

Included in this resource:

- 14 Passages
- Questions for each passage
- Suggested answer keys for each passage
- Teacher instructions

Native Americans: Apache



Their traditional homelands were referred to as **Apacheria** and included eastern Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, northern Mexico, Sonora, and southern Colorado.

Known as powerful warriors and adept strategists, they fought off Spanish and Mexican invaders for hundreds of years and proved formidable opponents during the American-Indian Wars in the 1800s.

Geronimo, a famous Apache leader, led raids and resisted U.S. and Mexican militaries. However, eventually the Apache were forced onto reservations, which restricted their traditional nomadic way of life. At one point, 1,500 Apache people were forcibly removed from lands promised to them in a U.S. treaty and made to walk for 180 miles to a new location, killing hundreds of people.

Today, Apache communities still persist in Oklahoma and Texas, and there are Apache reservations in Arizona and New Mexico.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

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Native Americans: Apache

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

1. The Apache tribes located?
2. There are a group of related tribes in the Southwestern United States.
3. There are three subgroups of the Apache people.
4. The subgroups of the Apache include the Lipan, Mescalero, Jicarilla, Salinero, Chiricahua, Plains, and Western Apache.
5. Where were their traditional homelands called and what states did this include?
6. Their traditional homelands were referred to as **Apacheria** and included eastern Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, Mexico, Sonora, and southern Colorado.
7. How did the Apache live?
8. They were a nomadic people who followed the buffalo and didn't build permanent homes. Women were in charge of and repairing the home, and large extended families lived together. They generally did not form tribes, but smaller groups, and these groups often fought amongst each other. Religious dances are important in Apache culture and include dances for rain, crops, and the spirit.
9. Who was Geronimo and what we he known for?
10. He was a famous Apache leader, led raids and resisted U.S. and Mexican militaries.
11. Where are the Apache people located today?
12. Apache communities still persist in Oklahoma and Texas, and there are Apache reservations in Arizona and New Mexico.

Native Americans: Blackfoot

Blackfoot is a collective term for four Native American nations, also called *Nitsitapi* in their language. They are comprised of the Siksika, Kainai, Northern Piikani, and Southern Piikani, who also call themselves the Blackfeet Indians of Montana. All but the Southern Piikani live in Alberta, Canada. Together, these separate nations form the Blackfoot Confederacy.

The Blackfoot were once nomads who followed bison and considered it a sacred animal. Small bands migrated between Canada and the U.S. to follow bison, primarily hunting in the Great Plains region.

Powerful, aggressive fighters, they fought off European beaver trappers for years, considering them poachers. In Blackfoot warrior culture, men performed acts of bravery to gain social standing and frequently attacked other tribes.



During the summer, all four of the Blackfoot nations assembled for the Sun Dance, a sacred religious ceremony. It is a long, physically demanding dance, with dancers not eating for days before the event in order to make a symbolic sacrifice for the community. In the mid to late 1800s, Americans had hunted the bison to near extinction, and the Blackfoot had to completely alter their way of life since they no longer had their main food source. They were forced to take on agriculture and moved to reservations after signing treaties with the U.S. and Canada.

The Blackfoot nations have worked tirelessly to preserve their customs and language. Traditional headdresses, crafted with eagle feathers and bison horn, are still worn for cultural events. Today, roughly 90,000 people of Blackfoot descent live within the U.S. and Canada.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

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Native Americans: Blackfoot

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

1. What are the four Native American nations that comprise Blackfoot?
2. They are comprised of the Siksika, Kainai, Northern Piikani, and Southern Piikani, who also call themselves the Blackfeet of Montana.
3. Where are most of the Blackfoot people located?
4. Most of the Blackfoot live in Alberta, Canada.
5. What did the Blackfoot men do to gain social standing?
6. In warrior culture, men performed acts of bravery to gain social standing and frequently attacked other tribes.
7. What was the Sun Dance?
8. The Sun Dance is a sacred religious ceremony. It is a long, physically demanding dance, with dancers not eating for days.
9. What event in order to make a symbolic sacrifice for the community?
10. The near extinction of the bison alter their way of life?
11. They had to completely alter their way of life since they no longer had their main food source. They were forced to take on agriculture and moved to reservations after signing treaties with the U.S. and Canada.
12. How many Blackfoot descendants are alive today?
13. Roughly 90,000 people of Blackfoot descent live within the U.S. and Canada.

