

# NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE

For Kids

3<sup>RD</sup>  
Grade



# Table of Contents

---

## Native American Culture for Kids

Major Tribal Groups Map  
Native American Tribes: Apache \*  
Native American Symbols: Bear  
Native American Tribes: Cherokee \*  
Native American Symbols: Lizard  
Native American Tribes: Cheyenne \*  
Native American Patterns #1  
Native American Tribes: Comanche \*  
Native American Patterns #2  
Native American Tribes: Hopi \*  
Native American Patterns: Hopi  
Native Americans: The Iroquois League \*  
Native American Feather Headband  
Native American Tribes: Lakota \*  
Native American Dreamcatcher  
Native American Tribes: Mohawk \*  
Native American Shields  
Native American Tribes: Navajo \*  
Native American Animal Guides  
Native American Tribes: Shoshone \*  
Make a Bullroarer

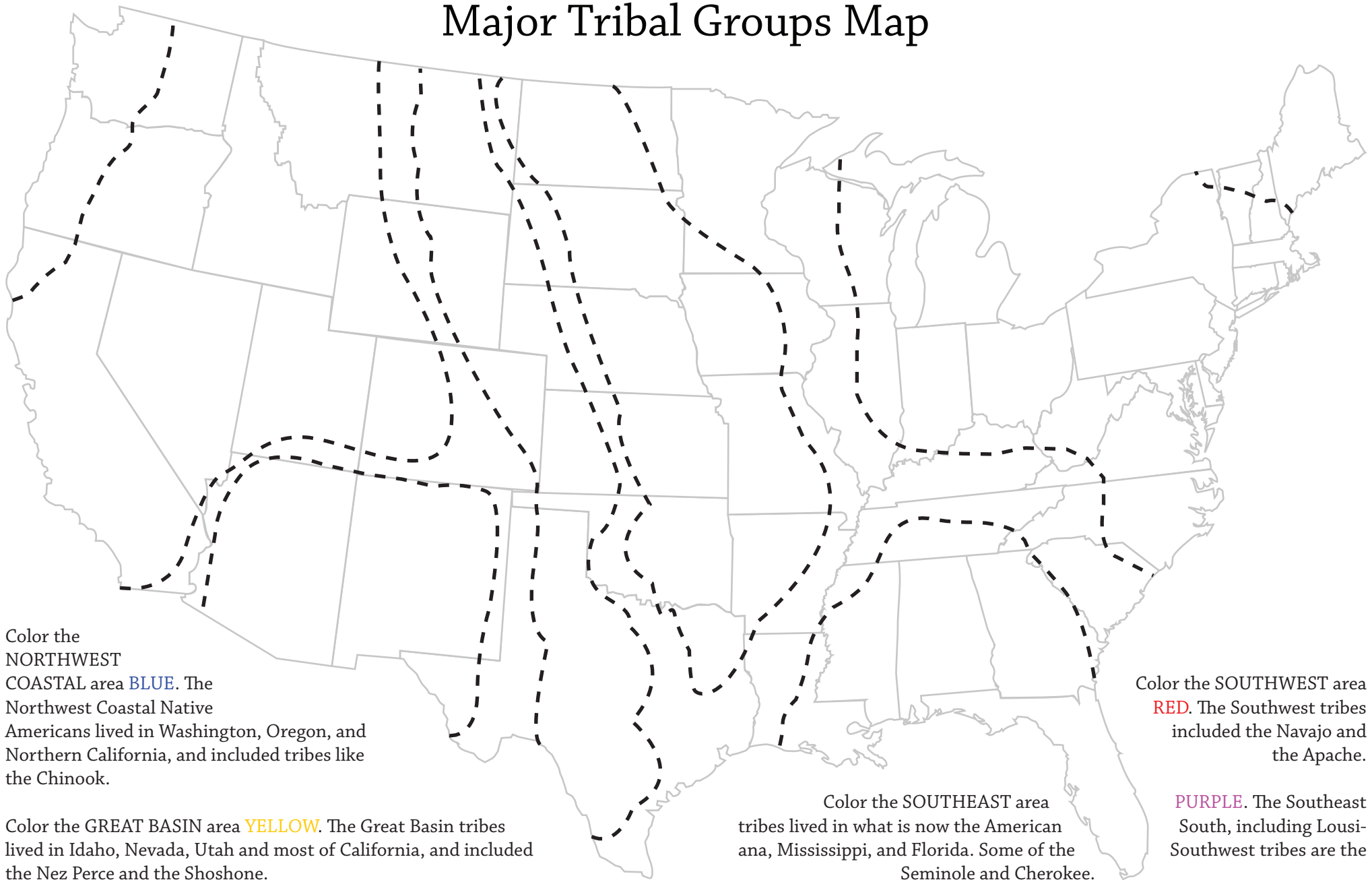
*Certificate of Completion*

*Answer Sheets*

*\* Has an Answer Sheet*

Want more workbooks? Join [Education.com Plus](http://www.education.com/education-plus/) to save time and money.  
<http://www.education.com/education-plus/>

# Major Tribal Groups Map



Color the NORTHWEST COASTAL area **BLUE**. The Northwest Coastal Native Americans lived in Washington, Oregon, and Northern California, and included tribes like the Chinook.

Color the GREAT BASIN area **YELLOW**. The Great Basin tribes lived in Idaho, Nevada, Utah and most of California, and included the Nez Perce and the Shoshone.

Color the GREAT PLAINS area **GREEN**. The Great Plains region covers the middle of the U.S. The Great Plains tribes include the Sioux, the Comanche and Cheyenne.

Color the SOUTHEAST area tribes lived in what is now the American South, including Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida. Some of the Seminole and Cherokee.

Color the SOUTHWEST area **RED**. The Southwest tribes included the Navajo and the Apache.

**PURPLE**. The Southeast South, including Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida. Some of the Seminole and Cherokee.

Color the NORTHEAST WOODLAND area **ORANGE**. The Northeast Woodland tribes lived in what is now the east coast and the Great Lakes states. The Algonquian and Iroquois tribes ruled this area.



# Native American Tribes: Apache



Geronimo, whose Apache name was Goyaaale, was a famous leader of the Chiricahua Apaches.

The Apache tribe is a group of Native Americans who lived on the Great Plains and in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They are related to tribes in Canada and Alaska, as well as the Navajos of the Southwest.

The Apaches traveled from place to place in groups, hunting buffalo and other animals. They were among the first Native Americans to ride horses. The Apaches lived in tents, called tipis, or round houses made from branches, called wickiups. The tribe was known for being good traders and fierce warriors.

Today, there are about 56,000 Apaches. Many live on reservations in New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.



An Apache man and his wife.

## Major Groups of Apaches

The Apaches were organized in many groups. Here are the major groups and the areas they lived in during the 1700s.



Apache tribe members in front of a wickiup in 1873.

Mescalero	New Mexico and Texas
Jicarilla	New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas
Chiricahua	New Mexico and Arizona
Western Apache	New Mexico and Arizona
Lipan	Texas
Plains	Oklahoma



## Word Search

Circle each of the words on the list in the puzzle. Words can go across, up, down, backwards or diagonally.

### WORD LIST

MESCALERO	H R N P A W A N M Q S S
APACHE	U L E F U I A Y R N X B
WICKIUP	N T K D H R A R I M U Z
TIPI	T L I P A N E A R F E O
LIPAN	I E P P C R L Q F I R H
CHIRICAHUA	N Y G U I P T A M E O O
WARRIOR	G S U C R A L S L I Y R
TRADER	J E G F I O C A S A A P
HORSES	O S P Z H R C W Q M Y C
HUNTING	Y R V E C S S K N U X V
BUFFALO	L O A P E W I C K I U P
PLAINS	W H K M E H C A P A E L

## Q&A

Where did the Mescalero Apaches live in the 1700s?

What is a wickiup?

What did the Apaches hunt?

Who was Geronimo?

# Native American Symbols

A bear is a powerful symbol in Native American cultures.  
The bear symbolizes physical strength and leadership  
as well as the wild, untamable side of humanity.





# Native American Tribes: Cherokee



One of the largest tribes of Native Americans is the Cherokee. The Cherokee moved in to the southeastern U.S., possibly as late as the 1500s, from the North. By the 1700s, the Cherokee had become trading partners with the British colonists.

During the late 1700s and early 1800s, the Cherokees began adopting the Anglo-American culture. About 1809, Sequoyah, a Cherokee silversmith, began developing a written language for the tribe. This was a major advancement, as it was the first written language for a Native American tribe in the U.S. or Canada.

