

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

READING PASSAGE AND ACTIVITIES

Native American Tribes Informational Guide

	SIoux	NAVAJO
GEOGRAPHY	The Sioux lived on the Great Plains and wandered through the areas known today as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota. In the 1800's, a reservation moved into Sioux territory and took control of much of their land.	The Navajo, also known as Diné, lived in the Southwest region in the areas known today as Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Utah. Today, many Navajo live on a 14,000 square mile reservation in Arizona and New Mexico. It is a dry, barren region.
BELIEFS AND CUSTOMS	The Sioux believed in Wakon Tanka, their god and creator. They believed all things have spirits, and they held seven large spiritual ceremonies each year. These ceremonies include Vision Quests, Sun Dance, and The Keeping of the Soul.	The Navajo believe they pass through three different worlds before coming into this world, called The Fourth World. They believe there are two types of beings: the Holy People and the Earth People. The Holy People are believed to have power to help or harm the Earth People. The Navajo are taught to live in harmony with Mother Earth.
HOUSING		
CLOTHING		
OTHER FACTS		

Trail of Tears

In the early 1830's, almost 125,000 Native Americans lived on millions of acres of land in the southeastern United States. This group of people and their ancestors had lived on this land in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Florida for hundreds of years. Within ten years, however, very few natives were left in this area. What happened is a tragic chain of events known as the Trail of Tears.

It began when white American settlers resented and feared Native Americans.

Trail of Tears Map

Color the original homeland of the Native Americans green. This includes the states of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Then, color the new Cherokee Territory red. Trace the Mississippi River with blue. Finally, trace the Trail of Tears route with orange.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES WORD SEARCH

Name: _____

indigenous Native American explorers Columbus America

Hispanic Tainos tribe beliefs culture

I	E	X	P	L	C	H	E	C	U
N	X	I	N	E	U	I	X	A	M
D	A	R	A	V	L	S	P	C	O
I	I	O	T	I	T	T	L	O	R
G	R	Q	A	S	U	B	M	U	L
E	T	N	L	T	R	I	N	T	T
N	I	A	O	R	E	N	A	S	R
O	R	N	I	I	H	D	T	E	T
U	O	A	N	I	I	M	X	Y	
S	Q	T	A	B	O	A	T	P	B
M	U	I	P	E	E	S	R	L	E
O	D	C	S	V	S	G	S	O	F
P	I	O	I	N	T	E	H	R	T
E	S	T	H	B	E	L	I	E	F
R	A	M	E	R	I	C	A	R	N
N	C	O	L	U	A	M	E	S	H

IRA HAYES

Ira Hayes was born on the Gila River Indian Reservation in Arizona in 1923. He joined the U.S. Marine Corps in 1942 and was trained as a paratrooper. A member of the Pima tribe, his fellow Marines nicknamed him Chief Falling Cloud. He became a national hero when he helped raise the U.S. flag atop Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima during World War II. A photo was taken of the flag raising and it quickly became famous and helped improve the American morale. Ira Hayes became famous for his part in this historic flag raising.