Native Americans: Cherokee

The Cherokee, known in their own language as *Tsalagi*, are an indigenous people who originally resided in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia. Many still refer to North Carolina as *Tsalagawetvi*, meaning "the old Cherokee place".

Before the 1800s, tribes lived in log cabins and farmed. Each town had a council house, where a sacred fire burned and townspeople could meet. In the 1800s, Cherokee tribes adopted European-American customs, crafting a constitution and government similar to those of America. Cherokee syllabary, the first Cherokee writing system, was also developed during this time.



Unfortunately, this cultural boom was cut short when the U.S. began "Indian removal" under the order of President Andrew Jackson. At gunpoint, thousands of people were forced to walk 1,000 miles for 116 days to newly designated "Indian territory" in Oklahoma.

Roughly 4,000 Cherokee died, often because American troops refused to slow down to allow sick or tired people to rest. This later became known as the Trail of Tears.



Those who made it to Oklahoma later formed the modern day Cherokee Nation and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee. Some Cherokee in the southeast fled to the mountains and are now recognized as the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

With over 300,000 tribe members nationwide, the Cherokee is the largest of all recognized US tribes.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

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Native Americans: Cherokee

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

1. Where did the Cherokee people originally live?
2. They are an indigenous people who originally resided in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia.
3. What was the Cherokee way of life during the 1800s?
4. In the 1800s, Cherokee tribes adopted European-American customs, crafting a constitution and government similar to America. Cherokee syllabary, the first Cherokee writing system, was also developed during this time.
5. Who was President Andrew Jackson?
6. He was the President who ordered the "Indian Removal".
7. What was the Trail of Tears?
8. The Trail of Tears was when thousands of people were forced to walk 1,000 miles for 116 days to newly designated "Indian territory" in Oklahoma.
9. How many Cherokee died, often because American troops refused to slow down to allow sick or tired people to rest?
10. Roughly 4,000 Cherokee died, often because American troops refused to slow down to allow sick or tired people to rest.
11. Where were groups where formed after the Cherokee people reached Oklahoma?
12. Some Cherokee in the southeast fled to the mountains and are now recognized as the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.
13. Who made it to Oklahoma later formed the modern day Cherokee Nation and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee?
14. Some Cherokee in the southeast fled to the mountains and are now recognized as the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.
15. How many Cherokee tribe members are there today?
16. With over 300,000 tribe members nationwide.

Native Americans Cheyenne



The Cheyenne are Native Americans that once occupied the Great Plains. Today, they are split into the Northern Cheyenne (Nótonehómehétses) in Montana and the Southern Cheyenne (Héévóhétaneo'o) in Oklahoma.

Originally a farming society in Minnesota, the Cheyenne migrated west in the 1700s. After arriving in the Great Plains, they became nomads, took up horseback riding, hunted bison, and developed a fierce warrior culture that they became well-known for.

Traditionally, the Cheyenne lived in teepees, and clothing was made from soft buckskin decorated with paint and intricate beadwork. After allying with the Arapaho in 1811, the two peoples have remained closely connected, often sharing the same lands.

As the Cheyenne expanded across the Great Plains, they stretched from Colorado to the Black Hills in South Dakota. However, as American settlers moved west, the Cheyenne split off into Northern and Southern tribes. Soon, they were forced onto reservations by the U.S. government and subjected to horrific treatment.

During the infamous Sand Creek massacre on November 29th, 1864, the Colorado Militia attacked a peaceful Cheyenne and Arapaho camp, killing nearly 200 Cheyenne, who were mostly unarmed women and children. The Northern Cheyenne were able to stay near the Black Hills, which they consider sacred.

They have retained their religion and culture to this day. The tradition of using a sweat lodge for spiritual cleansing is still practiced, and many can still speak the Cheyenne language: *Tsêhêsenêstsestôtse*.