The Cherokee owned large amount of land in Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina. Settlers moving west wanted these lands. In 1838, President Martin Van Buren ordered troops to force over 16,000 Cherokee to leave. They were sent to Indian Territory, in what is now Oklahoma. This removal is called the Trail of Tears, since many Cherokee died during the journey.

In the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, the tribe established schools, hospitals and a newspaper. Today, Cherokee members live mostly in Oklahoma, North Carolina and the West Coast.



Sequoyah developed a written Cherokee language



Three Cherokee men in 1762



Map of the Trail of Tears  
Dotted lines: major land routes  
Blue line: major water routes  
Green line: other routes



The Cherokee alphabet

## Q&A

What was the journey of the Cherokee to Indian Territory called?

\_\_\_\_\_

Who developed a written Cherokee language?

\_\_\_\_\_

What did the Cherokee establish in Indian Territory?

\_\_\_\_\_

Where do most Cherokee live today?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Cherokee. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

23    18    9    20    9    14    7

#### Secret code

1 = A	7 = G	13 = M	19 = S	25 = Y
2 = B	8 = H	14 = N	20 = T	26 = Z
3 = C	9 = I	15 = O	21 = U	
4 = D	10 = J	16 = P	22 = V	
5 = E	11 = K	17 = Q	23 = W	
6 = F	12 = L	18 = R	24 = X	

# Native American Symbols

Many animal symbols had strong meaning for Native American tribes.

The lizard stood for dreams, agility, and conservation.





# Native American Tribes: Cheyenne



The Cheyenne tribe of Native Americans were originally farmers from the Great Lakes area of the U.S. They moved slowly west, eventually reaching the Great Plains in the 1600s.



*Cheyenne using a travois, or wooden frame, for carrying goods.*



*Painting of the Cheyenne at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876*

Once they arrived on the Great Plains, they began using horses. They stopped farming and began hunting buffalo for food. They traveled across the Plains, from Colorado to North Dakota, following the buffalo herds.

The Cheyenne resisted the arrival of settlers into their territory. This led to increased problems between the Cheyenne and the government of the U.S. There were many battles fought between the U.S. Army and the Cheyenne. One of the most famous was the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876. In this battle, the Cheyenne joined with other tribes, such as the Lakota, to defeat the U.S. Army. Eventually, the Cheyenne were forced to surrender. By 1900, the Cheyenne lived on reservations in Oklahoma and Montana.



*Morning Star  
(Cheyenne name)  
or Dull Knife  
(Lakota name)  
about 1810-1883  
Chief of the  
Northern Cheyenne*



## Q&A

What did the Cheyenne carry goods on?

---

What was the name of the battle where the Cheyenne defeated the U.S. Army?

---

What did the Cheyenne hunt?

---

Where are the Cheyenne reservations?

---

## Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Cheyenne. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

8      21      14      20      5      18      19

### Secret code

1 = A	8 = H	15 = O	22 = V
2 = B	9 = I	16 = P	23 = W
3 = C	10 = J	17 = Q	24 = X
4 = D	11 = K	18 = R	25 = Y
5 = E	12 = L	19 = S	26 = Z
6 = F	13 = M	20 = T	
7 = G	14 = N	21 = U	

# Native American Patterns

This pattern is from the Mimbres culture, in southwestern New Mexico. Every part of an eagle was symbolic to Native Americans. Eagle feathers were worn and an important part of ceremonies. Eagle talons were made into jewelry, and eagle bones were made into whistles.





# Native American Tribes: Comanche



The Comanche tribe is a group of Native Americans who live on the Great Plains of the United States. They were originally part of the Shoshone tribe of Wyoming. They broke away from the Shoshone around 1700 and migrated south. They lived in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado.



*Quanah Parker,  
chief of the  
Quajadi Comanche*

About the same time, the Comanche began using horses as an important part of their lifestyle. Horses allowed them to travel great distances quickly. Horses helped in hunting buffalo and attacking enemies.

The Comanche were hunters, hunting mostly buffalo, deer and bear. Men did almost all of the hunting, while women collected nuts, seeds and fruits. The Comanche were organized in small groups, called bands.

Comanches lived in tipis, which were tents made of hides. The tipis could be taken down for moving to new locations.

Today, about half of the 14,000 Comanche people live in Oklahoma. Other Comanches live in Texas, New Mexico and California.



*Comanche on horseback near a tipi*



*Comanches on a buffalo hunt*

## Fill in the Blank

What tribe did the Comanche come from?

---

What is a tipi?

---

What animal helped the Comanche hunt buffalo and travel long distances?

---

What were small groups of Comanche called?

---

### Word Search

Circle each of the words on the list in the puzzle. Words can go up, down, backwards or diagonally.

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

BANDS  
BEAR  
BUFFALO

COMANCHE  
DEER  
HIDE  
HORSE

HUNT  
SHOSHONE  
TIPI

# Native American Patterns

This pattern was used in the bottom of a pottery serving bowl  
in the Acoma Pueblo in New Mexico.

These were sometimes colorful, but mostly in muted earth tones.





# Native American Tribes: Hopi



Ancient Hopi pueblo

The Hopi tribe is a Native American tribe in Arizona. The word Hopi means “peaceable” or “behaving one” in their language.

They originally lived in complex houses made of mud bricks called pueblos. These houses were stacked on top of each other to form large villages.

The first European contact with the Hopi was in 1540 when the Spanish explorer, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, visited them. Arizona became part of the U.S. in 1848 and the tribe established relations with the government of the U.S.

The Hopi are farmers, unlike their neighbors, the Navajo, who raise sheep. Through history, the two tribes have had several conflicts.

The tribe also has a strong tradition of art. The Hopi artists make beautiful pottery and silver jewelry.

The Hopi value the natural world and encourage respect for all things. Their ceremonies include the Kachina, which represent parts of nature. Colorful Kachina dolls are given to children to teach them about Hopi traditions.

Today many Hopi live on a reservation in Arizona. There are about 7,000 Hopi tribal members.



Kachina dolls



Hopi women making pottery

## Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Hopi. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

16    21    5    2    12    15

### Secret code

1 = A	7 = G	13 = M	19 = S	25 = Y
2 = B	8 = H	14 = N	20 = T	26 = Z
3 = C	9 = I	15 = O	21 = U	
4 = D	10 = J	16 = P	22 = V	
5 = E	11 = K	17 = Q	23 = W	
6 = F	12 = L	18 = R	24 = X	

## Quick Quiz

In what state do most Hopi live?

\_\_\_\_\_

What do Hopi artists make?

\_\_\_\_\_

What year did the Spanish first make contact with the Hopi?

\_\_\_\_\_

Why do the Hopi give Kachina dolls to children?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Native American Patterns

This is a Sikyatki pottery pattern.

Sikyatki is an archeological site in Arizona where the Hopi tribe lived.

These were sometimes colorful, but mostly in muted earth tones.





# Native Americans: The Iroquois League



The Iroquois League is a group of Native American tribes in the northeastern United States and Canada. The tribes joined together between 1450-1600 based on a common language and traditions. Once they united, the fighting between the tribes stopped and they became a powerful group.

In the begininng, five tribes joined the League: the Seneca, Oneida, Mohawk, Onondaga and Cayuga. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the Iroquois League and the group was known as the Six Nations.



Red Jacket, a Seneca chief, wearing a silver medal presented to him by George Washington in 1792

The tribes of the Iroquois League had similar traditions and lifestyles. They lived in longhouses, which were large houses covered in bark. Several families would live in a longhouse. The members of the tribe would hunt but would also farm beans, squash and corn.

During the American Revolution, the tribes of the Iroquois League divided their support. Some tribes, such as the Mohawk and Seneca, sided with the British. Other tribal members of the Oneida and Seneca supported the colonists.

Today, there are about 80,000 Iroquois members living mostly in New York, Wisconsin, Oklahoma and Canada. Of the Six Nations, the Mohawk is the largest, with over 29,000 members.



An Iroquois fort in 1615



Iroquois longhouse

## Fill in the Blanks

What are the six tribes of the Iroquois League?

---

---

---

What kind of houses did the Iroquois live in?

---

What did the tribes grow as crops?

---

Where do most of the Iroquois live today?

---

---

## Word Search

Circle each of the words on the list in the puzzle. Words can go across, up, down, backwards or diagonally.

