Native Americans Study Guide

Matching: Read the clues and match them to the correct term. Write the correct letter on the line.

1. indigenous C a. the way people live their lives
2. tribe D b. corn
3. culture A c. the first people that lived in an area
4. irrigation J d. a group that shares similar cultural behavior
5. maize B e. the varying roles and responsibilities of men and women
6. Civilization H f. a house made out of ice blocks
7. Igloo F g. beans, squash, and corn
8. Longhouse L h. a society with a high level of culture and organization
9. Three sisters G i. a cone shaped home, made of poles and buffalo skin
10. Gender roles F j. bringing water to a dry region
11. Tepee T k. a long home with a round roof made, could fit 20 people

12. What makes up our culture? List some examples of Native American culture (at least 4).
   
   Shelter, food, clothing, language and religion.

13. What aspects of a tribe are affected by their Geography and climate?
   Every aspect of their culture.

14. What method of farming was very important to the Pueblo’s?
   
   The Pueblo’s used irrigation to farm in the Southwest.

15. Which crop was the most important to most Native American tribes?
   
   Corn was the most important crop to Native American tribes.

16. What were the three crops that made up the Three Sisters?
   The three crops that make up the three sisters were corn, squash, and beans.

17. List all the ways maize (corn) was useful to the Native Americans.
Maize was used to eat, make crafts, and burn as fuel.

18. Describe the traditional roles of men and women in Native American culture.

The traditional role of men and women vary in Native American culture. Men traditionally traded and hunted, while the women would do the planting, weeding and harvesting.

19. Which tribe had the least amount of natural resources? Why do you think that is?

The tribe that had the least amount of natural resources was the Inuit. I think that they had the least amount of natural resources because of the extremely cold weather and lack of vegetation.

20. Which tribe migrated looking for food? Identify their shelter and how it was necessary for their lifestyle. (3 pts)

The great plains tribes, like the Sioux, were constantly on the move following the buffalo. Their tepee was very easy to take down and moved easily. The tepee was very portable, this was very helpful for a tribe that was constantly following the bison (buffalo) around the Great Plains.

21. Explain the truth about horses and how they became part of the Native American culture. (2 pts)

Horses did not become a part of Native American life until the 17th century (1600s) when the Spanish brought them to the new world. Native Americans learned about horses from the Spanish. The addition of horses greatly changed the Native American way of life. The use of horses made it much easier to hunt.

22. Why were females taught to fight if it was traditionally a skill for males? (2 pts)

Though it was traditionally a male role, females were taught to fight alongside the men in the event that the tribe was threatened.

23. List each cultural region and the name of the shelter that they used. (If they used more than one, list all)

Each of the tribes used a different type of shelter, although some of the shelters had similarities. The Eastern woodlands used a longhouse to live in. The Southeast Indians used a wigwam in the winter and a chickee in the summer. The Indians in the plains used a lodge in the north and a tepee when they were following the buffalo. The Southwest Indians used adobe to make Pueblo’s. The California Indians used two kinds of homes. One was shaped like a tepee, but was covered in wood instead of a buffalo skin, they also used a home that was made out of wood and sod. The Inuit used igloos during the winter and constructed homes out of rock and driftwood for the summer months.
24. List the main resources of each of the cultural regions.

The main resources of the Eastern woodlands were trees and deer. The main resources of the Great Plains were buffalo and berries. The main resources of the Inuit were seals and whales. The main resources of the Southwest were maize and cotton. The main resources of the California were acorns, grasses and trees. Some of the main resources of the Southeast were corn, deer and tobacco.

25. List at least one tribe that belonged to each of these cultural regions: Plains, Southeast, Southwest, Eastern Woodlands, Arctic (Northern Canada).

Here are some of the major tribes found in each region: in the Plains were the Sioux, in the Eastern Woodlands lived the Iroquios, in the Southeast were the Cherokee, in the Southwest were the Pueblo, in the Arctic were the Inuit.