried to _____ Native American religions.
5. Wovoka was a(n) _____ Paiute Native American.
6. What did the American government fear the Ghost Dance would do?
7.
 - A. encourage violence
 - B. move people
 - C. encourage dancing
 - D. none of the above
7. Native American Wovoka is known as the originator of the Ghost Dance?

True False
8. What happened on the Lakota Sioux reservation?

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Native Americans

The area known today at central and western New York State that ranges from Lake Erie to the west bank of the Hudson River is where many Native American tribes spoke the Iroquoian languages. Tribes who spoke these languages also lived in southern Ontario and farther south. It's estimated that these five tribes united sometime between the 1400's and 1600's. As a result, the Iroquois Confederacy was formed. The importance of the Iroquois Confederacy was its governmental role among Native Americans. The five nations that belonged to the Confederacy were: Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and the Seneca. A sixth tribe, known as Tuscarora, joined the Confederacy in around 1722.

1. What river is in the area is where Iroquoian languages were spoken?
2. A. Mississippi B. Ohio C. Hudson D. Nile
3. Iroquoian languages were spoken in areas that today are central and _____ New York State.
4. The Iroquois Confederacy was formed between _____ and _____.
5. How many tribes unified to form the Iroquois Confederacy? _____
6. What does it mean to unify?

7. What Native American tribe joined the Iroquois Confederacy in 1722?
8. A. Onondaga B. Tuscarora C. Cayuga D. Seneca
7. The Mohawk tribe was a member of the Iroquois Confederacy. True False
8. Seven Native American tribes made up the Iroquois Confederacy. True False

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Name _____

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Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Cayuga

The Cayuga Native American tribe refers to themselves Gayogho:no. This term means People of the Great Swamps, related to the swampy areas originally part of their homeland. They are also known as Younger Brothers. This has significance with the Grand Council of Chiefs. The Grand Council of Chiefs refers to the fifty chiefs of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. The Grand Council of Chiefs meet to resolve and discuss various issues important to the entire Confederacy. The Cayuga tribe is comprised of five total clans. They are Turtle, Bear, Wolf, Heron, and Snipe. The leaders of each clan are the Clan Mothers. Their responsibility lies in bringing up a new chief following the death or removal of a chief. Only the Clan Mothers have the authority to dehorn or impeach a chief not fulfilling clan duties.

1. Who refer to themselves as Gayogho:no? _____
2. Describe the homeland of the Cayuga Native American tribe.
A. swampy B. hilly C. mountainous D. snowy
3. Who were the Younger Brothers?
A. Cherokee B. Cayuga C. Eagle D. Deet
4. What Confederacy do the chiefs belong? _____
5. Fifty chiefs belong to the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. True False
6. How many clans make up the Cayuga tribe?
A. two B. three C. four D. five
7. Identify the clans of the Cayuga tribe.

8. What were the Clan Mothers responsible for?

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Name _____

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Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Cheyenne

The Cheyenne Native American Tribe is pronounced "Shy-ANN". This tribe calls themselves Tsitsistas, which translates "the people." Originally residents of Minnesota, they migrated as far west as the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Colorado. During the late 1800's, many members of the Cheyenne Tribe were coerced to Oklahoma by the United States government. During that time, some members fled north to Montana. Members of the Cheyenne tribe today live in one of two tribes in Montana or Oklahoma.

Many Native American tribes in the United States are autonomous, which means each tribe has its own laws, judicial system, and government. However, only the Northern Cheyenne have their own legally owned land totally under their control. Harmony is a characteristic valued by this tribe and consensus is required by council members when decision making.

1. What does the Cheyenne tribe call themselves? _____
2. Where did the Cheyenne tribe originate?
A. Colorado B. Minnesota C. Dakota D. Oregon
3. When were the Cheyenne forced out of their homeland? _____
4. During the 1800's, some tribe members fled to Montana. True False
5. Many Native American tribes are autonomous. True False
6. Identify the human trait important to the Cheyenne's. _____
7. What is another word for the term consensus?
A. agreement B. argument C. meeting D. dinner
8. A total of _____ Cheyenne tribes exist today.