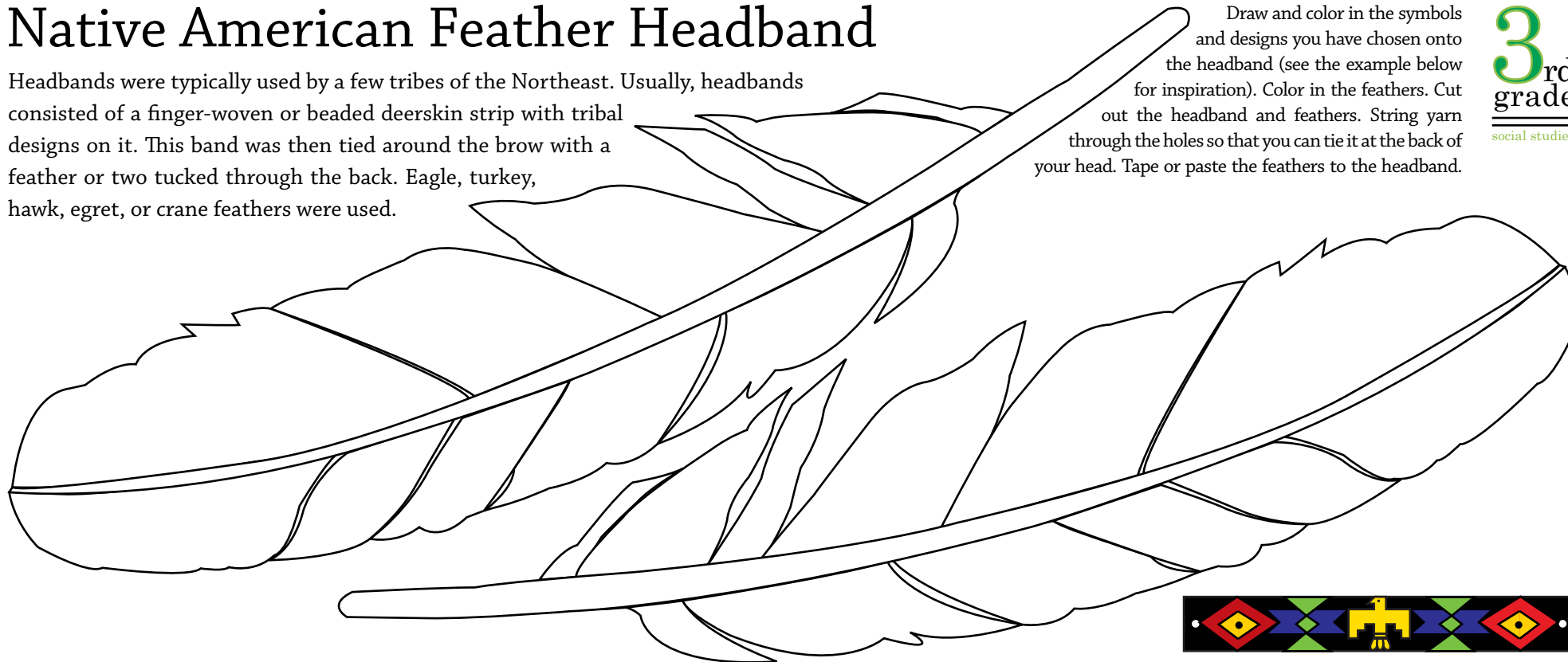
M	C	U	A	W	R	E	T	S	X	I	O	A	D	K
W	H	O	L	C	U	N	D	L	D	L	R	A	U	U
N	O	F	R	G	E	M	Y	V	C	O	U	G	O	H
T	P	N	A	N	O	N	Z	V	R	D	V	U	L	E
G	L	E	O	H	Y	Y	E	A	L	M	D	Y	R	N
R	L	R	A	N	Y	B	C	S	I	E	U	A	V	F
W	W	W	O	I	D	S	K	O	R	R	M	C	Z	F
Y	K	L	C	B	U	A	Z	Q	O	Q	H	A	W	G
U	R	N	V	T	T	F	G	S	Q	U	A	S	H	Y
J	U	A	D	I	E	N	O	A	U	E	C	E	A	V
J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


MOHAWK	ONONDAGA	LEAGUE
ONEIDA	CAYUGA	CORN
SENECA	IROQUOIS	SQUASH
TUSCARORA	LONGHOUSE	

# Native American Feather Headband

Headbands were typically used by a few tribes of the Northeast. Usually, headbands consisted of a finger-woven or beaded deerskin strip with tribal designs on it. This band was then tied around the brow with a feather or two tucked through the back. Eagle, turkey, hawk, egret, or crane feathers were used.

Draw and color in the symbols and designs you have chosen onto the headband (see the example below for inspiration). Color in the feathers. Cut out the headband and feathers. String yarn through the holes so that you can tie it at the back of your head. Tape or paste the feathers to the headband.



 **Thunderbird**  
the Sacred Power of Thunder and the Greatest Spirit of All;

 **Crescent Shape**  
the Moon;


 **Sun Rays**  
Sun Rays-Constancy;


 **Snake-Rain Lightning**  
Snake-Wisdom;

 **Rain Clouds**  
Good Prospect;

 **Bear Track Power**  
Bear-Track Good Omen;

 **Kokopelli**  
Flute Player;


 **Gecko**  
Sign of the Desert;

 **Arrow**  
Protection Warding off Evil, Peace;

 **Rattlesnake Jaws**  
Strength;


 **Medicine Man's Eye**  
Wisdom;

 **Mountain Range**  
Abundance;

 **Running Water**  
Constant Life;

 **Butterfly**  
Everlasting Life;

 **Thunderbird Tracks**  
Bright Prospects;

 **Fence**  
Guarding-Good Luck.



# Native American Tribes: Lakota



*Sitting Bull  
about 1830-1890  
Lakota leader and  
holy man*

The Lakota are one of the tribes of the Great Sioux Nation. Originally from the Great Lakes area of the United States, they moved west to Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. Today there are between 55,000 to 70,000 Lakota, most of whom live in South Dakota.

The Lakota learned about horses from the Cheyenne around 1730. They became excellent horsemen and hunted buffalo from horseback. They followed the buffalo herds, living in hide tents called tipis.

The Lakota were protective of their land. There were many conflicts when the pioneers tried to settle on or cross Lakota land. The U.S. Government made several treaties with the

Lakota, but those treaties were often broken by the settlers or the U.S. Government.

The Lakota defended their land against the U.S. Army in several major battles. By 1890, however, the Lakota were defeated. Some Lakota moved to Canada and other moved to reservations in South Dakota.



*A Lakota girl in front of a tipi*



*A dance drawn by Black Hawk, a Lakota leader, in about 1880.*

## Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Lakota. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

8 15 18 19 5 13 5 14

### Secret code

1 = A	8 = H	15 = O	22 = V
2 = B	9 = I	16 = P	23 = W
3 = C	10 = J	17 = Q	24 = X
4 = D	11 = K	18 = R	25 = Y
5 = E	12 = L	19 = S	26 = Z
6 = F	13 = M	20 = T	
7 = G	14 = N	21 = U	

## Short Answer

The Lakota are one of the tribes of which Native American nation?