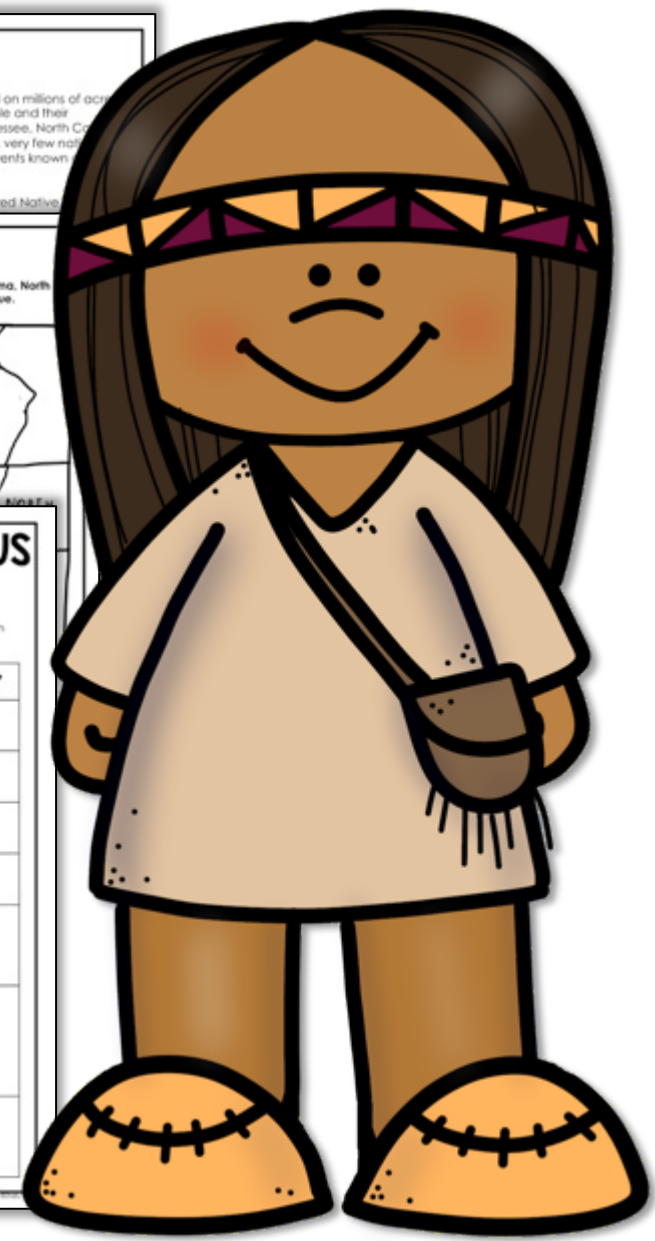
JIM THORPE

Native American Jim Thorpe has been described as the greatest athlete of his era. Born in 1888 near Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), Thorpe went on to become a football player and Olympic athlete. He played professional football, baseball, and basketball. He also won Olympic gold medals in the decathlon and pentathlon, which were later taken away because he had played a sport professionally. Later, Thorpe became the first president of the American Professional Football Association.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS Fact or Fiction?

While it is true that in 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue, there are many things about this explorer and his voyages that are not necessarily true. Use the Fact or Fiction chart below to see how much you really know about the exploration of Christopher Columbus. Once you have read each fact, put a checkmark in the last column.

Fiction	Fact	✓
Columbus discovered America.	Millions of people were already living in North America in 1492. Also, he actually landed in what is known today as the Bahamas.	
Columbus was the first explorer to reach North America.	Leif Erikson is the first European explorer believed to have landed in Canada 500 years before Columbus's voyage.	
In 1492, everyone believed the Earth was flat.	Actually, by 1492, most Europeans already believed the world was round.	
Columbus wanted to prove that the world was round.	Since most people already believed the world was round, Columbus's goal was to sail all the way around the Earth in one trip.	
Christopher Columbus had no goals of becoming wealthy. He just wanted to explore.	Columbus had a contract with the king and queen of Spain that named him as the governor of any land he discovered. He also was able to keep 10 percent of any gold or riches he could find in the new land.	
The natives were treated quite well by Columbus.	When Columbus first landed in Hispaniola, he found a large population of native people. They were friendly and willingly traded. Soon, however, Columbus forced them into slavery and they were punished with the loss of a limb or death if they did not collect enough gold.	
Once Columbus was finished exploring, the natives were able to go back to their own way of life.	Because of the European explorer's brutal treatment and spreading of new diseases, the native Taino population was greatly reduced.	



Christopher Columbus: Fact or Fiction

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
Fact or Fiction?