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Name _____

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Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Iroquois

Iroquois speaking tribes lived in what is today central and western New York State. Some tribes also lived in Ontario. Following the unity of the Iroquois Confederacy between 1400-1600 their home, the longhouse, became a symbol of this powerful group. The Iroquois then began to call themselves Haudenosaunee. This term meant "people of the longhouse". Mohawks, the easternmost group was known as Keepers of the Eastern Door and the Senecas the Keepers of the Western Door. Cayuga tribe guarded the southern doors and the northern doors guarded by Oneida. Keepers of the Central Fire were the Onondagas because they were settled in the center.

- Where in New York State did many Iroquois tribes live?
A. central B. western C. Southern D. A & B
- Iroquois tribe members also inhabited Ontario, Canada. True False
- The _____ Confederacy was formed between 1400-1600.
- What became a symbol of the Iroquois nation? _____
- What term means "people of the longhouse"?
A. Iroquois B. Haudenosaunee
- The easternmost group was _____.
- Who were the keepers of the Central Fire?
A. Mohawk B. Cayuga C. Oneida D. Onondagas
- The _____ tribe guarded the southern doors.

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Name _____

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Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Iroquois Confederacy

Native American tribes living from Lake Erie to the west bank of the Hudson River in New York State spoke Iroquoian languages. Historians estimate that five of the Iroquoian tribes, Mohawks, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca united sometime between 1400 and 1600. In about 1722, the Tuscarora tribe joined the Confederacy. This joining of tribes resulted in the formation of the Iroquois Confederacy with a purpose of governing and problem solving. The Iroquois Confederacy is still in existence with the same purposes.

1. What languages were spoken among Northeast Native Americans?
A. Tuscarora B. Iroquoian C. Mohawk D. Oneida
2. The Northeast Native Americans discussed lived along the _____ River.
3. Some Northeast Native Americans lived in New York State. True False
4. How many tribes formed the original Iroquois Confederacy?
A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 d. none of these
5. What Northeastern Native American tribe joined the Iroquois Confederacy in around 1722?
A. Cayuga B. Seneca C. Oneida D. Tuscarora
6. The Iroquois Confederacy served in a _____ (governmental, local) capacity.
7. Describe one job or responsibility of the Iroquois Confederacy.

8. The Iroquois Confederacy is still active and exists today. True False

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Iroquois Confederacy

Tribes belonging to the Iroquois Confederacy inhabited what is now central and western New York State. Members of the Iroquois Confederacy include Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora tribes. Members of these individual tribes lived with family members in villages. Each family group, including extended relatives who shared common ancestral roots, is called clans. Each clan adopted the name of an animal thought of in high admiration. Common to the various Iroquois nations were the names Bear, Turtle, and Wolf. Often a wooden carving of the animal would be placed above the door of a home to indicate the family's clan.

1. The Iroquois Confederacy included tribes who lived in _____ State.

2. What part of New York did the Northeast Native Americans inhabit?
_____ and _____

3. Individual members of the Iroquois Confederacy lived with families in villages.

True False

4. Who were members of a clan?

5. Clans chose the name of an esteemed _____ to identify their family group.

6. Turtle and Wolf are mentioned as common clan names in the passage.

True False

7. What would often be hung above the door of a family's home?

A. carving B. wreath C. photograph D. none of these

8. Why? (Refer to question number seven.)

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Iroquois Nations

Between 1400 and 1600 the Iroquois Confederacy was established by the unity of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca Iroquois nations. Later, in around 1722, the Tuscarora nation joined the Confederacy. Still active and present today, the Confederacy's purpose was to represent each nation, help ensure peace, and work as a unified group among non-Confederacy nations. Individual members of the Iroquois nation lived among family and relatives in family clans, in villages. Children, considered members of the mother's clan, were only able to marry outside their clan. Each clan selected a male as chief in both local councils and the Great Council. The oldest woman in the clan, known as the clan mother, would make this selection.