U. S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Native Americans Cheyenne

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

two states do the Cheyenne live today?

1 and Montana.

activities were the Cheyenne people known for while living in the Great Plains?

riding in the Great Plains, they became nomads, took up horseback riding, hunted bison, and developed a fierce culture that they became well-known for.

their Native American tribe did they ally with in 1811?

the Arapaho.

what American settlement affect the Cheyenne?

the Sand Creek massacre on November 29th, 1864, the Colorado Militia attacked a peaceful Cheyenne camp, killing nearly 200 Cheyenne, who were mostly unarmed women and children.

what is the name of the sweat lodge used for?

the sweat lodge used for spiritual cleansing.

Native Americans Chickasaw

The Chickasaw were indigenous to Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee and are federally recognized as Chickasaw Nation.

Before European contact, they were a semi-nomadic, agrarian people. Clothing was crafted from animal pelts, beads, and conch shells, and palisade forts made of log posts protected villages. Each village had winter homes, summer homes, food storage buildings, and a council house, where important matters could be discussed. Families are organized into clans, and clan membership is determined by who a child's mother is.

Animals are very important in Chickasaw culture, and each clan has an associated animal. In the traditional Chickasaw faith, the supreme being is known as *Abi' Bim'li'*, which means "Sitting or Dwelling Above". He was regarded as the creator of life and warmth. Fire was religiously significant, and a holy fire would often be burning.



By the 1800s, the Chickasaw had adopted European-American clothing and customs, taking on American farming practices, building schools, converting to Christianity, and building American-style homes. However, despite a history of allying with the U.S., the Chickasaw were forced to sell their lands in the 1832 Treaty of Pontotoc Creek as a part of "Indian removal".

To reach newly designated Native American lands in Oklahoma, three thousand Chickasaw walked the Trail of Tears. Over 500 died of smallpox and dysentery during the trek.

Today, most Chickasaw live in Oklahoma, and efforts are being made to revive their language: *Chikashshanompa'*, of which there are less than 75 speakers left.

U. S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Native Americans Chickasaw

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

in what states did the Chickasaw reside?

they were indigenous to Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee.

what was the Chickasaw way of life before European contact?

Before European contact, they were a semi-nomadic, agrarian people. Clothing was crafted from animal pelts, beads, and conch shells, and palisade forts made of log posts protected villages. Each village had winter homes, summer homes, food storage buildings, and a council house, where important matters could be discussed. Families are organized into clans, and clan membership is determined by who a child's mother is.

what is the name of the Chickasaw Supreme Being and what does its name mean?

The Chickasaw Supreme Being is known as *Abi' Bim'li'*, which means "Sitting or Dwelling Above". He is regarded as the creator of life and warmth.

what did they force them to sell their lands?

they were forced to sell their lands in the 1832 Treaty of Pontotoc Creek as a part of "Indian removal".

any Chickasaw walked the Trail of Tears?

thousands of Chickasaw walked the Trail of Tears.

how many Chickasaw currently live?

over 150,000 Chickasaw live in Oklahoma.

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Native Americans Cree



The Cree are Native Americans that originated in subarctic Canada, eventually spreading to the Great Plains and northeastern woodlands.

Of all of the North American First Nations, they are one of the largest, and Cree is the most widely spoken aboriginal language in Canada. Due to diverse dialects, the Cree do not have one word with which they refer to themselves. Some names that they call themselves are *nêhiyaw*, *ininiw*, or *iyiyiw*.

Although there are many sub-groups, the two major Cree divisions are Woodland Cree and Plains Cree. Woodland Cree once hunted bear, moose, beaver, and caribou. However, since these animals were often difficult to find, they depended heavily on hare for food.

Traditional, dome-shaped homes called wigwags were made of birch bark. They practiced Animism, believing that everything had a spirit. Many customs focused on the spirits of animals, and shamans were revered.

Plains Cree lived a nomadic lifestyle, hunting bison and gathering plants. A militant people, they often fought with other tribes. Religion was significant, with ceremonies focusing on bringing success in battle or bison hunting. Plains Cree lived in teepees covered with bison skin.