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Columbus was the first explorer to reach North America.	Leif Eriksson is the first European explorer believed to have landed in Canada 500 years before Columbus's voyage.	
In 1492, everyone believed the Earth was flat.	As early as 400 BC, most people already believed the world was round.	
Columbus wanted to prove that the world was round.	Most people already believed the world was round. Columbus's goal was to sail all the way around the Earth in one trip.	
Christopher Columbus had no other choice but to become an explorer. He just wanted to explore.	Columbus had a contract with the king and queen of Spain that named him as the governor of any land he discovered. He also was able to keep 10 percent of the gold or riches he could find in the new land.	
The natives were quite well by Columbus.	When Columbus first found a large population of natives. They were friendly and welcomed him. However, Columbus forced them to work for him and they were punished with death or death if they did not collect enough gold.	
Once Columbus was finished exploring, the natives were able to go back to their own way of life.	Because of the European explorer's brutal treatment and spreading of new diseases, the native Tainos' population was greatly reduced.	

Dispel common myths about Christopher Columbus and his exploration with a factual, unbiased approach.

Trail of Tears Reading Passage

Trail of Tears

Name: _____ Date: _____

After you have read Trail of Tears, answer these questions.

1. What is this passage mostly about?
2. In the early 1830's about how many Native Americans lived in the United States?
3. How did the U.S. government first try to approach the "Indian problem"?
4. Which U.S. president signed the "Indian Removal Act" in 1830?
5. Explain what the Indian Removal Act was.

Trail of Tears (p. 2)

Even though the law required the government to deal fairly with the Native Americans, President Jackson and other leaders often ignored the law. They forced Native Americans to leave land they had lived on for hundreds of years. In the winter of 1831, the U.S. Army forced the Choctaw nation to leave its land. This group of natives had to make the journey to the new Indian Territory on foot. Some were bound in chains and they were forced to march double file without any food, supplies, or help. Thousands of people died along the way. One Choctaw leader called it a "trail of tears and death."

This was not the end of the Indian removal process. In 1836, the government forced the Creek to Oklahoma. 3,500 of the 15,000 Creek

to stay and fight. Others wanted to agree to give them money and some other things. In 1835, a Cherokee nation signed a treaty with the U.S. to move west of the Mississippi River for \$5 million for property they had already lost. Unhappy with the deal and feeling they had been lied to, they didn't want to have to move from land that they had lived on for years.

After the agreement to leave Georgia, General Martin Van Buren ordered 7,000 soldiers to force the Cherokee to move. The troops forced the Cherokee into a march of more than 1,200 miles to the new Indian Territory. The march was so difficult that many died from sickness, including whooping cough, dysentery, and starvation. More than 25,000 died after the journey.

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Trail of Tears

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It began when white American settlers resented and feared Native Americans. The American Indians occupied land that the settlers wanted and believed they deserved to have. At first, the United States government approached this "Indian problem" by trying to "civilize" the Native Americans. The goal was to make the natives as white-like as possible, by converting them to Christianity, teaching them to speak English, and expecting them to live like the settlers did. Some tribes followed along and made these changes.

Even after the Native Americans changed, the settlers and the government were not satisfied. Their land was still theirs, and the settlers wanted it for their own. They wanted to make more cotton, and didn't care how "civilized" the natives were. They wanted to do anything they could to get the land. They burned the houses and towns, stole their livestock, and moved in on the land.

The settlers were not alone. The government started passing laws that limited Native Americans and took over their land. President Andrew Jackson had a policy of removing Native Americans unfairly and unkindly. Before he became president, he was an Army general and had led brutal attacks against the Seminole in Florida and the Creeks in Georgia. These attacks, hundreds of thousands of people were taken from Indian land and were taken from Indian land and were taken from Indian land and were taken from Indian land.

President Jackson continued to work toward what he called "Indian removal." In 1830, he signed the Indian Removal Act. This gave the government the power to take the natives' land east of the Mississippi River and move them to the "Indian Colonization Zone" west of the Mississippi. This "Indian Territory" was located in present-day Oklahoma.