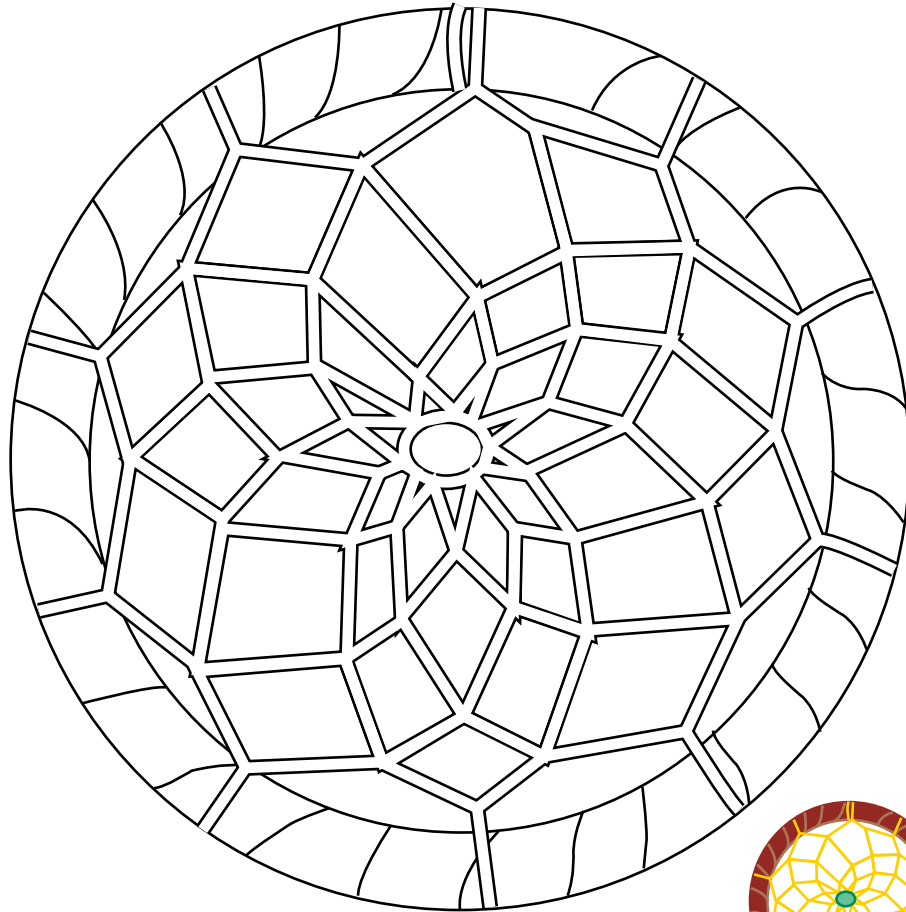
Where do most of the Lakota members live today?

What did the Lakota learn about from the Cheyenne?

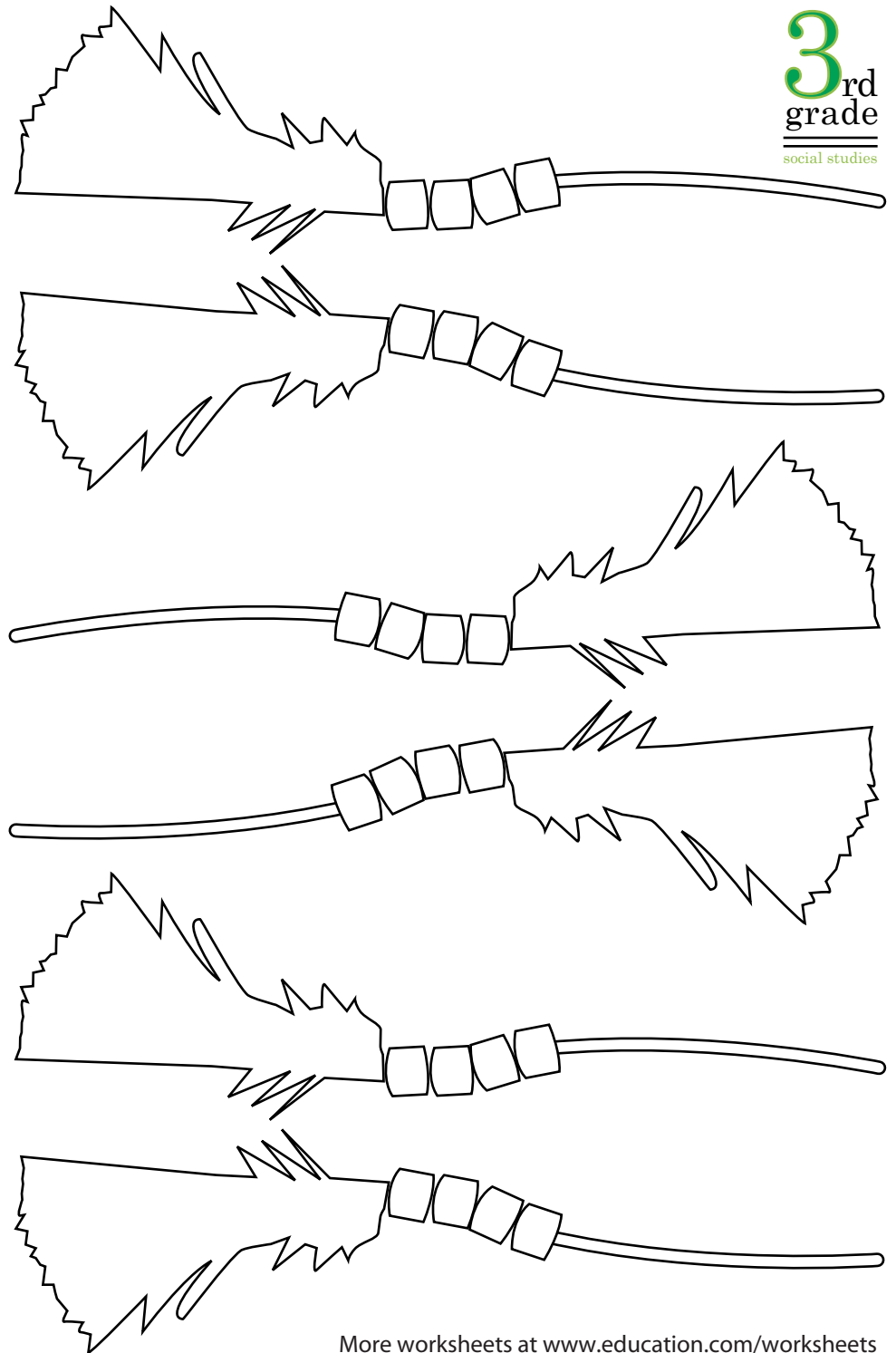
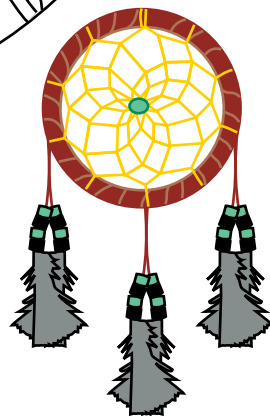
What is a tipi?

# Native American Dreamcatcher

A dreamcatcher is a handmade object created out of weaving a loose net or web on a willow hoop. The dreamcatcher is then decorated with sacred items such as feathers and beads and hung above the beds of sleeping children. According to legend, bad dreams are caught in the web, and good dreams pass through the center hole of the dreamcatcher.



Using crayons or pencils color in the above dreamcatcher and the ornamental feather and bead strings on the right. Cut out the dreamcatcher and the feather and bead strings, then tape or paste the strings to your dreamcatcher (see the example at right for inspiration). You can attach yarn or string at the top to hang the dreamcatcher above your bed.





# Native American Tribes: Mohawk



The Mohawks are a Native American tribe in New York and Canada. They are one of the original five member tribes of the Iroquois League, which was formed around 1600. Today, they are the largest tribe in the League.

The Mohawks signed a treaty with the British during the 1700s. Because of the treaty, many Mohawks fought on the British side during the American Revolution and the War of 1812.



Mohawk leader Joseph Brant, or Thayendanegea. He led the Mohawk people to settle in Canada after the American Revolution



Longhouse

The Mohawk lived in bark covered houses called longhouses. The longhouses were large enough for several families. Members of the tribe are organized into three clans, called the Wolf, Bear and Turtle clans.

The Mohawks were hunters and farmers. They hunted deer and other animals. They planted crops, such as corn, beans and squash.



A group of Mohawks in traditional clothing meet with Montreal officials in 1869.

## Quick Quiz

Where do the Mohawk live today?

\_\_\_\_\_

What are the clans of the Mohawk?

Which side did many Mohawk fight on during the American Revolution?

