

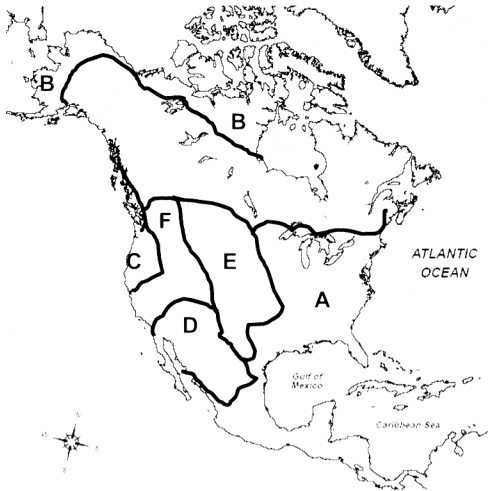
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Projected Test Date: September 1, 2017

**\*\* May change \*\***

## Native American Unit

### Study Guide



#### Word Bank

Inuit	Seminole
Nez Perce	Pawnee
Hopi	Kwakiutl

Who lived in these areas? Use the Native American Tribes in the word bank and match them to the correct letter on the map.

A. \_\_\_\_\_ **Seminole** \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_ **Inuit** \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_ **Kwakiutl** \_\_\_\_\_

D. \_\_\_\_\_ **Hopi** \_\_\_\_\_

E. \_\_\_\_\_ **Pawnee** \_\_\_\_\_

F. \_\_\_\_\_ **Nez Perce** \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is a longhouse? What does it look like? **It is a house that is long and made of wood. Up to 20 families could lived in them. The Seminole and Kwakiutl lived in them**

2. What is a wigwam? What Native American tribe used them? **\_\_\_\_\_A dome shaped house made out of sticks and twigs. Seminole tribes used them.**

3. What resource was very important to the Seminole Native Americans? **\_\_\_\_\_trees\_\_\_\_\_**

4. The Hopi built homes called Pueblos made from dried bricks. They often built these homes into sides of cliffs or on mesas. What is a Mesa? What does it look like? **\_\_\_\_\_In Spanish, mesa means table. We learned that a mesa is a landform that is steep on the sides and flat on top.**

5. These Puebloans (the Hopi) lived in a very dry environment. How were they able to get food? What was a very important resource for them? **\_\_\_\_\_They got their food by farming. Water was an important resource for them. They used irrigation to get the water to their farms so that their food would grow.**

6. What is a staple food? What are some of the staple foods grown by Native Americans?

\_\_\_\_\_A staple food is a food that you eat often. Some staple foods that were grown are corn, beans and squash.

7. Which group used buffalo as a staple food? \_\_\_\_The Pawnee

8. Why did the Pawnee move from place to place so often? \_\_\_\_\_Buffalo was the main resource, so the Pawnee had to move where ever the buffalo were. \_\_\_\_\_

9. What kind of home made it easy for the Pawnee (and Kwakiutl) to move? \_\_\_\_Cone shaped shelters called tepees

10. What did the Nez Perce Indians mainly rely on for food? \_\_\_\_\_salmon from rivers and streams

12. Whale was an important resource for the Kwakiutl Native Americans. What part of the whale was not used? Explain your answer. \_\_\_\_The Kwakiutl used every part of the whale. They didn't throw anything away.

13. Describe the region where the Inuit lived. What was the climate? What resources were important to them? What kinds of food and shelter were there? \_\_\_\_\_ The climate in the Arctic is very cold. They lived in houses called igloos that were made of ice. During the warmer months they lived in teepees made of animal skins. They could not farm, so they relied on animals they were able to hunt (like seals and whales) for food. They used the resources they found for many purposes such as: seal meat for food, seal skin for clothes and tents, and seal bone to make tools.

14. What effect did trade have on Native American groups? It allowed all of the different tribes to get the goods they needed to survive.

15. Why was it important for Native Americans to use every part of the animals they hunted? Resources were limited and so they did not want to waste what they were able to find.

16. Why were some tribes nomadic, while others were permanent? Some tribes had to move in order to find the resources they needed to survive, while others lived in areas with plenty of resources so they did not need to move around.

17. How do scientists believe Native Americans came to live in North and South America?

One theory is that there was once a "bridge" of land between Asia and North America. Scientists call this land bridge **Beringia** . It was named for the Bering Strait, the body of water that now separates Russia from Alaska. Native Americans walked across Beringia to come to the Americas.

18. How did scarcity affect the Native Americans? Resources were limited and so they did not want to waste what they were able to find. They also had to adapt to their environment.

19. What crops did Native Americans plant? Corn, beans, squash, and pumpkins

20. What is an example of a movable house? A teepee

21. How did the economy of the Inuit tribe cause them to band together? When food was scarce, they shared meat.