Trail of Tears Map

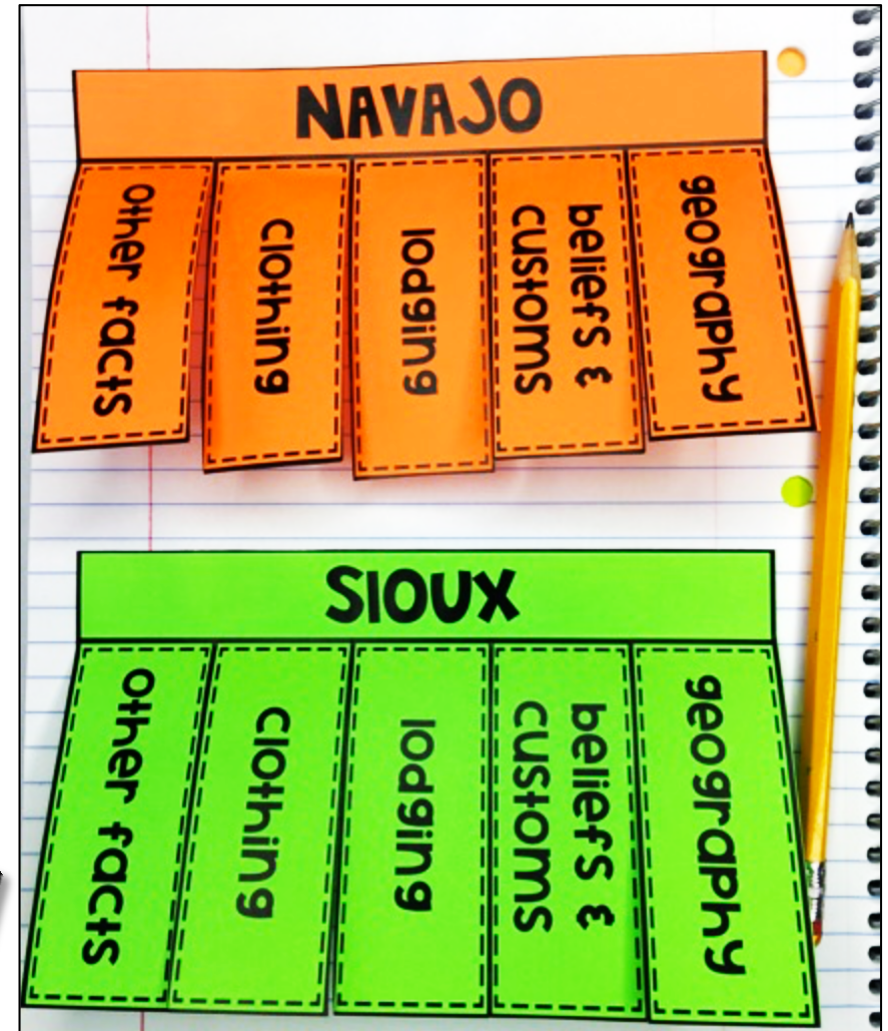
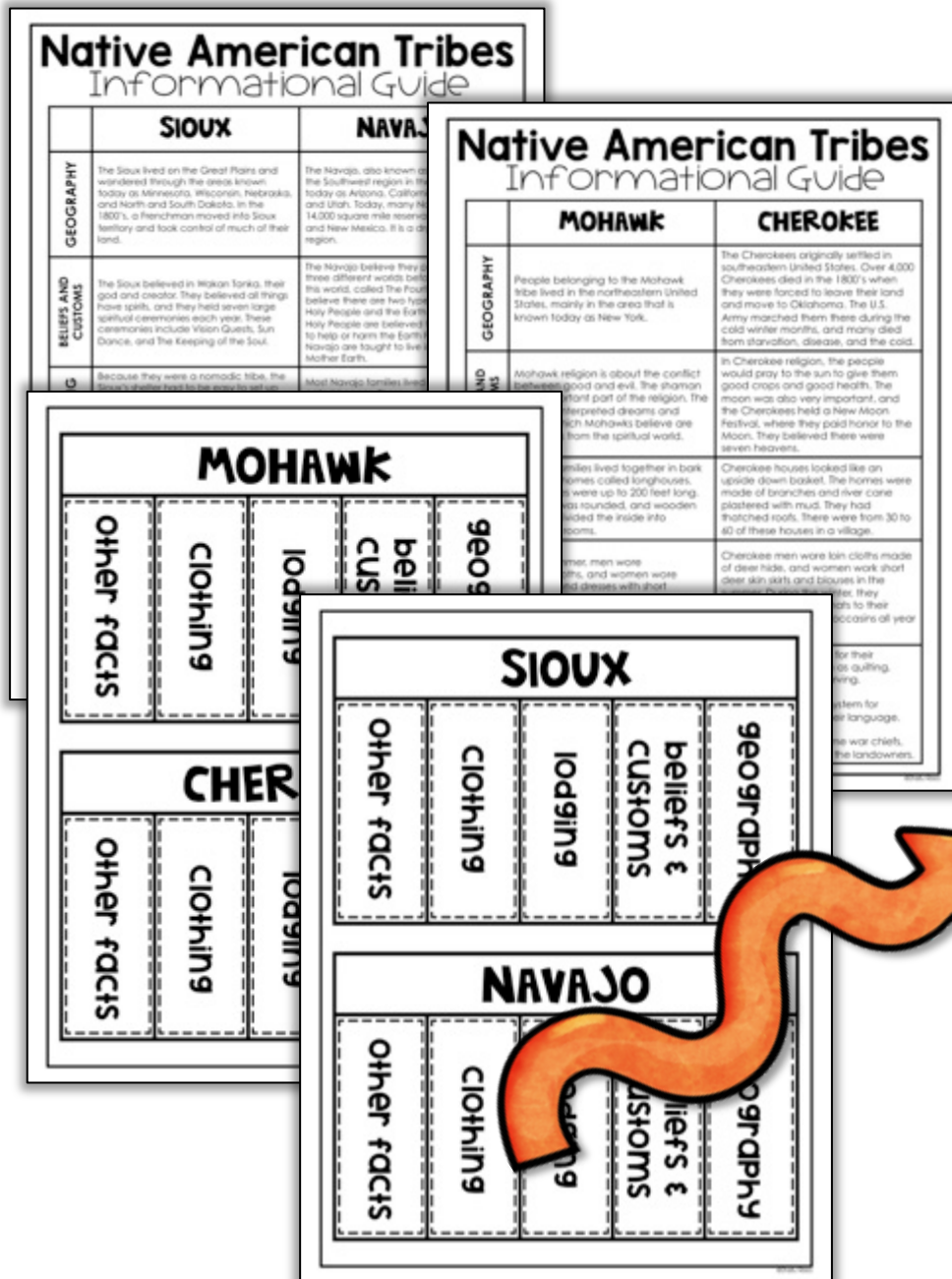
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Includes:

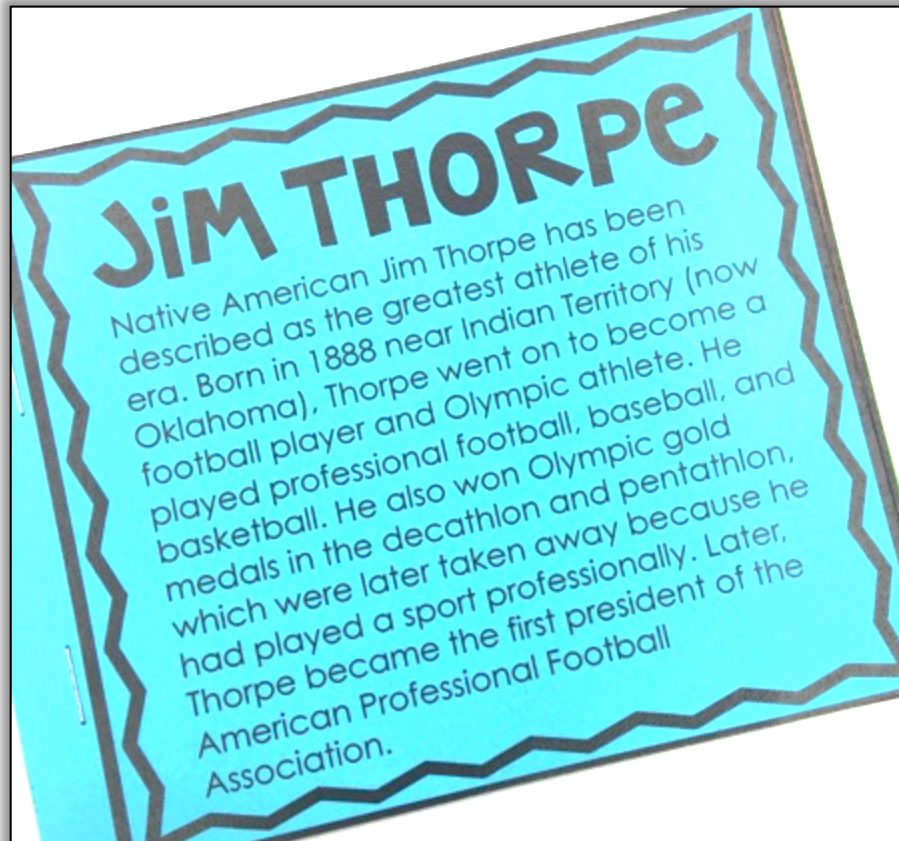
- Reading Passage
- Comprehension Questions
- Map Activity