\_\_\_\_\_

The Mohawk belong to what league?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Secret Code Phrase

Use the secret code to find a phrase about the Mohawk. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

12 15 14 7 8 15 21 19 5

### Secret code

















1 = A	4 = D	7 = G	10 = J	13 = M	16 = P	19 = S	22 = V	25 = Y
2 = B	5 = E	8 = H	11 = K	14 = N	17 = Q	20 = T	23 = W	26 = Z
3 = C	6 = F	9 = I	12 = L	15 = O	18 = R	21 = U	24 = X	

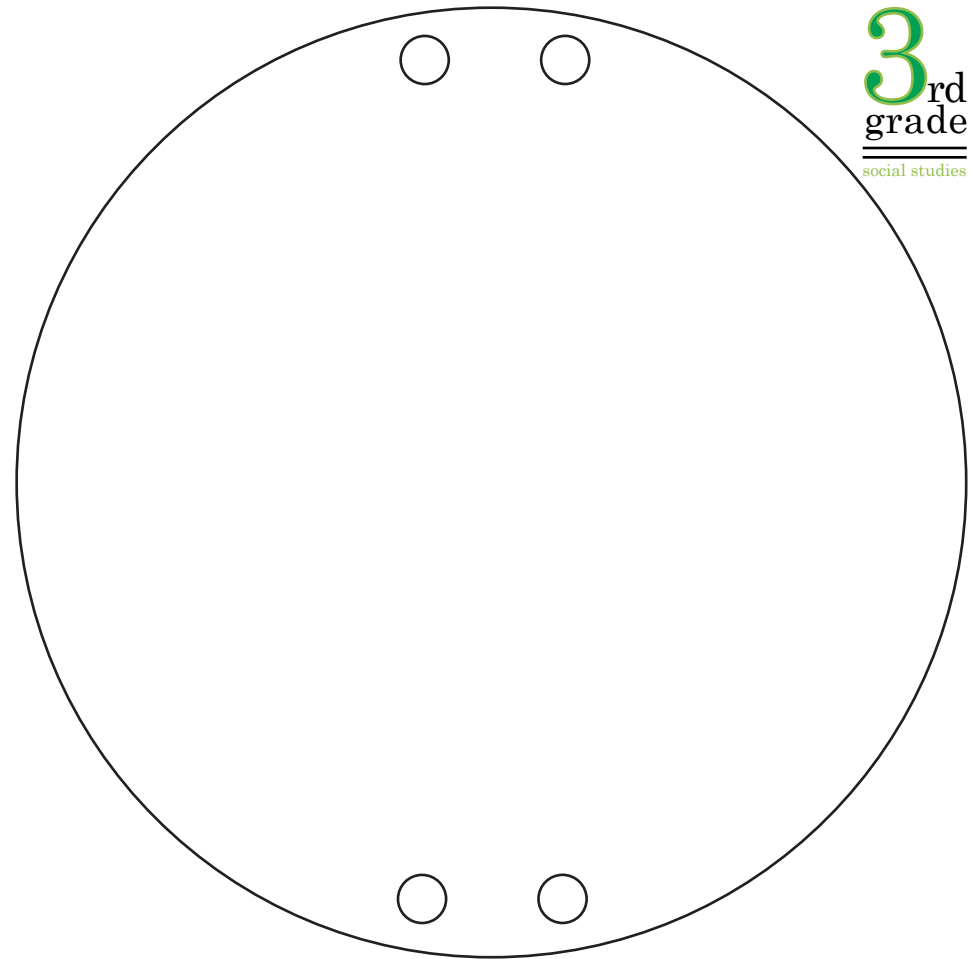


# Native American Shields

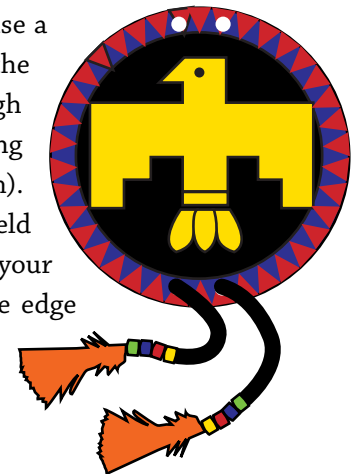
Native American shields served both functional and ceremonial purposes. Made from rawhide taken from a buffalo, layers were sewn together and heated until they shrank, then covered with a third layer of soft buckskin painted with symbols. Native Americans believed that the symbols protected warriors in battle, and that revelations from dreams or visions possessed magical qualities.

Some traditional shield symbols and symbolic colors are as follows:

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
|    | Thunderbird—the sacred power of thunder and the greatest spirit of all;           |    | Blue border—Grandmother Earth, who, according to legend, gave the Indians corn and the buffalo;        |
|   | Crescent shape—the moon;  |    | Red—courage, supernatural blessing;  |
|    | Sun Rays—sun rays constancy;  |    | White—purity;  |
|    | Snake-Rain Lightning-Snake-Wisdom   |    | Blue—vigilance, justice;   |
|    | Rain Clouds—good prospect;  |    | Stars—the unity of all people;   |
|   | Bear Track Power—Bear-Track Good Omen   |  | Seven large dots—the Pleiades, a constellation of stars called the Seven Sisters, or the Seven Tribes; |
|  | Design— Arrow-Protection-Warding off evil, peace                                  |  | Bells, eagle feathers, and owl feathers—the respective powers of nature, wind, flight, and earth.      |
|  | Design—Rattlesnake Jaws-Strength  |   |  |
|  | Black background—enemies defeated, or the dead coals of an extinguished campfire; |   |  |



To make your shield, cut out the circle above or use a paper plate. Cut out the small holes at the top and the bottom. You will thread yarn or leather through these for hanging (from the top) and for stringing beads, bells and/or feathers (from the bottom). Using crayons or color pencils, decorate your shield with some of the symbols from the list, or create your own! Add a decorative border around the outside edge (see the example at right for inspiration).





# Native American Tribes: Navajo



The Native American tribe called the Navajo live mostly in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Colorado. Today the Navajo is the largest tribe in the U.S., with over 300,000 members.

They are related to the Apache tribe and tribes from Alaska and Canada. The Navajo are believed to have moved to the the Southwest around 1400. Once there, the became farmers and sheep herders.

The Navajo lived in homes called hogans. Hogans were made of wood and covered with mud. The hogan had a door facing the rising sun in the east. Today, the Navajo still use hogans for ceremonies.

The Navajo are known for their skill in making woven rugs and blankets. They also are skilled in jewelry making, especially silver and turquoise jewelry.



Navajo man in ceremonial dress and mask in 1904



Navajo women weaving



Navajo hogan

## Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Navajo. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

\_\_\_\_ \_  
8    5    18    4    5    18    19

### Secret code

- |       |        |        |        |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 = A | 8 = H  | 15 = O | 22 = V |
| 2 = B | 9 = I  | 16 = P | 23 = W |
| 3 = C | 10 = J | 17 = Q | 24 = X |
| 4 = D | 11 = K | 18 = R | 25 = Y |
| 5 = E | 12 = L | 19 = S | 26 = Z |
| 6 = F | 13 = M | 20 = T |        |
| 7 = G | 14 = N | 21 = U |        |

## Q&A

When did the Navajo move to the southwestern U.S.?

\_\_\_\_\_

What is the name for the Navajo homes?

\_\_\_\_\_

In what states do most Navajo live?

\_\_\_\_\_

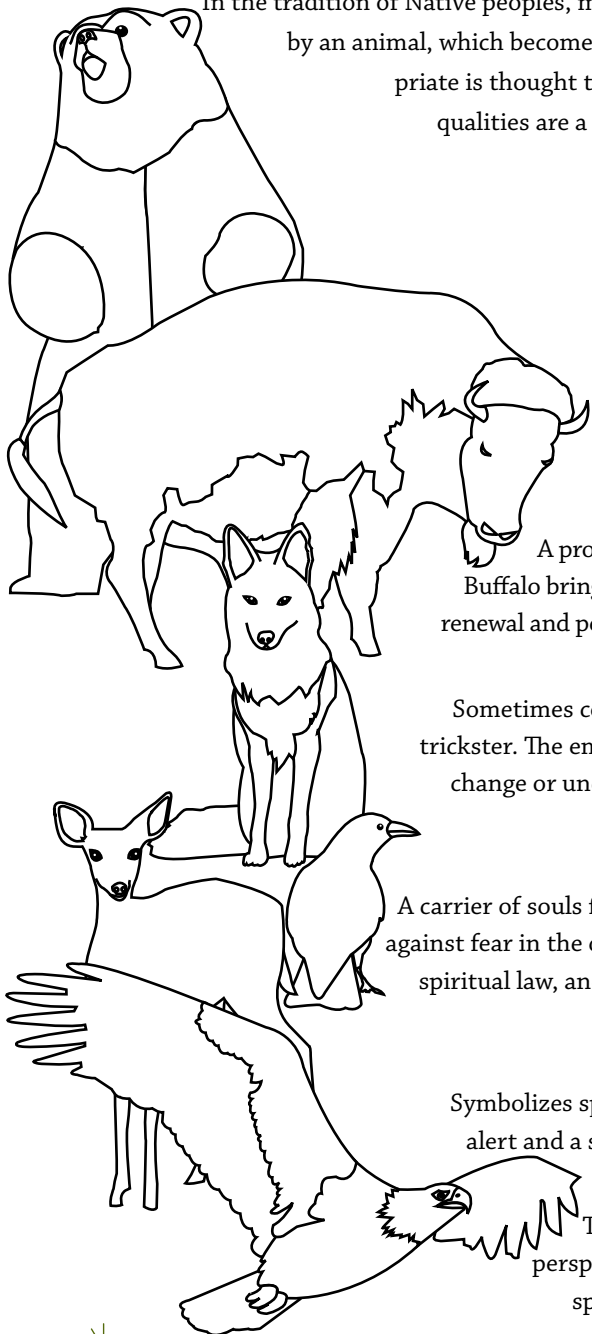
How many Navajo members are there today?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Native American Animal Guides

In the tradition of Native peoples, man and animal share an important bond. The Creator gives characteristics to each person which can be shared by an animal, which becomes a totem based on its potential to be a guide and to teach lessons. The animal considered most appropriate is thought to choose the person, not the other way around. Each animal has symbolic significance and its qualities are a key to lessons that might need to be taught, that need to be learned and are needed at a particular time.

