NATIVE AMERICAN UNIT
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I thought before the unit:</th>
<th>What I know after the unit:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T F The Native Americans of North America made their shelters and clothing from <em>capital resources</em>.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F The study of culture and human behavior, from evidence left behind, is the work of an <em>Archaeologist</em>.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F Cactus Hill, in Southeastern Virginia, is one of the oldest archaeological sites in North America.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F Fishing, hunting, and growing crops are examples of <em>human resources</em>.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F The objects made by the Native Americans are considered <em>natural resources</em>.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F The Kwakiutl lived in the desert Southwest areas of present-day New Mexico and Arizona.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F The Inuit lived in the sub-arctic areas of North America where temperatures are below freezing much of the year.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F The Iroquois inhabited flat, marshy plains with little plant life.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F The Great Plains region of North America was home to the Lakota.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F Pueblo lived in hot, dry areas and areas with bordering cliffs and mountains.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F Kwakiutl used tree bark to make their clothing.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F Pueblo ate mostly buffalo and pheasant.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F The Inuit were known for their weaving and pottery.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F Lakota were <em>nomadic</em> and their shelters were adapted to this lifestyle.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T F Geography and climate influenced the tribes of North America to develop differently because of the differences in their environments.</td>
<td>T F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIRECTIONS: Fill out this sheet as you watch the video on Cactus Hill, Virginia.

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

Scientists think ancient animals and people crossed a ______LAND BRIDGE______ between ______ASIA____ and North America.

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

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

3. What did archaeologists find around North America that told them how long ago people had been there?

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

4. Where is Cactus Hill located?

Cactus Hill is located in the state of ______VIRGINIA____ along the ______NOTTOWAY____ river.

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

They found human-made ______ARTIFACTS______ much ______DEEPER____ underground than they had ever found before. The deeper you look, the ______OLDER____ the ______ARTIFACT_______. This makes those ______ARTIFACTS______ very ______OLD____!

6. Why is Cactus Hill important?

Cactus Hill provided scientific evidence that people had been in North America much ______LONGER____ than they originally thought.
Archaeologists Dig into History

Archaeology is the scientific study of past cultures and the way people lived based on the 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 study human behavior by taking the clues left behind by people of the past and figuring out how long ago these people lived, what they ate, and what their tools and homes were like. The work of archaeologists involves finding and studying artifacts which 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. In other words, archaeologists find the facts that help write history.

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, though, archaeologists first divide the site into square grids that will help them identify where each artifact is found, including what is found next to it. It is very important for archaeologists to keep exact records of their slow and careful work.

Believe it or not, history is constantly being rewritten based on new information that is found. Until ten years ago, it was generally believed that the first humans to enter North America came from Asia by crossing the Bering Strait to Alaska when ice covered its surface about 12,000 years ago. Today, scientists cannot agree as to when or how people first entered the Western Hemisphere. One reason for this disagreement is the recent discovery made at Cactus Hill, located on sand dunes near the Nottoway River in southeastern Virginia. At this site, artifacts have been found in layers of sand that suggest Native Americans lived at Cactus Hill as early as 15,000 years ago. This makes Cactus Hill one of the oldest archaeological sites in the United States.
American Indians

Cactus Hill (on the Nottoway River in southeastern Virginia)
- Scientists have found evidence that humans lived here as early as 15,000 years ago
- One of the oldest sites in North America
- Archaeologists study human behavior and culture through artifacts.

American Indians
- fished, hunted, and harvested crops for food
- made clothes from animal skins and plants
- made shelter from resources found in their environment (sed, stones, animals skins, wood)

Resources influenced what American Indians produced and how it was produced.

**Types of Resources used by American Indians**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Resource</th>
<th>Fish in rivers</th>
<th>Hunted animals</th>
<th>Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Resource</td>
<td>People did tasks for the tribe (hunted, fished, made clothes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Resource</td>
<td>Mammade objects like canoes, bows, spears, pottery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOCIAL STUDIES RESOURCES WORKSHEET

DIRECTIONS: Use your knowledge of the three resources in our Native American unit to complete this worksheet.

Resources that we receive directly from nature are called **Natural Resources**.