Native American Tribes Foldables



Perfect activity for interactive notebooks!

Famous Native Americans Mini Book



Famous Native Americans Match it Up!

Name: _____ Date: _____

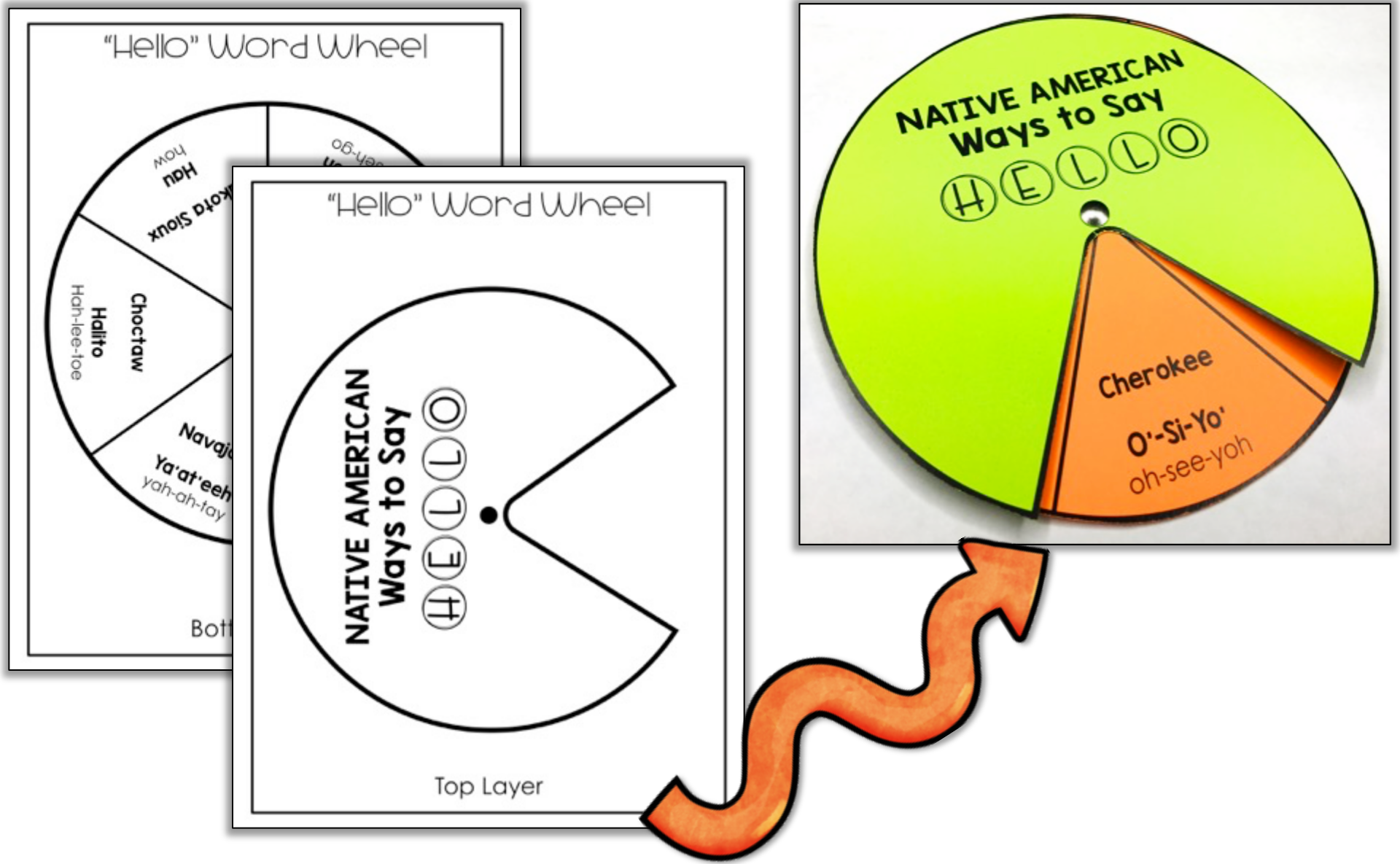
After you have made and read your Famous Native Americans mini book, write the number of each fact in the box of the Native American it best matches. Each person will have 2 matching facts.