All Cree organized themselves into bands of related families and placed great value on claniship. Bands congregated for war, but otherwise remained separate. Due to frequent warfare, the Plains Cree organized a military with warriors from all bands. Historically, the Assiniboine people were close allies to both the Woodland and Plains Cree.

Today, upwards of 200,000 Cree reside in Canada with 135 registered bands.



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Native Americans Cree

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

did the Cree Nation originate?

they are Native Americans that originated in subarctic Canada, eventually spreading to the Great Plains and northeastern woodlands.

what do the Cree refer to themselves by one name?

they have diverse dialects, the Cree do not have one word with which they refer to themselves.

what are the differences between Woodlands Cree and Plains Cree?

Plains Cree once hunted bear, moose, beaver, and caribou. However, since these animals were often difficult to find, they depended heavily on hare for food. They practiced Animism, believing that everything had a spirit. Many customs focused on the spirits of animals, and shamans were revered. Plains Cree lived a nomadic lifestyle, hunting bison and gathering plants. A militant people, they often fought with other tribes. Religion was significant, with ceremonies focusing on bringing success in battle or bison hunting. Plains Cree lived in teepees covered with bison skin.

what did the Cree organize themselves and when would they come together?

they organized themselves into bands of related families and placed great value on claniship. Bands congregated for war, but otherwise remained separate.

who are the allies of the Cree?

the Assiniboine people were close allies to both the Woodland and Plains Cree.

any Cree Indians are currently living and where do they reside?

over 200,000 Cree reside in Canada with 135 registered bands.

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Native Americans Inuit

The Inuit are a group of indigenous peoples of the Arctic, residing in Canada, Greenland, and Alaska. While they were once called Eskimos, this term is now taken offensively.

They were semi-nomadic hunters and still hunt whales, caribou, seal, and polar bears today. Some tribes believed that the Northern Lights contained the spirits of their ancestors. Dog sleds, called qamutik, were used for transportation, and the husky came from Inuit breeding for sled-pulling.

Traditional clothes were made of caribou or seal skins, and some tribes lived in igloos in the winter and animal skin tents in the summer. Community and family are highly valued in Inuit culture.



European arrival brought disease and widespread death to the Inuit, but many tribes remained isolated due to living in cold, inaccessible places. In the early 1900s, the Canadian government forcibly relocated them into permanent villages, usually against their will. This was intended to solve the "Eskimo problem" by ending their traditional culture. In the 1960s, Inuit activists pushed for the respect of their territories, submitting land claims and regaining autonomy.

Inuit culture is still alive today, and many Inuit still spend at least part of their lives living off the land and practicing traditional self-sufficiency. The Arctic Winter Games feature Inuit sports and celebrate aboriginal cultures.

Traditions of storytelling, music, dance, and the arts are still important now, and the Inuktitut language is still widely spoken throughout the Arctic. The Inuit population today is estimated to be 150,636.

U. S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Native Americans Inuit

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

do Inuit people reside?

they are a group of indigenous peoples of the Arctic, residing in Canada, Greenland, and Alaska.

what types of animals do the Inuit people hunt?

they are semi-nomadic hunters and still hunt whales, caribou, seal, and polar bears today.

what did the arrival of European settlers change the Inuit way of life?

the arrival brought disease and widespread death to the Inuit, but many tribes remained isolated due to living in inaccessible places.

what did the Canadian government hope to solve the "Eskimo problem"?

In the 1900s, the Canadian government forcibly relocated them into permanent villages, usually against their will. This was intended to solve the "Eskimo problem" by ending their traditional culture.

what are Inuit traditions alive today?

Inuit culture is still alive today, and many Inuit still spend at least part of their lives living off the land and practicing self-sufficiency. The Arctic Winter Games feature Inuit sports and celebrate aboriginal cultures. Traditions of music, dance, and the arts are still important now, and the Inuktitut language is still widely spoken throughout the Arctic.

what is the current population of the Inuit people?

the population today is estimated to be 150,636.