Read through each animal's characteristics and color each picture.  
Which animal do you think would be your spirit guide?



## **Bear**

The protector. Symbolizes physical strength and leadership as well as the wild, untamable side of humanity.

## **Buffalo**

A provider of all things needed for living. Buffalo brings abundance and healing. Wisdom, renewal and personal power based on knowledge.

## **Coyote**

Sometimes considered an omen of bad things: a trickster. The embodiment of the things we cannot change or understand, he is about acceptance of human limitation.

## **Crow**

A carrier of souls from darkness into light, he guards against fear in the dark. Also a shapeshifter, keeper of spiritual law, and a clown. Looks for the bright and shiny aspects of life.

## **Deer**

Symbolizes speed and family protection. Deer is alert and a symbol of sensitivity and kindness.

## **Eagle**

The Chief. A symbol of freedom and perspective. As a representation of great spirit eagle carries our prayers to the sky. He teaches us to fly.

## **Elk**

A symbol of nobility, power, freedom, great strength and agility.

## **Moose**

Symbolizes scrutiny and attention to detail, and teaches us to be proud of our accomplishments

## **Mountain Lion / Cougar / Puma**

A symbol of power. Cougar teaches you to balance your own. He responds to any challenge with swiftness.

## **Owl**

Represents wisdom. Owl has amazing vision bringing the gift of insight. Also symbolizes the souls of the departed. Owl is connected with darkness and night.

## **Raven**

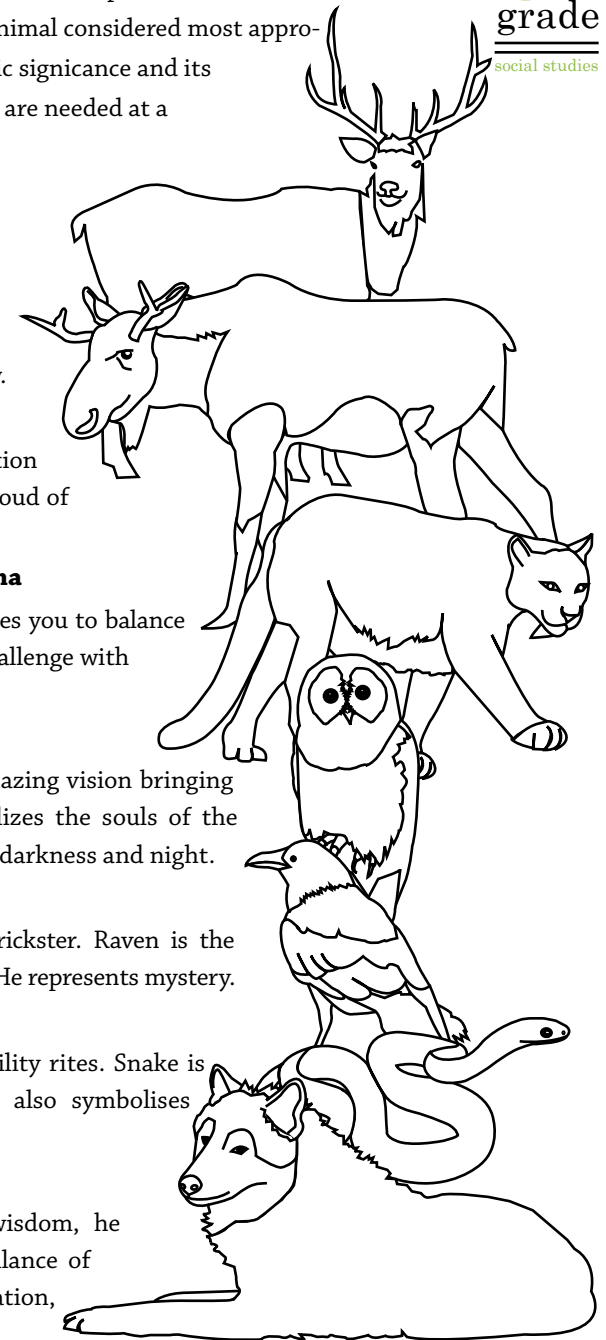
Sometimes he is considered a trickster. Raven is the messenger from the spirit world. He represents mystery.

## **Snake**

Usually seen in healing and fertility rites. Snake is often considered a hunter. He also symbolises transformation.

## **Wolf**

A teacher of new ideas and wisdom, he shows intense loyalty with a balance of independence. Teaches cooperation, protectiveness and the value of extended families.





# Native American Tribes: Shoshone



Chief Washakie, a leader of the Eastern Shoshone

The Shoshone tribe of Native Americans lived in the western states of Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana. They are divided into three main groups: the Eastern Shoshone, the Northern Shoshone and the Western Shoshone. Some Shoshone members moved south to New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma and became the Comanche tribe. Today there are about 12,000 Shoshone tribe members.

The Shoshone were primarily hunters who followed the buffalo herds. They lived in tents made of hide, called tipis, which could easily moved from place to place.

One of the most famous Shoshone was Sacagawea, a Northern Shoshone woman. She traveled with the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1804 through 1806.



A statue honoring the Lewis and Clark Expedition showing Sacagawea.

## Q&A

What are the three main groups of the Shoshone?

What is the name for the tent that the Shoshone lived in?

How many members of the Shoshone tribe are there today?

What states did the Shoshone live in?

What expedition did Sacagawea travel with?



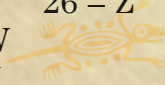
Shoshone tipis

### Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Shoshone. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

\_ 2    \_ 21    \_ 6    \_ 6    \_ 1    \_ 12    \_ 15

<b>Secret code</b>						
1 = A	5 = E	9 = I	13 = M	17 = Q	21 = U	25 = Y
2 = B	6 = F	10 = J	14 = N	18 = R	22 = V	26 = Z
3 = C	7 = G	11 = K	15 = O	19 = S	23 = W	
4 = D	8 = H	12 = L	16 = P	20 = T	24 = X	



## Make a Bullroarer

Looking for an art project that teaches kids about new cultures? Try making a bullroarer. Bullroarers are ancient musical instruments that were used by many cultures, including Native Americans. They're fun to make, and kids love spinning them around to release their hauntingly windy sound. This project is easy to do and it's a great way to combine music, history, and craft.

### What You Need:

- Yardstick
- Utility scissors
- Flat file
- Sandpaper
- Drill
- Reddish brown paint
- Yard of twine



### What You Do:

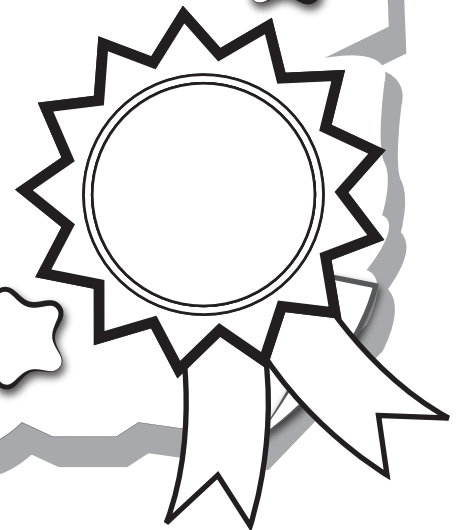
1. Before you start the project, bring your child to the library and help him find some books about Native American history. You can also find some great websites online if you search for information on bullroarers or Native Americans of the Southwest.
2. Now you're ready to start your project. Have him use the utility scissors to cut through the yardstick at the 12" mark. Now he has a handle (the short piece) and a sounding stick (the long piece) for his aerophone (an instrument that causes sound by vibrating the air).
3. Next, have him cut the corners off one end of the sounding stick and file off the sharp edges. Show him how to rest the file at an angle across the edge (perpendicular to the yardstick), then rub up and down, holding the file at a consistent angle. Don't forget to turn it over and file both sides!
4. After they're filed down, smooth the edges with sandpaper.
5. Now, drill one hole in the handle and one in the flat end of the sounding stick. If he's old enough, have your child use a manual craft drill, or drill yourself with a power drill.
6. Native Americans rubbed damp, red clay into their bullroarers to color them, but paint will cover the printing better than clay. Paint both pieces and set them out to dry.
7. When they're dry, the bullroarer is ready to assemble! Loop twine in half and thread it through the holes. Tie a square knot with the loose ends, and you're all done!