1. When was the Iroquois Confederacy formed?
A. 1200-1400 B. 1400-1600 C. 1300-1500 D. none of these
2. The establishment of the Iroquois Confederacy _____ five and ultimately six Iroquois tribes.
A. unified B. separated C. joined D. A and C
3. In _____ the Tuscarora tribe joined the Iroquois Confederacy.
4. The purpose of the Iroquois Confederacy was to:
A. ensure peace B. represent each nation
C. make unified decisions D. all of these
5. Family _____ lived in longhouses.
6. A mother's clan determined a child's clan. True False
7. Each clan would choose one male _____ to serve on local council and the Great Council.
8. Who would make the selection of a chief? _____

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Pocahontas

Pocahontas was the daughter of the powerful Algonquian chief Powhatan. She was born an Indian princess in the Tidewater region of Virginia in 1595. Although best known as Pocahontas her birth name was Matoaka. Translated, Pocahontas means "Little Wanton" or playful little girl. Her role in American history is significant. The colonists of Jamestown survived due to her intervention and delivery of food, saving them from the fate of the "Lost Colony". American colonist John Smith documented that she was "the instrument to pursue this colony from death, famine, and utter confusion." Pocahontas served as a representative of the Virginia Indians as well as a critical link between Native Americans and the new settlers.

1. Pocahontas was a(n)
A. Native American B. link among settlers C. brave D. all of the above
2. When was Pocahontas born? _____
3. Pocahontas was born in the Tidewater Region of Virginia. True or False
4. Who was Pocahontas's father?

5. What does the name Pocahontas mean?
A. princess B. settler C. playful D. brave
6. According to John Smith, what did Pocahontas save the colonists from?

7. What did Pocahontas deliver to the Jamestown colonists? _____
8. Would you have liked to have met and/or known Pocahontas? Why or why not?

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

John Ross

John Ross was of Cherokee decent. He lived from 1790 until 1866. His mother was part Cherokee, his father Scottish. He aligned himself strongly with the Cherokee nation in their attempts to maintain their Southeastern ancestral homeland. In early American history, the state of Georgia made it clear it would try and coerce the Cherokee people from their homeland. It was John Ross who brought their case to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Cherokee nation. However, then President Andrew Jackson ignored this decision. As a result, The Cherokee were relocated to Oklahoma.

1. Describe the ancestral decent of John Ross.

2. How old was John Ross when he died? _____
3. Georgia supported the Cherokee. True False
4. What level of justice did John Ross rise the plight of the Cherokee?
5. A. local B. Supreme Court C. State D. School
6. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Cherokee. True False
7. How did President Jackson respond to the Supreme Court decision?

8. What role did Andrew Jackson play in the life of the Cherokee nation?

9. Where were the Cherokee moved? _____

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Bison

The American Bison is the buffalo. Vtally important to Native Americans of the United States Plains region, the bison provided almost everything needed from food, clothing, shelter, and even medicine. In the early 1700's it's estimated that more than 17 million bison roamed freely in the plains of North America. This number was reduced to almost extinction levels in the mid 1800's when new settlers began to hunt the animal. As a result, Native Americans who relied on the bison as a means of survival were forced to change their way of life.

The bison is the largest mammal that lives on land in the world. Adult male bison are known as a bull. Female bison are known as a cow and the young bison are known as a calf. Horns are found on both male and female bison. Generally, the bison's horn is about two feet in length. The calf is born without a horn, yet one begins to grow when the calf is about two months old. Only about 65,000 bison exist in the United States today.

1. What is a bison?
A. deer B. buffalo C. calf D. horse
2. Who relied on the bison for survival? _____
3. How did the bison almost become extinct?