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Native Americans Iroquois

The Iroquois, or Six Nations, are a confederacy of Native American tribes in the northeastern U.S. and eastern Canada. It includes the Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk, Seneca, Cayuga, and Tuscarora. The name Iroquois was a French creation.

They refer to themselves as *Haudenosaunee*, meaning "People of the Longhouse". Large wooden longhouses housed multiple families, with some stretching farther than a football field. The Haudenosaunee have long had a bicameral legislature and elected representatives. This may have influenced the U.S. government, as Benjamin Franklin frequently made contact with the Six Nations.

Warfare was highly valued in Haudenosaunee society, but war was meant to increase tribe numbers by avoiding death in battle and bringing back live captives to enslave or "adopt" to replace dead family members.



A death was believed to sap the spiritual strength of the survivors, so it was imperative to replace the deceased. These were referred to as the "mourning wars". The Haudenosaunee origin story stated that humankind began when a woman fell from the sky. Women were considered stewards of the earth and held great political power.

Traditional Six Nations festivals were seasonal and consisted of dancing, feasts, sports, and prayers of gratitude. Lacrosse was a favorite sport, and it is played around the world today. The Onondaga reservation in New York is the capital of the confederacy, and most Haudenosaunee live there still.

Around 30,000 live in Canada and roughly 28,000 in New York. Although most have adopted American culture, many Six Nations peoples still practice their cultural traditions today.

10. WHERE IS THE CAPITAL OF THE CONFEDERACY?

Native Americans Iroquois

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

tribes belong to the Iroquois Confederacy?

daga, Oneida, Mohawk, Seneca, Cayuga, and Tuscarora.

a Longhouse and what was it used for?

aden longhouses housed multiple families, with some stretching farther than a football field.

war highly valued in Haudenosaunee society?

as highly valued in Haudenosaunee society, but war was meant to increase tribe numbers by avoiding death in

I bringing back live captives to enslave or "adopt" to replace dead family members.

the significance of women in the Iroquois culture?

enosaunee origin story stated that humankind began when a woman fell from the sky. Women were considered of the earth and held great political power.

e Six Nation Festivals.

il Six Nations festivals were seasonal and consisted of dancing, feasts, sports, and prayers of gratitude.

is the capital of the confederacy?

daga reservation in New York is the capital of the confederacy.

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Native Americans Navajo



Navajo Nation is the largest Native American territory in the U.S., spanning over 27,000 square miles through Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico with 350,000 Navajo living within its borders.

Four is significant in their religion and culture. Traditionally, it was believed that they passed through three worlds before making it to the fourth level: this world, also called the Glittering World. Four mountains are sacred to the Navajo, and numerous rituals feature sets of songs in multiples of four.

The Navajo have an extensive history, having occupied the Four Corners region of the Colorado Plateau hundreds of years before European contact. However, in 1864 the U.S. government forcibly removed the Navajo from their sacred lands, beginning the Long Walk of the Navajo, known as *Hwéeldi Baa Hane*. 200 people died during this 300 mile march from Arizona to New Mexico.



Later during World War II, Navajo Code Talkers aided U.S. Marines by relaying battle information via a code in the Diné language. Enemy troops were unable to decode this, and countless lives were saved.

In modern times, the Navajo Nation has made great strides. In 1968, the Navajo Nation Council founded Diné College, the first U.S. tribal college.

Arts such as Navajo rug weaving and silversmithing have become famous globally for their craftsmanship. The arts are still important economically, but the nation now relies heavily on tourism.

Even today, their culture is alive, and Navajo is still widely spoken throughout the nation with some schools having Navajo-only instruction for the first few years of education.

11. WHAT ARE SOME TYPES OF ART THE Navajo create?

Native Americans Navajo

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

h states do the Navajo reside?