Take the bullroarer outside, grip the handle firmly and twirl the sounding stick. When it's twirled, it should make a haunting, howling sound that's similar to the sound of a moaning or howling wolf.

Great job!

---

is an Education.com reading superstar



# Answer Sheets

---

## **Native American Culture for Kids**

Native American Tribes: Apache  
Native American Tribes: Cherokee  
Native American Tribes: Cheyenne  
Native American Tribes: Comanche  
Native American Tribes: Hopi  
Native Americans: The Iroquois League  
Native American Tribes: Lakota  
Native American Tribes: Mohawk  
Native American Tribes: Navajo  
Native American Tribes: Shoshone

Want more workbooks? Join Education.com Plus to save time and money.  
<http://www.education.com/education-plus/>



# Answer Sheet



Native American Tribes:

## Cherokee



One of the largest tribes of Native Americans is the Cherokee. The Cherokee moved in to the southeastern U.S., possibly as late as the 1500s, from the North. By the 1700s, the Cherokee had become trading partners with the British colonists.

During the late 1700s and early 1800s, the Cherokees began adopting the Anglo-American culture. About 1809, Sequoyah, a Cherokee silversmith, began developing a written language for the tribe. This was a major advancement, as it was the first written language for a Native American tribe in the U.S. or Canada.

The Cherokee owned large amount of land in Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina. Settlers moving west wanted these lands. In 1838, President Martin Van Buren ordered troops to force over 16,000 Cherokee to leave. They were sent to Indian Territory, in what is now Oklahoma. This removal is called the Trail of Tears, since many Cherokee died during the journey.

In the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, the tribe established schools, hospitals and a newspaper. Today, Cherokee members live mostly in Oklahoma, North Carolina and the West Coast.



Sequoyah developed a written Cherokee language



Three Cherokee men in 1762



Map of the Trail of Tears  
Dotted lines: major land routes  
Blue line: major water routes  
Green line: other routes



The Cherokee alphabet

### Q&A

What was the journey of the Cherokee to Indian Territory called?

**Trail of Tears**

Who developed a written Cherokee language?

**Sequoyah**

What did the Cherokee establish in Indian Territory?

**schools, hospitals and a newspaper**

Where do most Cherokee live today?

**Oklahoma, North Carolina and the West Coast**

### Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Cherokee. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

<b>W</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>
23	18	9	20	9	14	7

#### Secret code

1 = A	7 = G	13 = M	19 = S	25 = Y
2 = B	8 = H	14 = N	20 = T	26 = Z
3 = C	9 = I	15 = O	21 = U	
4 = D	10 = J	16 = P	22 = V	
5 = E	11 = K	17 = Q	23 = W	
6 = F	12 = L	18 = R	24 = X	

# Answer Sheet



Native American Tribes:

## Cheyenne



The Cheyenne tribe of Native Americans were originally farmers from the Great Lakes area of the U.S. They moved slowly west, eventually reaching the Great Plains in the 1600s.



*Cheyenne using a travois, or wooden frame, for carrying goods.*



*Painting of the Cheyenne at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876*

Once they arrived on the Great Plains, they began using horses. They stopped farming and began hunting buffalo for food. They traveled across the Plains, from Colorado to North Dakota, following the buffalo herds.

The Cheyenne resisted the arrival of settlers into their territory. This led to increased problems between the Cheyenne and the government of the U.S. There were many battles fought between the U.S. Army and the Cheyenne. One of the most famous was the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876. In this battle, the Cheyenne joined with other tribes, such as the Lakota, to defeat the U.S. Army. Eventually, the Cheyenne were forced to surrender. By 1900, the Cheyenne lived on reservations in Oklahoma and Montana.



*Morning Star  
(Cheyenne name)  
or Dull Knife  
(Lakota name)  
about 1810-1883  
Chief of the  
Northern Cheyenne*



## Q&A

What did the Cheyenne carry goods on?

**a travois**

What was the name of the battle where the Cheyenne defeated the U.S. Army?

**Battle of the Little Bighorn**

What did the Cheyenne hunt?

**buffalo**

Where are the Cheyenne reservations?

**Oklahoma and Montana**

## Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Cheyenne. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

<b>H</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>
8	21	14	20	5	18	19

### Secret code

1 = A	8 = H	15 = O	22 = V
2 = B	9 = I	16 = P	23 = W
3 = C	10 = J	17 = Q	24 = X
4 = D	11 = K	18 = R	25 = Y
5 = E	12 = L	19 = S	26 = Z
6 = F	13 = M	20 = T	
7 = G	14 = N	21 = U	

# Answer Sheet

## Native American Tribes: **Comanche**

The Comanche tribe is a group of Native Americans who live on the Great Plains of the United States. They were originally part of the Shoshone tribe of Wyoming. They broke away from the Shoshone around 1700 and migrated south. They lived in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado.



*Quanah Parker,  
chief of the  
Quajadi Comanche*

About the same time, the Comanche began using horses as an important part of their lifestyle. Horses allowed them to travel great distances quickly. Horses helped in hunting buffalo and attacking enemies.

The Comanche were hunters, hunting mostly buffalo, deer and bear. Men did almost all of the hunting, while women collected nuts, seeds and fruits. The Comanche were organized in small groups, called bands.

Comanches lived in tipis, which were tents made of hides. The tipis could be taken down for moving to new locations.

Today, about half of the 14,000 Comanche people live in Oklahoma. Other Comanches live in Texas, New Mexico and California.



*Comanche on horseback near a tipi*



*Comanches on a buffalo hunt*

### Fill in the Blank

What tribe did the Comanche come from?

Shoshone

What is a tipi?

a tent made of hides

What animal helped the Comanche hunt buffalo and travel long distances?

the horse

What were small groups of Comanche called?

bands

### Word Search

Circle each of the words on the list in the puzzle. Words can go up, down, backwards or diagonally.



- |         |          |          |
|---------|----------|----------|
| BANDS   | COMANCHE | HUNT     |
| BEAR    | DEER     | SHOSHONE |
| BUFFALO | HIDE     | TIPI     |
|         | HORSE    |          |

# Answer Sheet



## Native American Tribes: **Hopi**



*Ancient Hopi pueblo*



*Hopi women making pottery*

The Hopi tribe is a Native American tribe in Arizona. The word Hopi means “peaceable” or “behaving one” in their language.

They originally lived in complex houses made of mud bricks called pueblos. These houses were stacked on top of each other to form large villages.

The first European contact with the Hopi was in 1540 when the Spanish explorer, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, visited them. Arizona became part of the U.S. in 1848 and the tribe established relations with the government of the U.S.

The Hopi are farmers, unlike their neighbors, the Navajo, who raise sheep. Through history, the two tribes have had several conflicts.

The tribe also has a strong tradition of art. The Hopi artists make beautiful pottery and silver jewelry.

The Hopi value the natural world and encourage respect for all things. Their ceremonies include the Kachina, which represent parts of nature. Colorful Kachina dolls are given to children to teach them about Hopi traditions.

Today many Hopi live on a reservation in Arizona. There are about 7,000 Hopi tribal members.



*Kachina dolls*

### Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Hopi. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

<u>P</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>O</u>
16	21	5	2	12	15

#### Secret code

1 = A	7 = G	13 = M	19 = S	25 = Y
2 = B	8 = H	14 = N	20 = T	26 = Z
3 = C	9 = I	15 = O	21 = U	
4 = D	10 = J	16 = P	22 = V	
5 = E	11 = K	17 = Q	23 = W	
6 = F	12 = L	18 = R	24 = X	

### Quick Quiz

In what state do most Hopi live?

**Arizona**

What do Hopi artists make?

**pottery and silver jewelry**

What year did the Spanish first make contact with the Hopi?