4. The bison provided necessary medicines to Native Americans. True False
5. What were Native Americans forced to do after bison neared extinction?
A. hunt B. change their way of life C. move D. rejoice
6. The bison is the _____ land mammal.
7. At about what age will horns begin to develop on a calf?
A. 2 days B. 2 years C. 2 months D. 2 weeks
8. Approximately _____ million bison roamed the plains in North America in the early 1700's.

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Powwow

This term, powwow, is derived from the Algonquian language. The term refers to a medicine man or spiritual healer. These traditional leaders often sung along to the rhythm of a drum or rattle as ceremonies were held. As English settlers arrived and observed these traditional events, they thought the term referred to the actual event, rather than the person. Today, powwows are held as celebrations of Native American heritage. Traditional dance and music is included as well as the reunion of families and friends. Contests are also sometimes held in various categories, such as grass dances, jingle dances, and fancy dances. Opening ceremonies sometimes include Native American flag bearers and a color guard.

1. From what language is the term powwow derived? _____

2. What does the term powwow really refer to?

3. A drum or rattle accompanied song. True False

4. What did English settlers think the term powwow referred to?

5. Native American _____ is what is honored at powwows.

6. Name at least two types of dance contests held at a powwow.

7. Who might you see at an opening powwow ceremony?

8. Would you like to attend a powwow? Why or why not?

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Powwow

Powwows reunite family and friends. Traditional music, dance, and food are present. Drummers control the dances and rhythms. The tempo of the drums varies from slow to fast. Dancers must follow the rhythm of the drum and make sure they stop dancing on the last beat. Although dancing is a central activity at the powwow, many other activities are going on. Sometimes raffles, games, rodeos, foot races, and horse races can be seen at such an event. Another festivity sometimes at a powwow is the Giveaway, also called Specials. This is when one person and/or family honor another. Blankets, shawls, or sometimes money taped to twigs are presented to the honored family. Traditional male dancers wear bustles of feathers that are attached to their backs. Traditional female dancers were fringed dresses.

1. Who are reunited through attending a powwow? _____
2. What might you see and hear at a powwow? _____

3. Drums set and maintain the dancer's rhythm. True False
4. When does a dancer know when to stop dancing?
A. last beat of the drum B. when they're tired
C. when they are replaced D. when they're hungry
5. In addition to dancing, name at least three other festivities you might see at a powwow. _____
6. What would a male dancer be wearing on his back? _____
7. Describe what a Giveaway or Special is. _____

8. What is on the dress of female dancers? _____

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Name _____

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Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Native American Myths

Many Native American tribes have told stories through generations. Stories and poetry have been created for all occasions that life presents. These stories and poems dealt with healing, death, marriage, harvesting, loyalty, and becoming friends. These stories, often called myths, helped to explain natural phenomenon of life, such as where people came from, the origins of the universe, plants and animals, and humanistic traits of companionship and friendship. Think about the Native American myths you have heard. What messages were shared through this form of story telling? Many Native American tribes, including the Iroquois who live in New York and Canada, value the art of storytelling.

1. How have generations of Native Americans shared stories?
A. storytelling B. files C. drawings D. reports
2. Stories and _____ have been shared through storytelling.
3. What do the stories and poems tell about?
A. life events B. human traits C. nature D. all of the above
4. Name at least two specific topics these myths might help explain.

5. Define the term myth. _____
6. Describe how stories are told in your family. _____

7. What Native American tribe lives in New York and Canada? _____
8. Storytelling is a valued tradition of Native Americans. True False

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Name _____

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Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Native American Customs

Northeastern Native Americans such as the Iroquois lived in villages. Here, they shared life with family and relatives who shared common ancestry. Each of these family groups were called clans. Each clan was named after an animal thought of in high regard. Most often, a carving of the animal would be displayed above the family's door, indicating the clan family who lived there. Children were always considered a member of their mother's clan. Upon invitation of marriage, the person would only be allowed to marry outside of his/her clan. When the male was married, he took on the house of his wife's clan.