Itah, and New Mexico.

the number four significant to the Navajo?

nificant in their religion and culture. Traditionally, it was believed that they passed through three worlds before to the fourth level: this world, also called the Glittering World. Four mountains are sacred to the Navajo, and rituals feature sets of songs in multiples of four.

the Long Walk of the Navajo?

ie U.S. government forcibly removed the Navajo from their sacred lands, beginning the Long Walk of the Navajo, *Hwéeldi Baa Hane*. 200 people died during this 300 mile march from Arizona to New Mexico.

d the Navajo people assist the U.S. Marines during World War II?

ng World War II, Navajo Code Talkers aided U.S. Marines by relaying battle information via a code in the Diné. Enemy troops were unable to decode this, and countless lives were saved.

as founded in 1968 and what is its significance?

he Navajo Nation Council founded Diné College, the first U.S. tribal college.

re some types of art the Navajo create?

as Navajo rug weaving and silversmithing have become famous globally for their craftsmanship.

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Native Americans Nez Perce

The Nez Perce are Native Americans indigenous to the U.S. Pacific Northwest who were once one of the largest, most powerful tribes. Their territory once spanned 17,000,000 acres in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Washington.

They call themselves Nimipuu, meaning "walking people" in their language, Nimipuuṭim. For hundreds of years, they were hunter-gatherers that depended heavily on Pacific salmon and trout. Fishing was important to daily life, and even today, it remains significant economically and culturally. Horses were also integral to Nimipuuṭim society and considered a status symbol. The Nimipuuṭim built up one of the largest herds in North America.



Traditionally, spirits called weyekins are believed to link people to the spirit world and act as protective guardians. To obtain a weyekin, a person would need to go on a vision quest alone in the wilderness. A person's weyekin would stay with them for the rest of their lives. Sweat lodges were another spiritual tradition, used for healing.

Through treaties with the U.S., Nimipuuṭim land was greatly reduced, shrinking to 1,195 square miles. However, many Nimipuuṭim did not accept these treaties resisted American occupation, culminating in the 1877 Nez Percé War. 250 Nimipuuṭim warriors held off 5,000 U.S. soldiers for five months.

Despite these setbacks, the Nimipuuṭim have kept their culture and language alive in modern times. Today, they are federally recognized as a sovereign tribal nation with over 3,500 citizens and celebrate their heritage with powwows, feasts of traditional food, and cultural ceremonies.

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Native Americans Nez Perce

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

igion of the U.S. do the Nez Perce live?

erce are Native Americans indigenous to the U.S. Pacific Northwest.

o the Nez Perce call themselves? What does it mean?

hemselves Nimipuu, meaning "walking people" in their language, Nimipuuṭim.

a "weyekin" and why is it important?

ally, spirits called weyekins are believed to link people to the spirit world and act as protective guardians. To weyekin, a person would need to go on a vision quest alone in the wilderness. A person's weyekin would stay for the rest of their lives.

used the 1877 Nez Perce War?

reaties with the U.S., Nimipuuṭim land was greatly reduced, shrinking to 1,195 square miles. However, many im did not accept these treaties resisted American occupation, culminating in the 1877 Nez Percé War.

any Nez Perce are alive today?

y are federally recognized as a sovereign tribal nation with over 3,500 citizens.

the Nez Perce celebrate their culture?

brate their heritage with powwows, feasts of traditional food, and cultural ceremonies.

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Native Americans Osage Nation



The Osage Nation is a midwestern Great Plains tribe that first emerged in the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys in 700 BC. Due to conflicts with the Iroquois, they relocated west of the Mississippi and settled where the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers meet.

In the late 1600s, they encountered the French and established trade. For many years, the tribe had close ties to the French, even traveling to Paris in 1725 and meeting King Louis XV. Osage is the French pronunciation of Wazhazhe, meaning "children of the mid-waters". Their society depended primarily on agriculture and buffalo hunts.

The traditional Wazhazhe home is the wigwam: a dome-shaped house covered in sod or animal skins. However, when following bison on the Great Plains, they preferred teepees, which were easy to move.

The Wazhazhe were regarded as courageous, strong, and warlike. However, in the late 1800s, they were forcibly relocated to Oklahoma by the U.S. government because American settlers wanted their land.

