# NATIVE AMERICANS CONTENTS

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## SOL 3a - ARCHAEOLOGY AND CACTUS HILL

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>The study of human behavior from evidence left behind is the work of an Archaeologist.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>Cactus Hill, in southeastern Virginia, is one of the oldest archaeological sites in North America.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SOL 3b - WHERE NATIVE AMERICANS LIVED

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>The Kwakiutl lived in the desert southwest area of present-day New Mexico and Arizona.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>The Inuit lived in the sub-arctic areas of North America where temperatures are below freezing much of the year.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>The Iroquois inhabited flat, marshy plains with little plant life.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>The Great Plains region of North America was home to the Lakota.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>Pueblo lived in hot, dry areas and areas with bordering cliffs and mountains.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## SOL 3c - HOW NATIVE AMERICANS USED THEIR RESOURCES

<p>| | | | | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>The Native Americans of North America made their shelters and clothing from capital resources.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>Fishing, hunting, and growing crops are all examples of human resources.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>The objects made by the Native Americans are considered natural resources.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>Kwakiutl used tree bark to make their clothing</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>Pueblo ate mostly buffalo and pheasant</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>The Inuit were known for their weaving and pottery</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>Lakota were nomadic and their shelters were adapted to their lifestyle.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>Geography and climate influenced the tribes of North America to develop differently because of the differences in their environments.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Archaeology is the scientific study of past cultures. Scientists study past cultures by analyzing material evidence, or things they left behind. Archaeology is important because we can study human behavior and culture based on the evidence we find and recover from the past.

Archaeologists try to figure out how long ago cultures lived, what they ate, and what their tools and homes were like. The work of archaeologists involves finding and studying artifacts. Artifacts are objects that have been made, used or changed by humans. Artifacts include arrowheads and scrapers, pottery, glassware, and even fire hearths and storage pits.

Finding a place, or site, for archaeologists to explore takes a lot of time, work and planning. After a site has been selected, archaeologists carefully dig through layers of soil looking for the remains of an earlier people. Before they begin digging, archaeologists divide the site into square grids. These grids will help them identify where each artifact is found and what is found next to them. It is very important for archaeologists to keep exact records of their slow and careful work.
Archaeology is the study of ________________
__________________.

Archaeologists study:
• How ________________ people lived.
• What they ________________.
• What their ________________ and ________________ we’re like.

An artifact is an ________________
__________________. Artifacts include arrowheads and scrapers, pottery, glassware, and even fire hearths and storage pits.

Archaeologists first find a site, and then they divide the site into square ________________. Archaeologists have to keep ________________ records.
History is constantly being rewritten. We change our minds because we find new information as we explore our world.

We thought the first humans who lived in North America came from Asia. This stretch of water that connects the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean was covered with ice about 12,000 years ago. We thought they crossed the Bering Strait to Alaska on this land bridge.

But now we are thinking about this again because of new information. Today, scientists cannot agree on when or how people first came to the Western Hemisphere. One reason for this disagreement is the discovery made at Cactus Hill. Cactus Hill is located near the Nottoway River in southeastern Virginia. Artifacts have been found there that suggest Native Americans lived at Cactus Hill as early as 15,000 years ago. That’s 3,000 years before the land bridge. This makes Cactus Hill one of the oldest archaeological sites in the United States.
We change our minds about history because of ____________________________.

We thought the first people in North America came from ________________.

These people crossed a __________ _________ that connected the continents of ______________ _____________ and ___________ 12,000 years ago.

Scientists cannot agree on ______ or _______ people first came to the Western Hemisphere because of a discovery at __________ _________.

Cactus Hill is located along the _________________ river in the state of ________________.

_______________ were found there that may show Native American living there 15,000 years ago.

This makes Cactus Hill one of the ______________ archaeological sites in North America.
ARCHAEOLOGY AND CACTUS HILL WORKSHEET

DIRECTIONS:
Fill out this sheet as you watch the video on Cactus Hill, Virginia.

1. How did scientists first think that people arrived in North America?

Scientists think ancient animals and people crossed a ___________________________ between _____________ and North America.

2. What was the climate like in North America during the time the archaeologists are researching?

The period was called an _____________ age. The climate of North America was much colder and the continent was covered in _____________ that grew and shrank over many years.

3. What did archaeologists find around North America that told them when people had first been there?

They found spear tips called _____________ points that ancient peoples used to hunt with. Ancient hunters made these tips with special _____________ made from bone, antlers, or other stones.

4. Where is Cactus Hill located?

Cactus Hill is located in the state of _____________ along the _____________ river.

5. What did archaeologists find at Cactus Hill that shocked them?

They found human-made _____________. They were found much _____________ underground than they had ever been found before.

The deeper you look, the older the object is. This makes those _____________ very old!