1. What Native American tribe is referred to as Northeastern?
A. clan B. Seneca C. Iroquois D. none of these
2. Iroquois tribe members live in _____.
3. Family group members of an Iroquoian tribe lived in
A. clans B. villages C. houses D. all of these
4. Clans were named after _____ held in high esteem.
5. How was your clan named determined?
A. aunt's clan B. mother's clan C. father's clan D. none of these
6. Clan members had to marry outside their own clan. True False
7. A _____ indicating the family's clan was often displayed above the
8. _____ of the family's home.

Students read a wide range of print and non-print texts to build an understanding of texts, of themselves, and of the cultures of the United States and the world; to acquire new information; to respond to the needs and demands of society and the workplace; and for personal fulfillment.

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Family

Iroquois Native American tribe members often live in towns and villages with family members. Members include immediate family as well as relatives who share a common ancestral background. Each family, or clan, adopt the name of a sacred or highly esteemed animal. Children are always considered to be a member of the clan of their mother. The oldest woman clan member called clan mother selects one male representative, to be a chief. Women members of the tribe were prohibited from speaking during a council meeting, yet they would guide and mentor the chief about what to say. Public shaming would occur if the representative did not follow instructions from the women members of the tribe. Despite the chief attending and speaking at council, Iroquois women hold the power in decision making.

1. Family members of an Iroquois family include
A. immediate family B. relatives C. neighbors D. A & B
2. Relatives shared common _____ backgrounds.
3. Animal names were selected based upon
A. respect B. esteem C. admiration D. all of these
4. Children belonged to the clan of their mother. True False
5. Who selected the male chiefs of an Iroquois tribe? _____
6. The _____ woman of the tribe was considered the clan mother.
7. Women tribe members are allowed to speak at council meetings. True False
8. Who held decision-making power? _____

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Pictographs

Native American tribes communicated through the use of pictographs. Their written language did not consist of an alphabet, rather pictures. Pictographs were used to communicate, share stories, and record information. Some pictographs show animals, men hunting, and canoes. Pictographs were drawn on rolled bark, branches, sticks, and rocks. The pictographs helped different Native American tribes, who spoke different languages, communicate as well. In addition to the pictographs, some Native American tribes spoke one of the Algonquian languages. The older male members of the tribe would teach the younger men what each symbol meant.

1. What form of written communication did many Native American tribes use?
A. alphabet B. numbers C. pictograph D. none of the above
2. Name at least two reasons pictographs were used.

3. Some pictographs depicted canoes and men hunting. True False
4. Pictographs were drawn on paper. True or False
5. What was the purpose of pictographs? _____
6. Identify one of the Native American languages spoken. _____
7. How would the art of pictographs be passed from generation to generation?

8. Explain in your own words what pictographs are.

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Pictographs

Language helps bridge communities and cultures. Many Native American tribes inhabiting the Northeast communicated through one language form of the Algonquian language. However, members of the Iroquois Confederacy spoke one form of the Iroquoian languages. Many of these terms are still heard and used today. They include such words as tomahawk, moccasin, moose, wigwam, and succotash. The written language used did not rely on an alphabet, rather pictures drawn on rolls of bark, wooden branches, and rocks. These communications were used not only to communicate and record information but to tell stories and the customs practiced. Many times, these pictographs were painted from pigment obtained from various plants and rocks.

1. Describe the value of language.

2. Identify at least one language of Native Americans living in the Northeast.

3. Tribes of the _____ Confederacy spoke one form of the Iroquoian languages.

4. Native Americans used a language based on an alphabet. True False

5. Rolled bark, _____, and rocks were used to record information.

6. In addition to recording information, pictographs were used to

A. tell stories B. learn what was for dinner C. hide D. eat

7. Where did Native Americans obtain the pigment used to write pictographs?

_____ and _____

8. Name three words still used today that originated with the Iroquoian language.

_____, _____, _____.

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Longhouses

Iroquois tribe members lived in longhouses. The longhouse became a very powerful symbol following the creation of the Iroquois Confederacy. Known as Haudenosaunne, of “people of the longhouse”, the members of the Iroquois Confederacy viewed themselves as serene nations who lived in one, tremendous longhouse. Young trees were harvested to build a longhouse. Flexible poles were sharpened on one end and placed in the ground while other ends were bent. Damp bark was intertwined to create a roof. Longhouses were about 20 feet wide, 20 feet high, and would range from 40 to 200 feet in length! The number of family, or clan members living in the longhouse would determine the length.