The Wazhazhe adapted to these changes and became wealthy in the early 1900s when oil was discovered on reservation land. Unfortunately, many Wazhazhe were murdered by Americans who sought to steal their wealth. This "Reign of Terror" was brought to an end when they requested help from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Today, most Wazhazhe reside in Oklahoma and are federally recognized as the Osage Nation, with roughly 20,000 tribal members. Some still speak the traditional language, and the tribe maintains a museum and numerous sites important to Wazhazhe history.



12. WHERE DO MOST WAZHAZHE CURRENTLY LIVE?

Native Americans Osage Nation

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

year did the Osage Nation originate?

ation is a midwestern Great Plains tribe that first emerged in the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys in 700 BC.

two Rivers did the Osage people live near?

eflicts with the Iroquois, they relocated west of the Mississippi and settled where the Mississippi and Missouri rts.

e the types of homes the Wazhazhe lived in.

ional Wazhazhe home is the wigwam: a dome-shaped house covered in sod or animal skins.

is the Wazhazhe way of life altered in the early 1900s?

azhe adapted to these changes and became wealthy in the early 1900s when oil was discovered on reservation. Unfortunately, many Wazhazhe were murdered by Americans who sought to steal their wealth.

nded the "Reign of Terror"?

n of Terror" was brought to an end when they requested help from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

h state do most Wazhazhe currently live?

st Wazhazhe reside in Oklahoma.

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Native Americans Pueblo

ANSWER KEY



By the 1600s, disease and violent conflicts due to Pueblo resistance had cut the Pueblo population in half. In 1680, a religious leader known as Popé orchestrated a large-scale Pueblo revolt. The Pueblo people were able to drive Spanish colonizers out of New Mexico, but they returned in 1692.

New Mexico became a part of the United States in 1848, and the U.S. government forced American culture on Pueblo peoples. Native American children were taken from their families and sent to boarding schools where they were not allowed to speak their own languages or practice their cultural customs.

Currently, most Pueblo peoples live in Arizona and New Mexico, and there are roughly 75,000 people of Pueblo ancestry living in the U.S. They have adopted aspects of Spanish and American culture while maintaining their own traditional values.

The Pueblo religion of Kachina is practiced by many, and clan membership is still important socially and religiously.

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Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

1. What is a Pueblo people descend?

2. When did New Mexico become part of the U.S.?

3. What languages did Pueblo people adopt?

4. What is the Pueblo religion?

Native Americans Pueblo

ANSWER KEY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

1. What prehistoric culture did the Pueblo people descend?

2. Who are Native American tribes in the American Southwest that descended from the prehistoric Anasazi culture?

3. What is a Pueblo?

4. What are large, rectangular homes with interconnected rooms made of clay mud bricks called adobe?

5. When did Pueblo people first occur?

6. What diseases and violent conflicts due to Pueblo resistance had cut the Pueblo population in half? In 1680, a leader known as Popé orchestrated a large-scale Pueblo revolt. The Pueblo people were able to drive Spanish out of New Mexico, but they returned in 1692.

7. What happened to the Pueblo children when New Mexico became part of the U.S.?

8. What languages did Pueblo children learn? Pueblo children were taken from their families and sent to boarding schools where they were not allowed to speak their own languages or practice their cultural customs.

9. What languages did Pueblo people adopt?

10. What aspects of Spanish and American culture did Pueblo people adopt while maintaining their own traditional values?

11. What is the name of the Pueblo religion?

12. What is the religion of Kachina practiced by many, and clan membership is still important socially and religiously?

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Native Americans Seminole

ANSWER KEY



The Seminole are a Native American tribe that split off from the Creek in the late 1700s. Once residing in Florida, most were forcibly relocated to Oklahoma by the U.S. government.

Seminole likely came from *simanó-li*, the Creek word for "runaway". They share many customs with the Creek, including the Green Corn Dance—a spiritual ritual thanking the Creator for a bountiful harvest. Tribes were organized into *italwa*, or towns. Each *italwa* was independent and had its own leaders, but they sometimes worked together.

Villages of thatched-roof homes called "chickees" were naturally protected by the dense Florida Everglades. In the 1700s, escaped African and Native American slaves joined the Seminole, who welcomed outsiders. This resulted in the Black Seminoles, a group of runaway slaves who joined the tribe while retaining their own culture.



