

Native American Peoples Study Guide

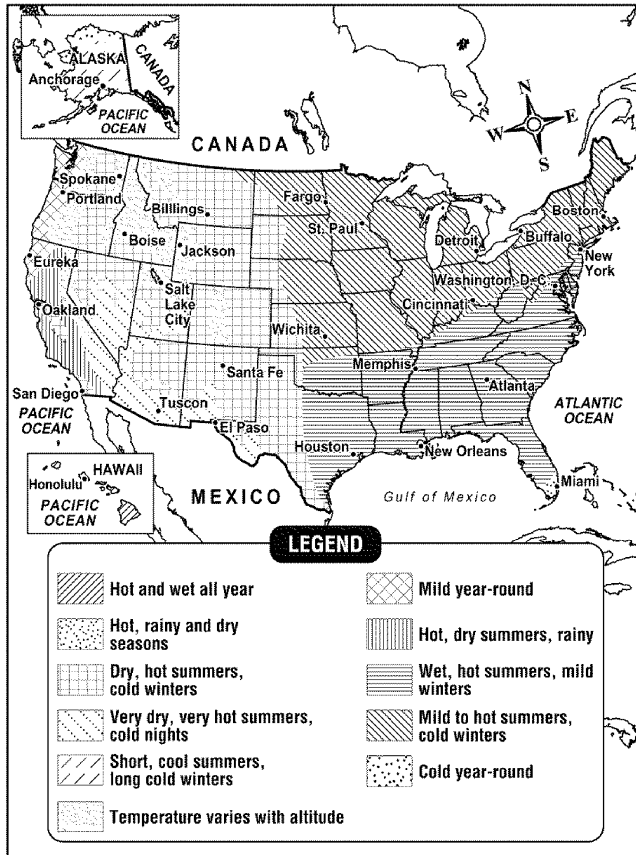
Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. Which of the following is a natural resource?
 - a. a house built from wood
 - b. a table made of wood
 - c. water
 - d. paper made from ground-up wood
- ___ 2. Which of the following is a renewable resource?
 - a. wind
 - b. natural gas
 - c. trees
 - d. iron ore
- ___ 3. What is needed to turn natural resources into things we use?
 - a. conservation
 - b. capital resources and human resources
 - c. scarcity
 - d. opportunity cost
- ___ 4. Conservation means
 - a. using natural resources until they run out.
 - b. never using any natural resources.
 - c. using only renewable resources.
 - d. using our natural resources wisely.
- ___ 5. If many people want a product but there aren't enough for all of them, it is called
 - a. scarcity.
 - b. conservation.
 - c. opportunity cost.
 - d. nonrenewable resources.
- ___ 6. Regions of a country can be grouped together
 - a. by location, climate, activities, culture, or resources.
 - b. in only one way.
 - c. by how many cars there are.
 - d. only by the people who live there.
- ___ 7. The Dairy Belt region is
 - a. in the South.
 - b. in the Northwest.
 - c. in the Midwest and Northeast.
 - d. in the Midwest only.

8. In the South, farmers specialize in
- growing cotton for making clothing.
 - mining coal to burn for heat and energy.
 - making dairy products.
 - growing wheat and other grains.

Use the map to answer the following:



9. Regions on this map are divided by
- natural resources.
 - population.
 - languages.
 - climate.
10. How many regions are shown on this map?
- nine
 - ten
 - eleven
 - twelve

- ___ 11. In the 1500s the Native Americans of the Northwest
- built houses from stone.
 - hunted, fished, and gathered roots and berries.
 - were mostly farmers.
 - did not have enough food to eat.
- ___ 12. Which of the following were important resources for American Indians in the Northwest?
- corn, beans, and squash
 - bears and geese
 - small animals and wild plants
 - salmon and forests
- ___ 13. What is a potlatch?
- a type of totem pole
 - a house built of stone
 - a feast that lasts for several days
 - a boat used for fishing
- ___ 14. The Kwakiutl
- lived in mounds shaped like animals.
 - made clothes from animal skins.
 - did not fish.
 - were a large American Indian group in the Pacific Northwest.
- ___ 15. Families from the same clan
- lived together in big houses.
 - lived in separate houses along the river.
 - lived by different rules.
 - spoke different languages.
- ___ 16. The Southwest is
- mostly high mountains and deep forests.
 - mostly dry desert.
 - usually rainy and damp.
 - close to the Atlantic Ocean.
- ___ 17. The Hopi
- hunted and fished for food.
 - lived in small wooden houses.
 - raised corn, beans, and squash.
 - could not farm because there was no water.
- ___ 18. The Hopi religion says the Hopi people
- are caretakers of the land.
 - should grow corn.
 - should leave the Southwest.
 - should live in adobe houses.