1. Who lived in longhouses? _____
2. The longhouse became a _____ symbol of
3. the Iroquois _____.
4. Haudenosaunne meant “people of the longhouse”. True False
5. What term could be substituted for serene?
A. peaceful B. argumentative C. pretty D. none of these
6. Describe, in one word, the bark used for the roof of the longhouse.
7. _____
8. The longhouse was about _____ feet wide.
8. What determined the length of the longhouse?

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Longhouses

Historical and archeological findings indicate Iroquois tribes may have constructed their homes, called longhouses, as far back as 1100. The Iroquois Confederacy was established sometime between 1400-1600 when Iroquois tribes united. It was about this time that the longhouse became a symbol for this original five member peaceful group. Following the Iroquois Confederacy, the Iroquois began to call themselves Haudenosaunee, which meant "people of the longhouse." Young cedar trees were harvested and ultimately framed upright wooden poles. These poles were then sharpened and secured into the ground. Flexible poles were bent to form the frame of a roof and long strips of damp bark were fastened together to construct a roof.

1. As early as _____ there is evidence of Iroquois longhouses.
2. The home of an Iroquois tribe member is called
A. longhouse B. shorthouse C. tent D. none of these
3. Five tribes united between _____ to form the Iroquois Confederacy.
4. The longhouse became a symbol of the Iroquois. True False
5. What does Haudenosaunee mean? _____
6. What type trees were harvested to construct the longhouse? _____
7. The roof of the longhouse was made from _____ bark.
8. What was necessary for the poles to be in order to be placed in the ground?
A. dulled B. sharpened C. cut D. none of these

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Wild Rice

Wild rice grows on stalks out of water. Abundant lakes, streams, and rivers are present in the areas west and south of Lake Michigan. As a result, many Algonquian language speaking Native American tribes who lived in this region harvested this natural resource. One specific Native American tribe who inhabited this region was Menominee, which means "Wild Rice People." As the seeds (grain) of the rice were collected, sometimes some seeds would fall into the water. This was OK because these would then provide the following year's crop of wild rice!

1. What does wild rice grow in?
A. earth B. water C. soil D. none of these
2. Another term for abundant is
A. scarce B. plentiful C. thin D. dense
3. These many bodies of water existed west and _____ of
4. Lake _____.
5. Wild rice is referred to as a _____ resource.
6. The Menominee tribe harvested wild rice. True False
7. What other terms is used to describe the seed of the rice?
A. grain B. collected C. wild D. rivers
8. What does Menominee mean? _____

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Baskets

For thousands of years, people have relied on baskets to carry food and valuable items. The art of basket making is considered an ancient craft. Baskets have also been used for storage. Many Native Americans who inhabit the Northeast region of the United States have been making baskets for generations and generations. The techniques required for this art have been passed down and are still in use today. Native American tribes belonging to the Iroquois Confederacy made baskets that were woven over and under. This created a checkerboard design.

1. What item has been a relied upon item? _____
2. Basket making is considered an art. True False
3. Baskets have been used to carry _____ and other valuable items.
4. What region of basket makers is mentioned in the passage? _____
5. How do people learn to make baskets?
A. previous generations B. relatives C. friends D. A & B
6. The art and craft of basket making is still used today. True False
7. What type design was made from the over under weave? _____
8. Members of the _____ Confederacy made baskets using this design.