**1540**

Why do the Hopi give Kachina dolls to children?

**To teach them about Hopi traditions**

# Answer Sheet

## 🐟 **Native Americans: The Iroquois League** 🐟

The Iroquois League is a group of Native American tribes in the northeastern United States and Canada. The tribes joined together between 1450-1600 based on a common language and traditions. Once they united, the fighting between the tribes stopped and they became a powerful group.

In the beginning, five tribes joined the League: the Seneca, Oneida, Mohawk, Onondaga and Cayuga. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the Iroquois League and the group was known as the Six Nations.



*Red Jacket, a Seneca chief, wearing a silver medal presented to him by George Washington in 1792*

The tribes of the Iroquois League had similar traditions and lifestyles. They lived in longhouses, which were large houses covered in bark. Several families would live in a longhouse. The members of the tribe would hunt but would also farm beans, squash and corn.

During the American Revolution, the tribes of the Iroquois League divided their support. Some tribes, such as the Mohawk and Seneca, sided with the British. Other tribal members of the Oneida and Seneca supported the colonists.

Today, there are about 80,000 Iroquois members living mostly in New York, Wisconsin, Oklahoma and Canada. Of the Six Nations, the Mohawk is the largest, with over 29,000 members.



*An Iroquois fort in 1615*



*Iroquois longhouse*

### Fill in the Blanks

What are the six tribes of the Iroquois League?

Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca,  
Tuscarora, Onondaga  
and Cayuga

What kind of houses did the Iroquois live in?

longhouses

What did the tribes grow as crops?

beans, squash and corn

Where do most of the Iroquois live today?

New York, Wisconsin, Oklahoma  
and Canada

### Word Search

Circle each of the words on the list in the puzzle. Words can go across, up, down, backwards or diagonally.

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

- |           |           |        |
|-----------|-----------|--------|
| MOHAWK    | ONONDAGA  | LEAGUE |
| ONEIDA    | CAYUGA    | CORN   |
| SENECA    | IROQUOIS  | SQUASH |
| TUSCARORA | LONGHOUSE |        |

# Answer Sheet



Native American Tribes:

## Lakota



*Sitting Bull  
about 1830-1890  
Lakota leader and  
holy man*

The Lakota are one of the tribes of the Great Sioux Nation. Originally from the Great Lakes area of the United States, they moved west to Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. Today there are between 55,000 to 70,000 Lakota, most of whom live in South Dakota.

The Lakota learned about horses from the Cheyenne around 1730. They became excellent horsemen and hunted buffalo from horseback. They followed the buffalo herds, living in hide tents called tipis.

The Lakota were protective of their land. There were many conflicts when the pioneers tried to settle on or cross Lakota land. The U.S. Government made several treaties with the Lakota, but those treaties were often broken by the settlers or the U.S. Government.

The Lakota defended their land against the U.S. Army in several major battles. By 1890, however, the Lakota were defeated. Some Lakota moved to Canada and other moved to reservations in South Dakota.



*A Lakota girl in front of a tipi*



*A dance drawn by Black Hawk, a Lakota leader, in about 1880.*

### Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Lakota. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

<b>H</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>N</b>
8	15	18	19	5	13	5	14

#### Secret code

1 = A	8 = H	15 = O	22 = V
2 = B	9 = I	16 = P	23 = W
3 = C	10 = J	17 = Q	24 = X
4 = D	11 = K	18 = R	25 = Y
5 = E	12 = L	19 = S	26 = Z
6 = F	13 = M	20 = T	
7 = G	14 = N	21 = U	

### Short Answer

The Lakota are one of the tribes of which Native American nation?

**Great Sioux Nation**

Where do most of the Lakota members live today?

**South Dakota**

What did the Lakota learn about from the Cheyenne?

**horses**

What is a tipi?

**hide covered tent**

# Answer Sheet


**Native American Tribes: Mohawk**


The Mohawks are a Native American tribe in New York and Canada. They are one of the original five member tribes of the Iroquois League, which was formed around 1600. Today, they are the largest tribe in the League.

The Mohawks signed a treaty with the British during the 1700s. Because of the treaty, many Mohawks fought on the British side during the American Revolution and the War of 1812.



*Mohawk leader Joseph Brant, or Thayendanegea. He led the Mohawk people to settle in Canada after the American Revolution*



*Longhouse*

The Mohawk lived in bark covered houses called longhouses. The longhouses were large enough for several families. Members of the tribe are organized into three clans, called the Wolf, Bear and Turtle clans.

The Mohawks were hunters and farmers. They hunted deer and other animals. They planted crops, such as corn, beans and squash.



*A group of Mohawks in traditional clothing meet with Montreal officials in 1869.*

## Quick Quiz

Where do the Mohawk live today?

**New York and Canada**

What are the clans of the Mohawk?

**Wolf, Bear and Turtle**

Which side did many Mohawk fight on during the American Revolution?

**The British**

The Mohawk belong to what league?

**Iroquois**

## Secret Code Phrase

Use the secret code to find a phrase about the Mohawk. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

**L O N G H O U S E**  
 12 15 14 7 8 15 21 19 5

**Secret code**

- |       |       |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 = A | 4 = D | 7 = G | 10 = J | 13 = M | 16 = P | 19 = S | 22 = V | 25 = Y |
| 2 = B | 5 = E | 8 = H | 11 = K | 14 = N | 17 = Q | 20 = T | 23 = W | 26 = Z |
| 3 = C | 6 = F | 9 = I | 12 = L | 15 = O | 18 = R | 21 = U | 24 = X |        |

# Answer Sheet



## Native American Tribes: Navajo



The Native American tribe called the Navajo live mostly in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Colorado. Today the Navajo is the largest tribe in the U.S., with over 300,000 members.

They are related to the Apache tribe and tribes from Alaska and Canada. The Navajo are believed to have moved to the the Southwest around 1400. Once there, they became farmers and sheep herders.

The Navajo lived in homes called hogans. Hogans were made of wood and covered with mud. The hogan had a door facing the rising sun in the east. Today, the Navajo still use hogans for ceremonies.

The Navajo are known for their skill in making woven rugs and blankets. They also are skilled in jewelry making, especially silver and turquoise jewelry.



Navajo man in ceremonial dress and mask in 1904



Navajo women weaving



Navajo hogan

### Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Navajo. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

<u>H</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>
8	5	18	4	5	18	19

#### Secret code

1 = A	8 = H	15 = O	22 = V
2 = B	9 = I	16 = P	23 = W
3 = C	10 = J	17 = Q	24 = X
4 = D	11 = K	18 = R	25 = Y
5 = E	12 = L	19 = S	26 = Z
6 = F	13 = M	20 = T	
7 = G	14 = N	21 = U	

### Q&A

When did the Navajo move to the southwestern U.S.?

**around 1400**

What is the name for the Navajo homes?

**hogans**

In what states do most Navajo live?

**New Mexico, Arizona,**

**Utah and Colorado**

How many Navajo members are there today?

**over 300,000**

# Answer Sheet



## Native American Tribes: Shoshone



Chief Washakie, a leader of the Eastern Shoshone

The Shoshone tribe of Native Americans lived in the western states of Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana. They are divided into three main groups: the Eastern Shoshone, the Northern Shoshone and the Western Shoshone. Some Shoshone members moved south to New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma and became the Comanche tribe. Today there are about 12,000 Shoshone tribe members.

The Shoshone were primarily hunters who followed the buffalo herds. They lived in tents made of hide, called tipis, which could easily moved from place to place.

One of the most famous Shoshone was Sacagawea, a Northern Shoshone woman. She traveled with the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1804 through 1806.

### Q&A

What are the three main groups of the Shoshone?

**Eastern, Northern and Western**

What is the name for the tent that the Shoshone lived in?

**tipi**

How many members of the Shoshone tribe are there today?

**about 12,000**

What states did the Shoshone live in?

**Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana**

What expedition did Sacagawea travel with?

**Lewis and Clark Expedition**



A statue honoring the Lewis and Clark Expedition showing Sacagawea.



Shoshone tipis

### Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Shoshone. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

<b>B</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>O</b>
2	21	6	6	1	12	15

#### Secret code

1 = A	5 = E	9 = I	13 = M	17 = Q	21 = U	25 = Y
2 = B	6 = F	10 = J	14 = N	18 = R	22 = V	26 = Z
3 = C	7 = G	11 = K	15 = O	19 = S	23 = W	
4 = D	8 = H	12 = L	16 = P	20 = T	24 = X	