6. Why is Cactus Hill important?

Cactus Hill provided scientific evidence that people had been in North America much _______________ than scientists first thought.
WHY PEOPLE MOVE

POLITICAL

Gain political power/position (residency to run for office)

Freedoms—

SURVIVAL

Need more (bigger)/less (smaller) space/house (shelter)

Need climate/environment change (safety)

SOCIAL

Religious practices

Closer to educational opportunities/good-desirable schools

ECONOMIC

Cost of housing/essentials ↑ $ (goes up)

Lose job/Bad/Worse job, ↓ $ (need less expenses)

DeGuzman, Doyle, Gavrin, Griffith, Griswold, Hinchman - LCPS (2013-2014)
RESOURCES NOTES

Long before the first Europeans arrived, Native Americans lived in the eight geographic regions of North America. These different Native nations used the resources that were available to them in their different environments. These resources included natural resources, human resources, and capital resources.

- **Natural Resources** - Resources that come directly from nature.
- **Human Resources** - Humans doing work and making things.
- **Capital Resources** - The tools humans use to do work and make things.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Pictures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>Crops, Fish, Trees, Deer, Stone</td>
<td>🌾🐟🦌</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources</td>
<td>Hunters, Fisherman, Farmers, Lumberjacks</td>
<td>🌾ไม่ได้ Hiker, Fishing Pole</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESOURCES WORKSHEET

DIRECTIONS
Use your knowledge of the three types of resources to complete the questions below.

1. What do we call resources that we receive directly from nature?
   ____________________________________________________________

2. What do we call resources that are made so that we can use them to make other goods and services?
   ____________________________________________________________

3. What do we call resources that are people doing work and making things?
   ____________________________________________________________

DIRECTIONS
Identify the resources in each box that are used in making the object in the circle. Shade the human resource red. Shade the capital resource blue. Shade the natural resource green.

- Car
  - ____________
  - ____________
  - ____________

- Book
  - ____________
  - ____________
  - ____________
NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL MAP

DIRECTIONS
Color the map below using your colored pencils according to the key.

KEY

Inuit – Blue
Iroquois – Green
Kwakiutl – Red
Lakota – Yellow
Pueblo – Orange

Use your knowledge of the geographic regions of North America to describe the land where each nation lives.

Iroquois: ______________________________________________________________
Inuit: ________________________________________________________________
Kwakiutl: ______________________________________________________________
Lakota: _______________________________________________________________
Pueblo: ________________________________________________________________
NATIVE AMERICAN SYMBOL MAP

DIRECTIONS
Draw the climate symbol in the proper Native American cultural region. Then fill in each symbol’s information on the nation and climate it represents. Use your colored pencils according to the key.

KEY
Inuit – Blue
Iroquois – Green
Kwakiutl – Red
Lakota – Yellow
Pueblo – Orange

Area: ___________________ Tribe: ___________________
Area: ___________________ Tribe: ___________________
Area: ___________________ Tribe: ___________________
Area: ___________________ Tribe: ___________________
Below are some Native American nations. These five nations are examples of how people lived in the eight geographic regions of North America before Europeans arrived.

**INUIT - SUB-ARCTIC REGIONS**

The Inuit lived in what is now northern Canada and Alaska. Temperatures in these Arctic areas are below freezing much of the year. The Inuit used the natural resources from this frozen environment to live.

Their lives depended on the animals that lived in this region. They followed the roaming herds of caribou, seals, fish, and migrating birds such as ducks and geese. These animals were their main source of food and were also used for clothing and shelter.

Their homes were often a simple tent made out of animal skins and plant materials. They would also make igloo structures made out of ice and snow.

**KWAKIUTL - PACIFIC NORTHWEST**

The homeland of the Kwakiutl includes the Pacific northwest coast in the Coastal Range region of North America. The climate in this area is mild. Warm winds bring a lot of moisture from the ocean. As much as 100 inches of rain can fall each year. The land in this area is covered by vast forests of giant cedar trees and abundant rivers, streams and springs. The Kwakiutl used the natural resources from this rich environment to meet their basic needs.

The men hunted deer and moose in the forests, but their main source of food was fish and seals from the rivers, streams, and ocean. The women gathered shellfish and berries to add to their diet.

Many Kwakiutls lived in longhouses - also known as plank houses. Plank houses were similar to the longhouse except they were taller. These houses and canoes were made from cedar wood. Their clothing was made mainly using animal skins and furs, but they also made many articles of clothing from the bark of the cedar trees.
# INUIT

**Where:**

________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________

**Climate:**

________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________

**Food:**

________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________

**Shelter:**

________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________

**Clothing:**

________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________

---

# KWAKIUTL

**Where:**

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

**Climate:**

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

**Food:**

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

**Shelter:**

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

**Clothing:**

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________
NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL GROUPS 2

LAKOTA - PLAINS REGION

The Lakota lived in the interior of the United States called the Great Plains region. This region has hot summers and long, cold winters with very little rainfall. The land is covered by huge areas of grasslands, rolling hills, and flowing streams. The Lakota used the natural resources from this dry environment to meet their basic needs.

They hunted buffalo and antelope, grew crops such as maize, beans, and pumpkins, and gathered wild berries and fruits.

Their homes included teepees made of buffalo skins held up by wooden poles and domed-shaped lodges covered by earth or grass. The Lakota people made much of their clothing from the skin of deer and antelope. Men wore animal skin leggings and buffalo furs over their shoulders while women wore dresses made of deerskin. On their feet they wore animal skin moccasins.