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Baskets

Generations of Native Americans of the United States Northeastern region have made baskets. Members of the Iroquois Confederacy have handed these special craft techniques to younger generations. Many different weaving motions exist. An over, under weave creates a beautiful checkerboard design. Plaited baskets were made by pounding a water soaked log with a club. The wooden strips that loosened from the log were then pulled off and split. These were then used to weave the basket.

1. Native Americans of the _____ region of the United States are mentioned in the passage.
2. Basket making is thought of as an art. True False
3. What Native American group has handed down this art? _____
4. Only two weaving styles exist. True False
5. A _____ design is created by the over, under weaving pattern.
6. What must be soaked with water to make a plaited basket?
A. wool B. food C. log D. none of these
7. Identify at least two uses of a basket.

8. If you could learn this art, would you? Why or why not.

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Baskets

Native Americans of the Iroquois Confederacy have been creating baskets for generations. Handed down from earlier generations, younger members of the tribe eagerly learn the craft. Considered an art, many forms and styles of basket weaving exist. For example, an over under weave will create the design of a checkerboard. Twined baskets were formed by creating a spoke of corn husks that were twisted in and out of the spokes in a spiral direction. Plaited baskets were also a desired and useful basket.

1. For how long have members of the Iroquois Confederacy been making baskets?

2. From whom did younger generations learn this art?
A. previous generations B. neighbors C. friends D. none of these
3. The craft of basket weaving is respected. True False
4. There is only one style of basket weaving. True False
5. An over, _____ pattern of weaving will
6. create a(n) _____ design.
7. Corn _____ are used to weave a twined basket.
8. How are baskets described?
A. heavy B. useful C. cumbersome D. none of these

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Beads

Many Northeastern Native American tribes cherished beads. Many beads were collected from freshwater whelks, conches, and quahog clams. Women tribe members of Fox would gather these from along the shore. Deer bones or bones from other animals were also made into valued beads. The stones or bones were first broken into small rectangles or squares. Next, the women would grind the pieces into smoothed circular shapes. A sharp stone that acted as a drill was used to form a hole in the bead. Belts, necklaces, and bands were made from these new beads.

1. What word describes how Native Americans felt toward beads?
A. cherished B. appreciated C. valued D. all of these
2. What Native American tribe is mentioned in the passage? _____
3. Where would women tribe members collect items to be used as beads?
A. in the woods B. along the shore C. in the prairie D. in the village
4. Another term for valued is
A. important B. devalued C. unimportant D. none of these
5. Name two items used for a bead.

6. What shape would the future bead be ground into? _____
7. A sharp stone acted as a drill. True False
8. Beads were made into belts. True False

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Name _____

Date _____

Native Americans

Directions:

Read the text below. Answer each question that follows.

Cradleboards

Traditionally, in many Native American cultures, babies traveled with their parents. The baby would be carried and held in a wooden cradle while the parents worked. A mattress made of a deerskin pad covered the wooden board. The baby would be wrapped comfortably and snugly in a deerskin blanket and placed in the cradleboard. Some cradleboards, made by the Native American tribe Ojibwe/Chippewa had a curved leather or wooden bar over the cradleboard.

1. In many Native American cultures, _____ went with their parents while they worked.
2. Native American babies were often carried in strollers. True False
3. The cradleboard was made from _____.
4. What covered the wood of the cradleboard?
A. bear fur B. shells C. deerskin pad D. none of these
5. What words describe how the baby was wrapped.