Resources that are made so that they can produce other goods and services are called **Capital Resources**.

Resources that are people doing work and making things are called **Human Resources**.

DIRECTIONS: Identify the resources shown in each box for the object in the circle.

- **Car**
  - Human
  - Capital
  - Natural

- **Book**
  - Capital
  - Natural
  - Human

DIRECTIONS: Draw an example of and label each of the three types of resources needed to make the object in the circle. Use examples that make sense for building the object!
ECONOMIC

- New/Better/Transfer job, ↑$
- Lose job/ Bad-Worse job, ↓$ (need less expenses)
- Cost of housing ↑$ (goes up)

SOCIAL

- Closer to family/friends---Get away from family
- Closer to educational opportunities/good-desirable schools
- Religious practices
- Bad neighborhood (unsafe), bad neighbors

WHY

PEOPLE

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

SURVIVAL

- Need fresh/better/clean water source
- Need new/additional food source
- Need climate/environment change (safety)

POLITICAL

- Freedoms—civil and human
- Governmental pressure-political groups at war
- Gain political power/position (residency to run for office)
American Indians

Early Cultures

is about

identifying where the American Indians settled and the characteristics of their environment

I. Inuit
   - Present-day Alaska and northern Canada
   - Lived in arctic areas with temperatures below freezing

II. Kwakiutl
    - Pacific northwest coast
    - Rainy climate, muddy

III. Lakota
    - Interior of the United States
    - Great Plains was a dry grassland

IV. Pueblo
    - Southwest; in present-day New Mexico and Arizona
    - Lived in desert areas bordered by cliffs and mountains

V. Iroquois
    - Northeast North America
    - Eastern Woodland is a heavily forested area

SELF-TEST QUESTIONS:
1. In which areas did the American Indians live?
2. How did the American Indians adapt to their environment?

TERMS, PEOPLE AND PLACES
Arctic
Pueblo
Eastern Woodland
Lakota
environment
Great Plains
Inuit
Iroquois
**American Indians in North America**

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

**Natural resources** come directly from nature. American Indians fished in the rivers, hunted animals, and grew crops. **Human resources** are the people working to produce goods and services. American Indians fished, made clothing and hunted for animals. **Capital resources** are the goods produced and used to make other goods and services. American Indians made canoes, bows, and spears. Let’s learn how the **Inuit**, the **Kwakiutl**, the **Lakota**, the **Pueblo**, and the **Iroquois** Indians lived and how they used their resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th>Climate</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
<th>Shelter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inuit</strong> Indians lived in what is now northern Canada and Alaska. Temperatures in these Arctic areas are below freezing much of the year. The Inuit Indians used the natural resources from this frozen environment to meet their basic needs. In the past, 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 lean-to made out of animal skins and plant materials or igloo structures made out of ice and snow.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kwakiutl</strong> Indians include the Pacific Northwest Coast in the Coastal Range Region of North America. The climate in this area is surprisingly mild. Warm winds bring a lot of moisture from the ocean and 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 Indians used the natural resources from this rich environment to meet their basic needs. In the past, 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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The **Lakota** people 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. In the past, 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.

The **Pueblo** tribes 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. 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.