Use the map to answer the following:



- ___ 19. The Hopi live in
- Mexico.
 - California.
 - Arizona.
 - Texas.
- ___ 20. What American Indian nation lives in Mexico?
- the Concho
 - the Quechan
 - the Navajo
 - the Apache
- ___ 21. The American Indians in the Eastern Plains
- were nomads.
 - worked their farms and hunted buffalo.
 - lived in stone houses.
 - didn't know how to farm.
- ___ 22. The Western Indians
- built lodges to live in.
 - caught fish for food.
 - followed herds of buffalo.
 - grew crops.

- ___ 23. The Comanche
- were nomads and fierce warriors.
 - were known to be generally peaceful.
 - were farmers who lived near the Mississippi River.
 - introduced horses to North America.

Use the map to answer the following:



- ___ 24. Which states are the Rocky Mountains in?
- Idaho, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico
 - Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa
 - North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska
 - Arkansas, Missouri, and Louisiana
- ___ 25. The Mississippi River runs
- west from Arkansas to Colorado.
 - south from North Dakota to Texas.
 - east of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.
 - west to the Rocky Mountains.

Read each item and choose the best answer.

- ___ 26. The American Indians of the Eastern Woodlands
- relied on a single key resource.
 - lived as nomads.
 - hunted and farmed for food.
 - lived in homes made from stone and clay.
- ___ 27. Which of the following was not eaten in the Eastern Woodlands?
- corn, beans, and squash
 - buffalo
 - deer and rabbit
 - bear

- ___ 28. Who chose the chiefs of nations in the Haudenosaunee League?
- the warriors
 - the other chiefs
 - the clan mothers
 - all of the people together

Use the map to answer the following:



- ___ 29. Maine, Massachusetts, and New Jersey are
- next to the Atlantic Ocean.
 - on the border of Connecticut.
 - near Wisconsin.
 - neighbor states of Iowa.
- ___ 30. How many states border Lake Michigan?
- five
 - four
 - three
 - two

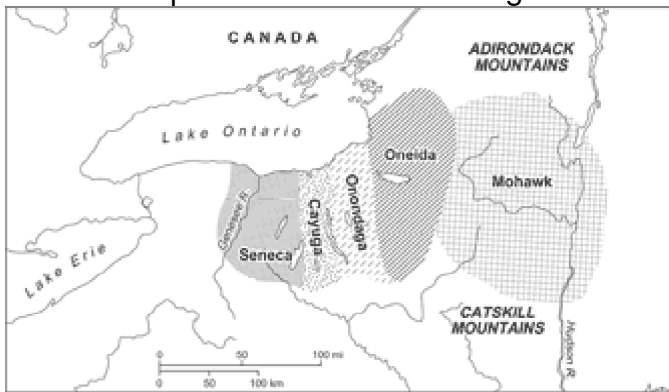
Test Your Knowledge

- ___ 31. What is true about the Adena and Hopewell civilizations?
- They were Mound Builders and lived in the Ohio Valley.
 - They were Mound Builders and lived in the lower Mississippi Valley.
 - They were nomads and lived on the Great Plains.
 - They were nomads and lived in present-day Mexico.
- ___ 32. Why did the Southwest Indians have to rely on irrigation to grow their crops?
- because they planted in areas that flooded
 - because they planted corn deep in the ground
 - because few trees grew in the area
 - because of the lack of rain in the region
- ___ 33. Which American Indian group had skilled horse riders and warriors?
- Kwakiutl
 - Comanche
 - Hopi
 - Mohawk

- ___ 34. How did geography help the Northwest Indians survive?
- The Northwest Indians depended on cotton for their way of life.
 - The Northwest Indians depended on the sea, rivers, and forests for their way of life.
 - The Northwest Indians depended on traps for their way of life.
 - The Northwest Indians depended on farming and clans for their way of life.

Apply Your Knowledge

Use the map to answer the following.



- ___ 35. Which Haudenosaunee groups lived on Lake Ontario?
- Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga
 - Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk
 - Cayuga, Onondaga, and Oneida
 - Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Oneida
- ___ 36. What did the Haudenosaunee do to make their nation stronger?
- They hunted large animals.
 - They created a confederation and formed a league.
 - They replaced the chiefs with clan mothers.
 - They stopped trading with other American Indian nations.

Completion

Complete each statement.

Test Your Knowledge

Fill in the blank with the correct word from the box.

migration	potlatch	nomad	longhouse
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37. Over many years, hunters followed the _____ of animals across Beringia.

