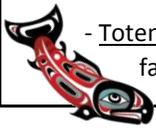


Chapter 1 - Study Guide

Fennville Elementary 5th Grade Social Studies

NORTHWEST COAST

- The salmon run and forest provided the Tlingit with a surplus (more than they needed) of food.
- This allowed them to spend their time creating art and developing new technology to make their lives easier.
- They would throw celebrations known as potlatches to show off their wealth where the guest would receive gifts rather than the host.



- Totem poles were works of art created to honor family members and new chiefs.

MIDWEST/SOUTH

- Many of these tribes lived along the Mississippi River or other large rivers in the region in order to have quick access to water.

- They built mounds which were originally used for burials, and later for religious and ceremonial reasons.

The "mound builder" tribes has a sharply divided class system. People were either nobles, artisans, or common people.



SOUTHWEST

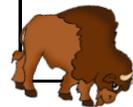
- Tribes of the Southwest were skilled farmers.
- They developed new techniques of farming in order to adapt, or adjust, to the dry climate.
- Two of these techniques were irrigation (*digging canals to route rainwater to the crops*) and dry farming (*using seeds with long root systems to reach for the water deep underground*)
- In addition to these techniques the Hopi prayed to the spirits, or kachinas, for rain, peace, and prosperity.



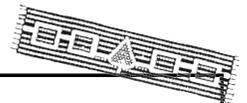
- Their homes, or pueblos, were built using adobe clay which protected them from the extreme heat and cold of the desert.

GREAT PLAINS

- The tribes of the great plains were nomadic, meaning they moved from place to place following food.
- Their main source of food was the buffalo, which they used for shelter, clothing, and food.
- To support their nomadic lifestyle they lived in "mobile" homes know as teepees.
- To show their bravery warriors would touch their enemy with a coup stick before or rather than killing them.
- Men were primarily hunters, while the women were in charge of gathering foods, building shelter, and preparing the buffalo.



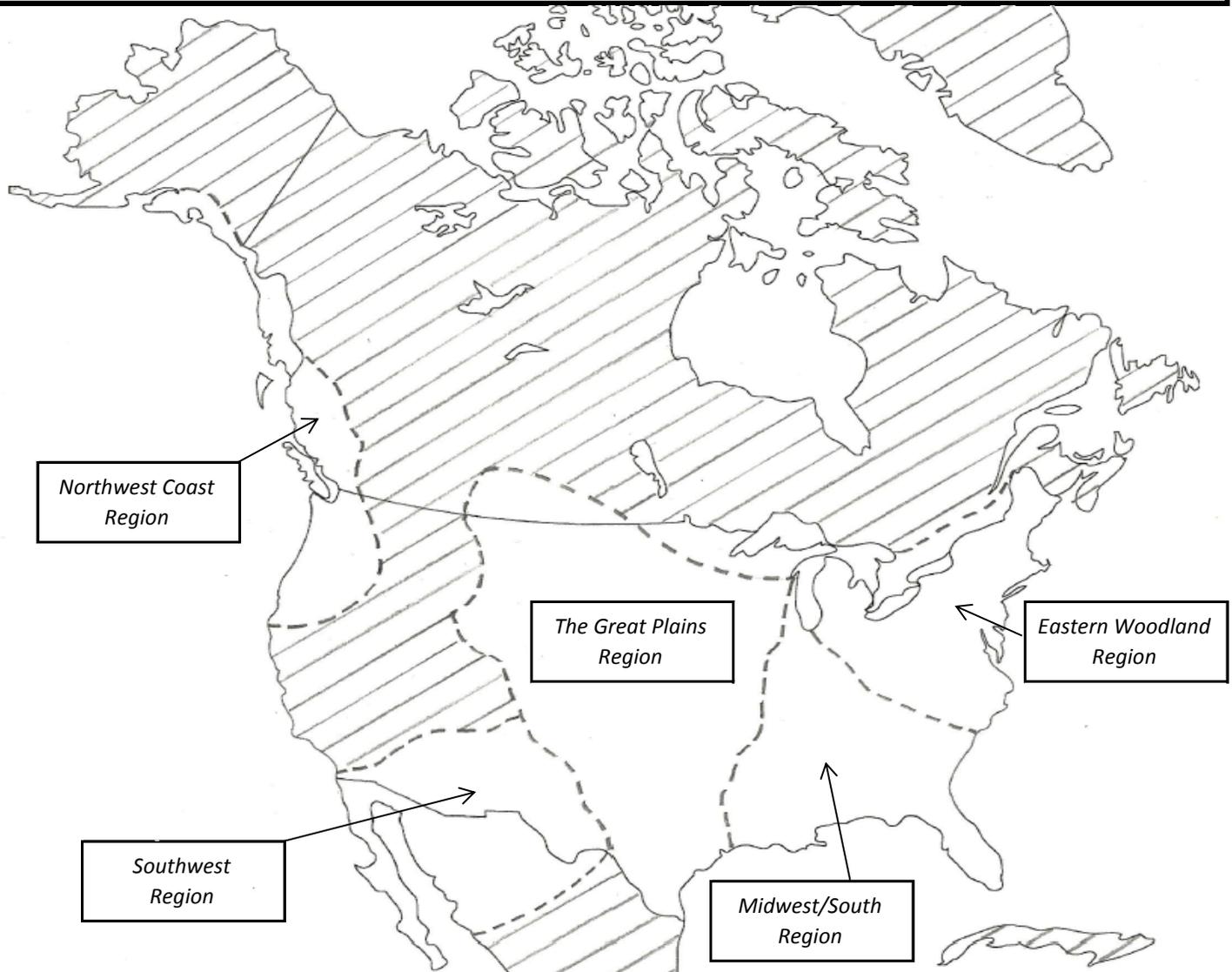
EASTERN WOODLAND



- The large area covered by forests provided them with many things they needed such as animals for meat and roots for medicine. they also farmed.
- Women held much power in society including: determining how land would be used and who would use it, electing leaders, and owning the longhouses.
- The Iroquois lived in longhouses. Entire clans would live in one long house, and men always moved into their wife's clan's longhouse.

- The leader of each clan was known as the clan mother, she owned the longhouse and elected leaders how in turn made important decisions.
- Fighting between Iroquois clans lead to the formation of the Iroquois confederacy, which join several nations in order to fight a common threat (*The Huron*) to the North.
- The Grand Council was a group of leaders (*men*) were appointed (*by women*) to maintain peace and make laws among the tribes in the confederacy .

REGIONS



TRIBES

Northwest Coast

Tlingit
Haida

Southwest

Anasazi
Pueblo (Hopi & Zuni)

The Great Plains

Lakota/Sioux
Cheyenne

Midwest/South

Mississippian
Cahokia

Eastern Woodland

Iroquois
Huron

ESSAY

Choose two of the regions and describe the environment for each region (climate, geography etc.), and how the tribes that lived there adapted to their environment. Be sure to give specific examples for each.