The homeland of the **Iroquois** Indians 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 Indians 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 some members of these tribes still live in their native homelands where they continue to observe or follow ancient traditions. Other American Indians, however, have chosen to leave tribal lands and now live in many areas across North America.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Tribe</th>
<th>Climate/Environment</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Woodlands</td>
<td>Hot and dry desert areas bordering (occasional wetlands)</td>
<td>Corn, beans, squash, berries</td>
<td>Adobes or teepees made of dried mud or clay</td>
<td>Woven cotton dresses, leggings, moccasins</td>
<td>Foot, canoe, horseback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pueblo</td>
<td>Hot and dry desert with little rain</td>
<td>beans, corn, squash, nuts, deer, rabbit</td>
<td>Longhouses made of mud, built underground</td>
<td>Deer skins, climates, furs</td>
<td>Foot, canoe, horseback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Plains</td>
<td>Hot summers, long cold winters (flat-top high area)</td>
<td>Maize (corn), antelope meat</td>
<td>Long houses made of cedar, trees (&quot;plank houses&quot;)</td>
<td>Animal skins</td>
<td>Foot, canoe, horseback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakota</td>
<td>Hot and cold summers, dry winters</td>
<td>Buffalo, deer, meat</td>
<td>Tipis (cone-shaped tents) made of animal skins</td>
<td><em>Buffalo furs</em>, <em>deer skins</em>, <em>moccasins</em></td>
<td>Foot, canoe, horseback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>Hot and dry desert with little rain</td>
<td>Beans, squash, berries</td>
<td>Teepees (cone-shaped tents) made of animal skins</td>
<td><em>Buffalo furs</em>, <em>deer skins</em>, <em>moccasins</em></td>
<td>Foot, canoe, horseback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwakiutl</td>
<td>Rainy, mild climate</td>
<td>Fish, seals, shellfish, deer, moose, roots, berries</td>
<td>Longhouses made of cedar, trees (&quot;plank houses&quot;)</td>
<td><em>Snow on stone winter houses</em> (especially seal), <em>winter houses</em>, <em>animal skins</em></td>
<td>Foot, canoe, horseback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>Rainy, mild climate</td>
<td>Fish, seals, shellfish, deer, moose, roots, berries</td>
<td>Longhouses made of cedar, trees (&quot;plank houses&quot;)</td>
<td><em>Snow on stone winter houses</em> (especially seal), <em>winter houses</em>, <em>animal skins</em></td>
<td>Foot, canoe, horseback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic/Suit</td>
<td>Cold, harsh winters, Below freezing most of the year</td>
<td><em>Whale</em>, <em>seal</em>, <em>caribou</em>, <em>ducks &amp; geese</em></td>
<td>Made of stone, made of &quot;plank houses&quot;</td>
<td><em>Snow on stone winter houses</em> (especially seal), <em>winter houses</em>, <em>animal skins</em></td>
<td>Foot, canoe, horseback</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name That Tribe

Write the name of the correct Native American tribe on the line in front of the statement. Choose from:
Inuit  Iroquois  Pueblo  Sioux  Kwakiutl

1. had horses
2. lived in the Arctic
3. made longhouses
4. had clothes made of cotton
5. made totem poles
6. used irrigation
7. had teepees
8. lived on the northwest coast
9. hunted buffalo
10. used adobe to build homes
11. lived on the Great Plains
12. lived in the Eastern Woodlands
13. lived in a desert area
14. deer were the most important animals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nomadic</th>
<th>Made igloos</th>
<th>Made buckskin clothes</th>
<th>Made cotton clothes</th>
<th>Had potatches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal important</td>
<td>Eskimo</td>
<td>Made longhouses</td>
<td>Made dwellings</td>
<td>rainy climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The most</td>
<td>fished</td>
<td>Hunted and</td>
<td>and cliff</td>
<td>Had a mild,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo was</td>
<td></td>
<td>Warm—deer</td>
<td>Adobe houses</td>
<td>houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had horses</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hunted and</td>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>lived in plank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Made tepees</td>
<td></td>
<td>Four seasons</td>
<td>Hot and dry</td>
<td>poles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interior
SOL Warm-up 10

SOL: 1.3a - Students will be able to demonstrate knowledge of how early cultures developed in North America by locating where the American Indians settled.

Directions: Use your chart in your spiral, your knowledge, and the word bank to answer the questions below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eastern Woodlands</th>
<th>Kwakiutl</th>
<th>Arctic</th>
<th>Iroquois</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>Pueblo</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>Great Plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inuit</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lakota</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The **Inuit** inhabited present-day Alaska and northern Canada. They lived in **arctic** areas where the temperature is below freezing much of the year.

2. The **Kwakiutl** inhabited the Pacific **northwest** coast, characterized by a rainy, mild climate.

3. The **Lakota** inhabited the interior of the United States, called the **Great Plains** and characterized by dry grassland.

4. The **Pueblo** inhabited the **southwest** in present-day New Mexico and Arizona, where they lived in desert areas and areas bordering cliffs, and mountains.

5. The **Iroquois** inhabited the northeast North America, the **eastern woodland**, which is heavily forested.