38. Many Haudenosaunee families lived together in a _____.
39. The hosts of the _____ ceremony served a large amount of food and gave valuable gifts to the guests.
40. The _____ groups on the Western Plains relied on buffalo for food, shelter, and clothing.

Short Answer**Apply the Reading Skill: Sequence**

Read the passage below. Then answer the question.

During the Ice Age, part of the ocean floor became a grassland. This grassland formed a land bridge called Beringia. Animals and people migrated from Asia to North America over Beringia. As the Ice Age ended, the glaciers slowly melted. The oceans filled with more water and covered Beringia.

41. Name two events that happened after Beringia formed. Write the events in their correct sequence.

Test the Skill: Summarize

The land that early colonists found harsh and dangerous had been the home of American Indians for countless years. The American Indians had respect for nature and its renewal. American Indians also looked to nature for healing. For example, the Apache made paintings out of sand to help cure illness because of the connection they felt with the earth.

42. What is the subject of the passage?
43. List three details from the passage.
44. Write a one- or two-sentence summary of the information.

Apply the Skill

45. Write a short summary of the passage below.

The Inuit lived in what is now Alaska, Canada, and Greenland. Few plants grew in these cold climates, where ice and snow covered the land for many months each year. For food, the Inuit hunted seal, whale and caribou.

To build shelters called igloos, the Inuit cut blocks of hard-packed snow. They also built shelters from stones or caribou skins. The Inuit used materials from their environment for clothes, crafts, and tools.

Essay

Think and Write

46. **Short Response:** Describe the way of life and culture of the Hopi.
47. **Critical Thinking: Infer** Why did having horses make hunting easier for Western Plains people?
48. **Extended Response:** Write a paragraph describing a day in the life of a Kwakiutl boy. Explain what he might eat, what he might wear, and what he might celebrate in his home. Write your paragraph on a separate sheet of paper.
- 49.

Self-Assessment

What is one important thing I learned about the American Indian groups from this chapter? Why do I think it is important?

Native American Peoples Study Guide Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C PTS: 1
2. ANS: C PTS: 1
3. ANS: B PTS: 1
4. ANS: D PTS: 1
5. ANS: A PTS: 1
6. ANS: A PTS: 1
7. ANS: C PTS: 1
8. ANS: A PTS: 1
9. ANS: D PTS: 1
10. ANS: C PTS: 1
11. ANS: B PTS: 1
12. ANS: D PTS: 1
13. ANS: C PTS: 1
14. ANS: D PTS: 1
15. ANS: A PTS: 1
16. ANS: B PTS: 1
17. ANS: C PTS: 1
18. ANS: A PTS: 1
19. ANS: C PTS: 1
20. ANS: A PTS: 1
21. ANS: B PTS: 1
22. ANS: C PTS: 1
23. ANS: A PTS: 1
24. ANS: A PTS: 1
25. ANS: C PTS: 1
26. ANS: C PTS: 1
27. ANS: B PTS: 1
28. ANS: C PTS: 1
29. ANS: A PTS: 1
30. ANS: B PTS: 1
31. ANS: A PTS: 1
32. ANS: D PTS: 1
33. ANS: B PTS: 1
34. ANS: B PTS: 1
35. ANS: D PTS: 1
36. ANS: B PTS: 1

COMPLETION

37. ANS: migration

PTS: 1

38. ANS: longhouse

PTS: 1

39. ANS: potlatch

PTS: 1

40. ANS: nomad

PTS: 1

SHORT ANSWER

41. ANS:

Sample answer: First, people and animals crossed into North America from Asia. Then, the ocean filled and covered Beringia.

PTS: 1

42. ANS:

The American Indians' relationship with nature and the land

PTS: 1

43. ANS:

Sample answer: American Indians lived on the land for many years; they respected nature; they believed the land could be used to heal people.

PTS: 1

44. ANS:

Sample answer: American Indians had a deep respect for and connection to nature.

PTS: 1

45. ANS:

Summary: Sample answer: The Inuit lived in a cold climate with few plants. They used their environment for food, clothes, shelter, and crafts.

PTS: 1

ESSAY

46. ANS:

Sample answer: The Hopi used irrigation to grow corn in the dry climate. They built large buildings known as pueblos. Religion was at the center of their customs. They lived as caretakers of the land.

PTS: 1

47. ANS:

Sample answer: Buffalo was their main source of food and resources. The buffalo were huge animals that roamed the Plains in herds, so horses made hunting buffalo easier.

PTS: 1

48. ANS:

Paragraphs may explain that the Kwakiutl ate salmon, wore clothes made of cedar bark, made totem poles, lived in clans, and had potlatches.

PTS: 1

49. ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1