13. What are the two primary Seminole languages?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

1. What tribe did the Seminole split from?

2. Who are Native American tribes that split off from the Creek in the late 1700s?

3. What languages did Seminole tribes organize?

4. What did Seminole tribes organize into? They organized into *italwa*, or towns. Each *italwa* was independent and had its own leaders, but they sometimes worked together.

5. What were thatched-roof homes called "chickees" were naturally protected by the dense Florida Everglades.

6. What were the Black Seminoles? What is their significance?

7. Who were the Black Seminoles? Escaped African and Native American slaves joined the Seminole, who welcomed outsiders. This resulted in the Black Seminoles, a group of runaway slaves who joined the tribe while retaining their own culture. After U.S. forces, American settlers encroached on Seminole lands, culminating in the Seminole Wars, which lasted from 1817 to 1858. The Black Seminoles, in particular, were noted for their perseverance and bravery during these wars.

8. What notable event occurred in 1979?

9. Why are the Seminole notable for opening the first Native American casino in 1979? This spurred tribes nationwide to do so.

10. What are the two primary Seminole languages?

11. What are the two primary Seminole languages?

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Native Americans Sioux

ANSWER KEY



The Sioux Nation is a collection of many Great Plains tribes in the U.S. and Canada. The Sioux fall under three major divisions: the Dakota, Lakota, and Nakota.

Traditionally, they were formidable nomadic warriors who lived in teepees and hunted bison. Sioux religion centers on the Great Spirit, *Wakan Tanka*, and rituals such as the Sun Dance and Ghost Dance.

When American settlers invaded Sioux territory in South Dakota, warriors led by chief Red Cloud defeated U.S. troops in 1867. The U.S. then signed a treaty giving the land to the Sioux. However, when gold was discovered in South Dakota in the 1870s, miners flooded the region, breaking the treaty.

Both Sioux and Cheyenne fought back, defeating American troops at the famous Battle of the Little Bighorn. U.S. troops later overtook them and forced a surrender.



Even on reservations, the Sioux kept resisting until American soldiers killed over 200 men, women, and children at the Wounded Knee Massacre. At this time, the Ghost Dance emerged as a ritual meant to revive the dead and make white colonists leave.

A century later in 1980, the Supreme Court ruled that the American government had been wrong in breaking the treaty, and eight tribes were offered 106 million dollars. However, all tribes refused the settlement, instead wanting their land back. The money is still held in the Treasury Department and is now worth over 1 billion dollars.

Today, there are roughly 160,000 people of Sioux ancestry, and the Sioux Nation is made up of numerous tribes in South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Montana in the U.S. and Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba in Canada.

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Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer the following questions based on the passage you read.

1. What are the three divisions that make up the Sioux?

2. What is the center of the Sioux religion?

3. What are the Sioux religion centers on? The Great Spirit, *Wakan Tanka*, and rituals such as the Sun Dance and Ghost Dance.

4. How did the Gold Rush affect the Sioux?

5. How did American settlers invade Sioux territory in South Dakota, warriors led by chief Red Cloud defeated U.S. troops in 1867. The U.S. then signed a treaty giving the land to the Sioux. However, when gold was discovered in South Dakota in the 1870s, miners flooded the region, breaking the treaty.

6. What was the "Wounded Knee Massacre"?

7. How did the Sioux and Cheyenne fight back, defeating American troops at the famous Battle of the Little Bighorn. U.S. troops took them and forced a surrender. Even on reservations, the Sioux kept resisting until American soldiers killed men, women, and children at the Wounded Knee Massacre.

8. How much money did the U.S. government offer the Sioux for breaking its treaty?

9. How much money did the U.S. government offer the Sioux for breaking its treaty?

10. How much money did the U.S. government offer the Sioux for breaking its treaty?

11. Where are the Sioux tribes located today? The Sioux are made up of numerous tribes in South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Montana in the U.S. and Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba in Canada.

12. Where are the Sioux tribes located today?

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