IRA HAYES	JIM THORPE	SACAJAWEA
SQUANTO	SITTING BULL	CHIEF RED CLOUD

1 He is described as the greatest athlete of his era.	2 He was a spiritual leader of the Lakota Sioux Indians.	3 He was a leader of the Lakota Indians in the 1860's.	4 He won Olympic gold medals in the decathlon and pentathlon.
5 He was a leader of the Lakota Indians in the 1860's.	6 He was trained as a paratrooper.	7 He learned the English language when he traveled to Europe with explorers.	8 He led a group of warriors to fight against General Custer in the Battle of the Little Bighorn.
9 He helped the Pilgrims learn how to survive in their new land.	10 He helped stop the building of a road which was destroying his people's hunting land.	11 She served as a guide and interpreter on the Lewis and Clark Expedition.	12 He helped raise the flag atop Mt. Suribachi during World War II.

Includes matching activity worksheet!

Native Languages Word Wheel




Learn to say "hello" in 6 different languages!

Word Search and Answer Keys

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES WORD SEARCH

Name: _____ Date: _____




indigenous	Hispaniola	Iroquois
Native American	Tainos	nation
explorers	tribe	holiday
Columbus	beliefs	history
America	culture	customs


Word Search Grid:

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I E X P L C H E C U S T O M S B
N X I N E U I X A M E R I H I E
D A R A V L S P C O L U N N R L
I I O T I T T L O R E R A A O N
G R Q A S U B M U L O C F T Q A
E T N L T R I N T T I K L I H T
N I A O R E N A S R P O S O I A
O R N I I H T E T I B A N S M
U O A N N I I Y G B M I T Y
S Q T A B O A T S E V I A
M U I P E E S R L E E O D
O O C S V S G S O F S
P I O I N T E H R T A I N
E S T H B E L I E F S B E L I
R A M E R I C A R N A T A I N H
N C O L U A M E S H O L I N A T
    
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INDIGENOUS PEOPLES WORD SEARCH ANSWER KEY



indigenous	Hispaniola	Iroquois
Native American	Tainos	nation
explorers	tribe	holiday
Columbus	beliefs	history
America	culture	customs

Famous Native Americans match it up! ANSWER KEY

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Fact	IRA HAYES	JIM CROCK
1. What is this passage mostly about?		
2. In the early 1830's about how many Native Americans lived in the United States?		
3. How did the U.S. government force the Cherokee to leave their land?		
4. Which U.S. president signed the Indian Removal Act?		
5. Explain what the Indian Removal Act did.		
6. When did President Jackson force the Cherokee to leave their land?		
7. Describe the forced journey of the Cherokee.		
8. Why do you think it was called the "Trail of Tears"?		
9. How many of the Creek Indians did not survive the journey?		
10. Describe two things that happened when the Cherokee were forced to leave their land.		