PUEBLO - SOUTHWEST REGION

The Pueblo lived mainly in the southern Basin and Range region of North America, in the present-day states of New Mexico and Arizona. The climate of this area is hot and dry. The land is covered by desert areas, bordering cliffs, and mountains. The Pueblo used the natural resources from this hot, dry environment to meet their basic needs.

In the past, the men hunted wild animals like deer, rabbits, antelope and bear for food, while women and children collected wild berries. The Pueblo also farmed. They raised corn, beans, and squash and used irrigation – or bringing water to farmland – to grow food in the desert.

Their homes were built out of a mixture of sun-dried earth and straw called adobe. Many of their pueblos, or villages, were located on the flat tops of mesas, which were elevated areas of land with a flat top, or in natural caves located on the steep sides of canyon walls. The clothes of the Pueblos were made of leather, fur, and cotton. They were one of the few Indian groups who knew how to grow cotton and weave it into cloth.
## NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL NOTES 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAKOTA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where:</td>
<td>______________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate:</td>
<td>______________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food:</td>
<td>______________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter:</td>
<td>______________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing:</td>
<td>______________________________________________________________</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUEBLO</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where:</td>
<td>______________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate:</td>
<td>______________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food:</td>
<td>______________________________________________________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelter:</td>
<td>______________________________________________________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clothing:</td>
<td>______________________________________________________________</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL GROUPS 3

IROQUOIS - EASTERN WOODLANDS REGION

The homeland of the Iroquois includes the northeastern part of North America called the Eastern Woodland. This area is covered by thick forests, mountains, hills, rivers, lakes, and streams. It has cold winters with snow and warm summers with plenty of rain. The Iroquois used the natural resources from their environment to meet their basic needs.

In the past, they hunted deer and black bear, fished, grew corn, beans, and squash, and gathered nuts and berries.

Their homes were called longhouses and were made of bent wooden poles and sheets of elm tree bark. They made most of their clothing from deerskin including long skirts, vests, leggings, moccasins and fur capes.

TODAY

Today some members of these nations still live in their homelands where they continue to observe or follow ancient traditions. Other Native Americans, however, have chosen to leave tribal lands and now live in many areas across North America.
# Native American Cultural Notes 3

## Iroquois

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where:</th>
<th>____________________________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate:</td>
<td>____________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food:</td>
<td>____________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter:</td>
<td>____________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing:</td>
<td>____________________________________________</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Today

Native Americans still live in their _____________. Some have decided to live throughout the _________________.

---

DeGuzman, Doyle, Gavrin, Griffith, Griswold, Hinchman – LCPS (2013-2014) U.S. History I
# Native American Information Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/ Tribe (Culture Group)</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Climate/Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arctic, Sub-Arctic Inuit</td>
<td>Foot, Kayak, Dogsled</td>
<td>Made from *animals especially seal skins, Parkas, *labelled fur &amp; feathers, *animal skins/mukluks</td>
<td>Longhouses made of cedar trees (&quot;Plank Houses&quot;)</td>
<td>Fish, seals, shellfish, deer, moose, roots, berries</td>
<td>Cold, harsh winters, Below freezing most of the year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Coast Kwakiutl</td>
<td>Foot Canoes, Horseback</td>
<td>Made mostly of *clothing, *furs *animal skins</td>
<td>Teepees (cone-shaped tents) made of animal skins</td>
<td>*Buffalo Beasts, *Maize (Corn)</td>
<td>Dry grasslands, Hot summers, Long cold winters with little rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Plains Lakota</td>
<td>Foot Canoes, Horseback</td>
<td>Grew cotton dresses, pants, shirts, leather, fur moccasins</td>
<td>Adobes made of dried mud or clay</td>
<td>Deer, bear, rabbit, corn, beans, squash, nuts, berries</td>
<td>Heavily forested, (4 seasons) cold winters, warm summers, plenty of rain, mountains, hills, lakes, rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Pueblo</td>
<td>Foot Canoes, Horseback</td>
<td>Deerskin-furs, feathers, skins</td>
<td>Longhouses made of wood</td>
<td>Deer, fish, squash, Berries, antelope, deer</td>
<td>Hot and dry desert areas bordering cliff and isolated mountains, mesas (flat-top high area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Woodlands Iroquois</td>
<td>Foot Canoes, Horseback</td>
<td>Deerskin-furs, feathers, skins</td>
<td>Longhouses made of wood</td>
<td>Deer, fish, squash, Berries, antelope, deer</td>
<td>Heavily forested, (4 seasons) cold winters, warm summers, plenty of rain, mountains, hills, lakes, rivers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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NATIVE AMERICANS WARM UP SHEET

1. What is Archaeology?
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

2. Where is Cactus Hill and why is it important?
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

3. List four types of reasons why people move.
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________

4. Name and define the three types of resources.
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________

5. Give an example for each of the three types of resources.
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________

6. List the five Native American nations and their cultural area.
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________

7. List and describe each Native American nation’s climate.
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________

8. Give an example of food and shelter for each Native American nation.
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________
   • ______________________________________________________