6. A plastic handle covered the cradleboard. True False
7. The handle could hold _____ for the baby to play with.
8. Leather or wood was used for the handle. True False

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Answers

Page 1

1. C
2. land bridge
3. true
4. Native Americans
5. B
6. Bering Sound, Alaska
7. True
8. A

Page 2

1. B
2. Columbus believed he reached the Indies and called the native inhabitants Indians.
3. true
4. Mohawks, Senecas
5. decedents
6. AWV
7. D
8. AWV

Page 3

1. B
2. 50
3. dense, thick
4. thick forest, coastal, lakes, mountains
5. true
6. D
7. Mound Builders
8. Asia

Page 4

1. A
2. past and contemporary
3. physicians, artists
4. true
5. true
6. AWV
7. US census
8. True

Page 5

1. earth
2. lakes, hot springs, or mountains
3. true
4. end
5. Nevada
6. A
7. True
8. US soldiers killed 300 people

Page 6

1. C
2. western
3. 1400-1600
4. 6
5. AWV
6. B
7. true
8. false

Page 7

1. Cayuga
2. A
3. B
4. Haudenosaunee
5. True
6. D
7. Turtle, Bear, Wolf, Heron, Snipe
8. choose as well as dehorn (impeach) a chief

Page 8

1. Tsitsitas, "the people"
2. B
3. late 1800's
4. False
5. true
6. harmony
7. A
8. 2

Page 9

1. D
2. true
3. Iroquois
4. longhouse
5. A
6. Mohawks
7. Onondagas
8. Cayuga

Page 10

1. B
2. Hudson
3. true
4. A
5. D
6. governmental
7. problem solving or governmental
8. true

Page 11

1. NY
2. central, western
3. true
4. family and relatives
5. animal
6. rue
7. A
8. highly regarded

Page 12

1. B
2. D
3. 1722
4. D
5. clans
6. true
7. chief
8. clan mother

Page 13

1. A
2. 1595
3. true
4. Algonquian chief: Powhatan
5. C
6. death, famine, utter confusion
7. food
8. AWV

Page 14

1. Mother: Cherokee
Father: Scottish
2. 76
3. false
4. B
5. true
6. President Jackson ignored the order
7. They were relocated....became known as Trail of Tears
8. Oklahoma

Page 15

1. B
2. Native Americans
3. new settlers began to hunt the animal
4. true
5. B
6. largest
7. C
8. 17

Page 16

1. Algonquian
2. medicine man, spiritual healer
3. true
4. actual event
5. heritage
6. grass dances, jingle dances
7. Native American flag bearers and color guard
8. AWV

Page 17

1. family and friends
2. dance and music
3. true
4. A
5. raffles, games, horse races
6. bustle of feathers
7. one person and/or family honor another
8. fringed dresses

Page 18

1. A
2. poetry
3. D
4. natural phenomena's, origin of universe
5. story
6. AWV
7. Iroquois
8. True

Page 19

1. C
2. clans
3. D
4. animals
5. B
6. true
7. carving
8. door

Page 20

1. D
2. ancestral
3. D
4. true
5. clan mother
6. oldest
7. false
8. women

Page 21

1. C
2. communicate, share stories, record information
3. True
4. False
5. communicate, share stories, record information
6. Algonquian
7. older males taught younger males
8. AWV

Page 22

1. bridge communication, culture
2. Algonquian
3. Iroquois
4. false
5. wooden branches
6. A
7. plants, rocks
8. moose, tomahawk, moccasin, wigwam

Page 23

1. Iroquois
2. powerful
3. Confederacy
4. true
5. A
6. damp
7. 20
8. number of people living there

Page 24

1. 1100
2. A
3. 1400-1600
4. True
5. "people of the longhouse"
6. cedar
7. damp
8. B

Page 25

1. C
2. B
3. south
4. Michigan
5. natural
6. true
7. A
8. "Wild Rice People"

Page 26

1. basket
2. true
3. food
4. Northeast
5. D
6. true
7. checkerboard
8. Iroquois

Page 27

1. Northeast
2. true
3. Iroquois Confederacy
4. false
5. checkerboard
6. C
7. AWV
8. AWV

Page 28

1. generations
2. A
3. true
4. false
5. under
6. checkerboard
7. husks
8. B

Page 29

1. D
2. Fox
3. B
4. A
5. any two of: bone, conches, whelks
6. circular
7. true
8. true

Page 30

1. babies
2. true
3. wood
4. C
5. comfortable, snuggly
6. false
7. toys
8. true